## IDAY, FEBRUARY 21.]

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FALL



IMPORTERS OF FINE

WOOLLENS, BEST GOODS.

**VOL** 1.

MOST FASHIONABLE CLOTHS, LOW PRICES.

## CARD.

Bothwell, January 25th, 1879. DEAR SIR,-I have lately built two brick churches in my parish, viz.; one at Wardsville and one at Alvin-ston, and have yet another to build in Bothwell next summer, otherwise His Lordship the Bishop of London has declared his intention to interdict the present building on the first of March unless operations are

commenced by that date. In Bothwell there are only 32 families, in Wards- tion of personal rule. In Bothwell there are only 32 families, in Wards-ville 30 families, and in Alvinston 16 families. I am, therefore, forced by sheer necessity to appeal to all good Catholies to assist me in this great undertak-ing. There are very few who cannot by a little exer-tion sell one or more books of tickets, and they will be assisting in the glorious work of building churches de-dicated to Almighty God, where the people are both too hear and ion few in number to hear the whole cost poor and too few in number to bear the whole cost

themselves. I appeal with confidence to you my friend to assist me by disposing of this book of tickets, and relieve me of much hard toil by so doing. A Mass will be offered up on the first Monday of every month for three years, for the benefactors and all those who buy even a single ticket. In addition, all those who dispose of a book of

tickets will be remembered in a special memento at the Holy Sacrifice every day I say Mass, for the term of three years.

M. MCGRATH, P. P., Bothwell.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. . March, 1879.

Sunday, 2 -First Sunday of Lent, Epistle (2 Cor. VI, 1-10) gospel (Matt. IV, 1-11). Monday, 3–Offlee of the feria. Tuesday, 4–St. Casimir, confessor semidouble, Wednesday, 5-Quarter Tenses, office of the feria.

Thursday, 6-Office of the feria. Friday, 7-Quarter Tenses, commemoration of the lance and nails that pierced the sacred body of Germany and Austria, Bismarck said he was not alour Lord, double major. Saturday, 8-Quarter Tenses, Feast of St. John of God.

ANOTHER LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, Feb. 21.—It is understood that Dr. Butt sent a letter announcing his resignation of the leadership of the Home Rulers to a meeting of the Irish members of Parliamentl which had adjourned until Saturday. It is said that Dr. Butt is in bad health.

THE AMEER'S WHEREABOUTS.

Cairo, Feb. 21.—Tranquility has been restored. It is stated that the Khedive's son, Prince Moham-med Teffik, heir apparent to the throne, will succeed Nubar Pasha as Egyptian Premier. London, Feb. 21.—A Cairo despatch says that the Khedive, displeased at the refusal of the Cabinet to fulfil the engagements of the previous Ministry, and its failure to meet his demands concerning the civil list, incited the disbanded officers against the Minis-ters, that the disturbance might lead to his resump-tion of newsonal who

#### THE PLACUE.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 21.-Gen. Melikoff telegraphs that not a single case of epidemic exists throughout his jurisdiction. The military cordons isolating different villages have been abolished. The general cordon only is retained. Berlin, Feb. 21.—The *Official Gazette* confirms Gen. Melikoff's favorable report, and says it is believed that after ten days the northern portion of Astrak-han may be safely declared relieved from quarantine out with the safely declared relieved from quarantine

Berlin, Feb. 21.—The rates fixed in the bill pro-posed by the Minister of Finance for an increased duty and tax on tobacco, are 70 marks per ewt. on imported and 40 marks per ewt. on home-grown tobacco. The present rates are 42 and 20 marks.

BISMARCK ON PROTECTION. Berlin, Feb. 21.-During the debate in the Reich-

Germany and Adistria, Bismarck such is not ac-together opposed to treaties of commerce, but every such engagement must provide protection for home industries. He had no wish to deny that he had changed his views on this subject, but in former times he had been influenced by the importance of preserving friendship with France and preventing Anattic from disruting the Zallyzeria. Even now

THE BUSSO-GERMAN FRONTIER. Berlin, Feb. 22.—Considerable alarm is felt at the statements in the East Prussian papers that recruits from South Astrachan are being placed on the Rus-

The Catholic Record.

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

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY FEBRUARY 28, 1879.

London, Feb. 21.—A berlin correspondent says the Ameer of Afghanistan is still on Afghan terri-tory, either at Khulm on Tashkurgan, south of the Oxus. THE EGYPTIAN DIFFICULTY. Cairo, Feb. 21.—Tranquility has been restored. It is stated that the Khediye's son, Prince Moham Berlin, Feb. 22 .- The North German Gazette con

THE ZULU WAR. Cape Town, Feb. 4.—The latest information from Martizburg states that the total loss in the attack on Col. Glyn's camp on the 22nd of January is now estimated at only 250 to 300 whites. Col. Wood's column has been victorions in all its encounters with the eneury. Col. Pearson still occupies an en-trenched position at Ekowe. Lord Chelmsford and the headquarters staff intend making an effort to join Pearson. Reinforcements of British troops have arrived at Helpmakaar. Cetewayo is reported as discouraced the fearful have amounts his finest

Berlin, Feb. 21.—The Official Gazette confirms Gen. Melikoff's favorable report, and says it is believed that after ten days the northern portion of Astrin as it will then have been free from sickness for forty-two days. AMERICAN PORK PROHIBITED IN ITALY. Rome, Feb. 21.—The Italian Government has prohibited the importation of American swine or any preparation of their flesh, as a precaution against trichinosis. THE GERMAN TOBACCO TAX. Bave arrived at Helpmakaar. Cetewayo is reported as discouraged, the fearful havoe amengst his finest troops having counteracted the effect of their victory. London, Feb. 22.—A despatch from Pietermaritz-burg, Feb. 3rd, says the native contingent has been forcibly disarmed and disbanded. Col. Pearson, with 1,200 Britisk troops is entrenched at Ekowe, Omles within the enemy's country. His communi-cations have been interrupted some 'days. The bush surrounding the post is invested with Zulus, but Pearson has two months' provisions. DISTANDED DARSUES.

## DISBANDED DARKIES.

DISBANDED DARKLES. The situation at the Cape is most grave To-day's news recalls the sensations of the Indian mutiny. The disarming and disbanding of the native cou-tingents suggests that the worst peril is the disloyal-ty of the native troops. On the first sign of their wavering the British Generals said that it was better to depend upon themselves than to trust doubtful allies, and they straightway cut off the black regi-ments, reducing the force in the field to two-fifths of its original strength. THE SITUATION

THE SITUATION

is best shown by Col. Peason, who, with 1,200 men, is thirty miles in the enemy's territory surrounded on all sides by thousands of picked regiments of Zulus. Before communications with him were cut find the territory surrounded on territory surrounded on the territory surrounded on the territory surrounded on te OF LONDON. ST. PETER'S PALACE, London, Ontario, Nov. 13, 78. WALTER LOCKE, ESQ.-DEAR SIR,-On the 22nd of September we ap-proved of the project of the publication of a Catholic newspaper in this city. We see with plea-sure that you have successfully carried into organ. Berlin, February 21.—At a sitting of the Medical Seciety Dr. Virchen declared that the epidemic in Astrachan is the Eastern plague. The plague was not more serious than cholera. The plague was ENTHUSIASM IN ENGLAND. The anxiety of the British public intensifies the In anxiety of the British public intensities the enthusiasm over the daily departure of reinforce-ments. A few troops passing through the city this morning received an immense ovation, people stop-ping them to shake hands.

THE AMEER SHERE ALL DYING OR DEAD. Detroit, Mich., Feb. 28,---It is rumored that the Right Rev. Casper H. Borgess, Catholic Bishop of Detroit, has forwarded his resignation to the Pope. A Tashkend special says the Russian military Tashkourgan, Feb. 13th :—"The Ameer's life is dis-paired of, gangrene having attacked his whole left side." It is, therefore, considered probable that he is already dead.

# FRANCE.

THE FRENCH AMNESTY AILL.

A Paris despatch says the discussion of the Amnesty Bill in the Deputies yesterday was exceeding commonplace. Versailles, Feb. 21.—The Government's Amnesty Bill was adopted by the Chamber of Deputies by 340 to 99. The Bonapartists voted with the ma-jority. Amendments looking toward plenary or less partial amnesty were defeated.

turists are most active. As a tradical kind, but the addresses represent all classes of citizens and every branch of production. Among the National Liber-al a most depressed tone is manifest. The party is sure to divide on the financial question, and in the event of a dissolution the Reichstag party will be practically extinguished. THE ZULU WAR. THE ZULU WAR. of politics.

Paris, Feb. 21.—The Agricultural Society of France to-day unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the Government to follow the example of England in prohibiting the importation of live American cattle

Paris correspondents predict an early rupture be-tween Gambetta and his Republican following, in consequence of his severe discipline in the Chamber, and the rigor with which he prevents interruption.

· ROME.

PAPAL RECEPTION OF CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS, Rome, 23.—The Pope to-day received the repre-sentatives of 1,302 Catholic publications issued in Europe and America, and addressed them on the influence and mission of the press. He incidentally stated that Imperial power was indispensable to the Univ Sec. Holy See.

THE PAPAL POLICY.

Rome, Feb. 24.—The Pope on Wednesday, reply-ing to an adress from the Cardinals emphasized his desire to reconcile Princess and peoples to the Church, his readiness to extend his hand to all who repent and cease their persecutions, and his unflinch-ing intention always to combat in defence of the rights and independence of the Church, those who

SNOW 16 TO 20 FEET DEEP. SEVERAL CHURCHES BLOWN DOWN.

Charlottetown, P. E. L. Feb. 22.-A terrific storm

Detroit, Feb. 23. — A passenger train on the Canada Southern Railway collided with the express from Buffalo at Detroit Junction last night. Both engines were wrecked and the baggage cars ditched. The fireman of the Buffalo train had both legs crushed. It is feared his injuries are fatal. The passengers were unhurt.

RESIGNATION OF THE R. C. BISHOP OF DETROIT.

COLLISION.

NO. 22

# A CATHOLIC COLONY.

RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED BY PHILADEL-PHIANS IN VIRGINIA.

LOCATION AND PROSPECTS-AN INDOMITABLE SPIRIT -RULES GOVERNING THE COLONISTS-

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

One of the methods by which the overcrowded population of the large cities can secure relief by furnishing homes for a part, at least, of the surplus, is by the combination together of persons assimilat-ing tastes and religion to colonize in various sections where land is cheap and the elimate good, there to make a fresh start in life. One of these projects, tended y counts are when luminess prosstarted a couple of years ago when business projects, started a couple of years ago when business pros-pects were of the dullest and everything seemed to indicate a continuation of stagnation, was a coloni-zation scheme by the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union. For weeks and months the plan has been Union. For weeks and months the plan has been thoroughly canvassed, and after the examination of many places that promised greater or less attractions in point of soil, climate and surroundings, the com-mittee having the matter in charge finally selected a place in southeastern Virginia. About 150 persons signified their readiness to join together in planting a new home, and the society purchased an estate known as Bernes' Tract, situated on the line of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, near Roanoke Station, about ninety miles from Richmond and about fourteen hours' ride from this city. The tract comprises nearly 7,000 acres and is situated in what is known as the middle section of Virginia. Five miles distant is Chase city, which is also a Five miles distant is Chase city, which is also a Pennsylvania settlement, and a number of small towns surround the place on every side.

REQUIREMENTS FROM COLONISTS.

In order that harmony should be secured and all the advantages supplied by the location be reaped, the organizers of the colony adopted some stringent rules that were to be lived up to. Those desiring to settle in the colony have to firmich to the society a reference from their pastor, or, when that is not convenient, from some other reliable source, stating that the applicant is a Catholic, and a sober, indus-trious and moral man. Before he can select his farm he must pay to the secretary **\$1** on each acre he intends to purchase, and is then entitled to make his selection in the order in which he has made this payment. Before he can actually settle, however, he must pay one-tenth of the whole amount of the **\$1** on each acre first paid. The whole amount is to be paid in ten annual payments and 6 per cent, on all deferred payments. The colonist must also take one share of stock at **\$1** each for each twenty-five In order that harmony should be secured and all all deterred payments. The colonist must also take one share of stock at \$1 each for each twenty-five acres he takes up, and the same will be credited on his annual payment. Each colonist may pay for the farm at any time previous to the time allowed and receive his title, and is only responsible for the price of his own farm, and as soon as he pays the price agreed upon between him and the society, he will receive his till even if the society should be then out of existence, the estate being deeded to trustees in order that titles may be the more readily made. As an extra inducement for settlers the officers of the Richmond and Danville Railroad offer others of the fact monor and Darwine Ranroad offer tickets free for transportation of 1,000 miles for themselves, families and employes, good until used, for every \$500 worth of property purchased; and for all such settlers, household furniture, farming implements, fertilizers and live stock will be carried at one-half the usual charges for one year. THE CONDITION OF THE COLONY. The present condition of the colony is, from ac-counts of the colonists themselves, very favorable. The greatest drawback, as in all other schemes of this kind is the idea that many mechanics and dwellers in cities possess, that any one, without training, can be a farmer; think all that is necessary to be The broke-letting loose the three end cars, which were standing on a heavy grade and collided with an up freight, with the above result. Two brakesmen were badly hurt.
COLLISION ON THE CANADA SOUTH-ERN.
Detroit, Feb. 24.—Shortly before seven o'clock Saturday evening two Canada Southern passenger trains attempted to pass each other on the same at the Grand Trank junction—an experiment often tried in various parts of the country, but never y et successful. The result was that bothy locomotives were wrecked and several cars thrown off the track. James Thomas, of Grosse Isle, firman on the train from Buffalo, was so badly in the track at one of his legs had to be amputated by Dr. Farrand. His recovery is considered probable. Adam Della, fireman on the train from Buffalo, ware a mesenger named Wickenden were slightly bruised, but all the passengers escaped without in-EXMANN PRANCE IN EART.
 EXMANN PRANCE IN

GAMBETRA AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

AMERICAN CATTLE IN FRANCE.

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sure that you have successfully carried into execution this project, in the publication of the CATHOLIC RECORD. The RECORD is edited with marked ability, and in a thoroughly Catholic spirit, and we have no doubt that as long as it is under your control, it will continue to be stamped with these characteristics. Such a journal cannot fail to be productive of a vast amount of good, and whilst it continues to be conducted as it has been thus far, we cordially recommend it to the patronage of the clergy and laity of our diocesu

iocese. I am yours, Sincerely in Christ, + JOHN WALSH, Bishop of Bishop of London.

LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT REV. DR. CRINNON, BISHOP OF HAMILTON.

> DIOCESE OF HAMILTON, ? Nov. 5th, 1878.

WALTER LOCKE, ESQ.-DEAR SIR,-Your agent, Mr. Gooderich, called

on me vesterday to procure my recommendation for the circulation of your paper in this diocese. I willingly grant it, and earnestly hope that your enterprise will meet with the hearty encouragement of the priests and people of this diocese. Your paper is well written, and contains a great amount of Catholic news, and what is still better, it breathes a truly Catholic spirit; so desireable in these days when rebellion against Ecclesiastical Authority is so rampant. I am glad that you are free from all political parties, and therefore in a position to approve of wise legislation and to condemn the contrary. Wishing your paper an extensive circulation.

> 1 remain, dear sir, Yours very faithfully. + P. F. CRINNON, Bishop of Hamilton.

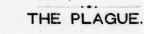
> > .....

LET us not leave the smallest interval be tween our duties. Let our duty interlace with one another like the branches of a hedge, like the links in a chain. Let us labor and pray, unceasingly labor and pray, and our heart will always preserve its freshness and ability. La bor sanctified by prayer is more fruitful and meritorious, both for time and eternity.

If we could form an idea of the influence of a word of praise or approbration, coming simply from the lips of a superior as the reward of labor a little more successful, a more sustain edeffort, a fatigue which proves the good will, how eagerly we would seek an occasion for addressing a word of praise to a child, a servant, a friend !—Golden Sands.

FORTY VILLAGES SUBMERGED BY A FLOOD. A Berlin despatch says the waters of the Vistula have overflowed, and submerged forty villages, near Warsaw.

THE AUSTRALIAN EXHIBITION BUILDING Melbourne, Feb. 21.-The first stone of the International Exhibition building, to open in 1880, was laid on Wednesday.



HORRIBLE ACCOUNTS OF ITS ments. RAVAGES.

PROTECTIONISTS IN GERMANY.

BUTT'S RESIGNATION DENIED.

New York, Feb. 22 .- A private letter from St. New York, Feb. 22.—A private letter from St. Petersburg, Jan. 27th, says the epidimic is most fearful. The disease has spread in the southern provinces at a rapid rate. Thousands upon thou-sands have died in the last five days. The victims live only about two hours, and turn as black as a negro. All the physicians died within twenty-four hours about two hours, and turn as black hours. hours after their arrival. The corpses are all burn-ed, also the houses in which they die. Whole towns have been laid waste the past few days. The Gov-ernment has placed a cordon of soldiers around the infected provinces. Any who attempt to break through are shot dead. The Government does not allow news to get out. The worst of all is nobody can get out of the empire. The Austrian and Ger-man Governments placed a double line of soldiers along all the frontiers. All persons from Russia by railroad are stopped at the frontier, and detained twenty days in quatantine, their baggage and cloth-ing disinfected, and if they prove all right they are nermitted to cross. During the twenty days quarhave been laid waste the past few days. The Goving disinfected, and if they prove all right they are permitted to cross. During the twenty days quar-antine people are housed in large sheds and barns without any accomodations. It is much worse than the yellow fever was in the South last summer. In three days one whole town, containing 1,100 people, died, with the exception of 43, who had fled from

this town when the exception of 45, who had need from this town when the pest commenced spreading. London, Feb. 21.—A letter from the Court of Physicians to the Czar states that the plague is near-ly extinct. On the 11th inst, there remained only one case at Selitrenax. Although the epidemic was purely local, and did not go beyond the villages of Wetlianka, Selitrenax, and Michaelowka, yet the

THE IRISH. Indignation is expressed in Dublm at the con-tinual insults from the so-called National press. The Nationalists express the hope that the Zulus will an-nihilate the dastardly British foes. Yet no soldiers going out are more zealous than the Irish, who volum-ent the fit of the the gave in the British veri teer readily to fill up the gaps in the British regi

JOIN THE BRITISH FORCES.

London, February 25.—The Standard announces conspiciously that the French Prince Imperial will sail for the Cape to-morrow. He intends to join as a volunteer the column which is likely to have the sharpest lighting, his earnest petition for a com-mission in the British army having been rejected.

All the London newspapers confirm the statement regarding the Prince Imperial's departure for the Cape. He will be permitted to join the Staff of the Royal Artillery.

English and Russian imports.

Charlottetown, F. E. L. Feb. 22.—A termite storm raged here yesterday. The snow in the railway cut tings is from 16 to 20 feet deep. The Catholic Church at Cardington Road, the Presbyterian Church at Louris and the railway coal shed at Summerside were all blown down. Many other casualities are were all blown down. Many other casualities are reported. The fire at Summerside on Friday burned about \$15,000 worth of property. Anxiety is felt respecting the Northern Light, which has been in the Straits since Tuesday morning last.

RAILWAY SMASH-UP AT ACTON.

AN ENGINE AND THREE CARS BROKEN UP.

TWO BRAKESMEN BADLY INJURED.

Acton, Feb. 24.—A collision occurred here last night by which three freight cars were telescoped and an engine badly broken. It appears a freight train was standing on the siding, when a connecting link broke, letting loose the three end cars, which were standing on a heavy grade and collided with an up freight, with the above result. Two brakesmen

COLLISION ON THE CANADA SOUTH-

parently failed.

SHERE ALI DYING.

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

## The Poor Soul.

2

BY PERCY BOYD, FROM THE GERMAN.

A spirit once lay sighing Beyond the dim unknown, Where through long years of penance The souls of mortal groan.

" And still," signed the spirit, "A thousand years of pain I'd live could I behold once more Mine own dear love again."

From heaven an Angel floating, With wings as white as snow. In his arms took up the Spirit, To heal of all its woe.

In gentle accents speaking, Full of sweet peace and love, Come with me hapless Spirit, To Heaven's bright realms above.

But the mournful Spirit answered, ' I'd pass a life of pain, Could I revisit only The bright green earth again.

"A thousand years of penance In torture I would dwell, To see for one brief instant Him whom I loved so well."

A glance of tender pity In the Angel's eye had birth, As she bore the weeping Spirit Again to the green earth.

" Beneath the broad, cool shadow Of the waving linden-tree, I know mine own love wanders, Still sorrowing for me."

When they neared the ancient lindens, Where the pleasant waters flow, There sat her heart's beloved, But he loved another now.

For 'neath the waving shadows Of their ancient trysting place, A gentle maid reclining, Was locked in loves embrace.

Then, through the hapless Spirit, Sharp pangs of anguish thrill; Sharp pangs of anguish thrill; But the bright Angel gently, In his dear arms held her still.

And higher still, and higher, They winged their way above, Until they reach'd the portals Of heaven's bright hall of love.

Then sighed the Spirit, weeping, "I cannot enter there; A thousand years of penance "Tis yet my lot to bear."

A smile benign and tender, O'er the Angel's features stole, As he gazed with heavenly pity, On the fond and hapless Soul.

" Poor Spirit! all thy sorrows,

Thy wees are o'er at last-IN THE TORTURE OF ONE MOMENT, THY THOUSAND YEARS HAVE PASSED.



THE CHURCH OF THE CATACOMBS

BY HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL WISEMAN.

After he was gone, she hardly looked at the parch-ment, which he had left open on a small table by her couch, but sat musing on the sorrowful scenes she had witnessed ; till it wanted about an hour to sunset. Sometimes her reveries turned to one point, sometimes to another of the late events ; and point, sometimes to another of the late events; and just at that moment she was dwelling on her being confronted with Fulvius, in the Forum. Her mem-ory vividly replaced the entire scene before her, and her mind gradually worked itself into a state of painful excitement, which she at length checked by coming check to be stated of the state saying aloud to herself: "Thank heaven! I shall never behold that villian's face again."

The words were scarcely out of her mouth, when she shaded her eyes with her hand, as she raised her-self up on her couch, and looked towards the door. Was it her overheated fancy which here the hore. Was it her overheated fancy which beguiled her, or did her wakeful eyes show her a reality ? Her ears decided the question, by the words which they heard.

"Pray, madam, who is the man whom you honour by that gracious speech ?" "You, Fulvins," she said, rising with dignity.

you appreciate her artless simplicity, her genuine honesty, her rare understanding, her candid inno-cence, any more than the wolf can value the lamb's gentleness, or the vulture the dove's mildness ? No, it was her wealth, her family connection, her nobil-ity, that you grasped at, and nothing more ; 1 read it in the very flash of your eye, when first it fixed itself, as a basilisk's, upon her." "It is false !? he rejoined ; "had I obtained my request, had I been thus worthly mated, I should have been found equal to my position, gentle, con-tented, and effectivate or worther of penetic ob-

have been found equal to my position, gentle, con-tented, and affectionate ; as worthy of possessing her

"As any one can be," struck in Fabiola, "who

"As any one can be," struck in Fabiola, "who, in offering his hand, expresses himself equally ready in three hours, to expouse or to murder the object of his affection. And she prefers the latter, and he keeps his word. Begone from my presence; you taint the very atmosphere in which you move." "I will leave when I have accomplished my task, and you will have little reason to rejoice when I do. You have then purposely, and unprovoked, blight-ed and destroyed in me every honourable purpose of life, withered my only hope, cut me off from rank, society, respectable ease, and domestic happi-ness.

"That was not enough. After acting in that "That was not enough. After acting in that character, with which you summed up my con-demnation, of a spy, and listened to my conversa-tion, you this morning three off all sense of female propriety, and stood forward prominently in the Forum, to complete in public what you had begun Forum, to complete in public what you have been in private, excite against me the supreme tribunal, and through it the emperor, and arouse an unjust popular outery and vengeance; which, but for a feeling stronger than fear, that brings me hither, would make me now skulk, like a hunted wolf, till

would make me now skulk, like a hunted wolf, till I could steal out of the nearest gate." "And, Fulvius, I tell you," interposed Fabiola, "that the moment you cross its treshold, the aver-age of virtue will be raised in this wicked city. Again I bid you begone from my house, at least; or at any rate I will depart from this offensive intru-sion."

"We part not yet, lady," said Fulvius, whose countenance had been growing every moment more flushed, as his lips had been becoming more deadly flushed, as his has had been becoming more dearly pale. He rudely grasped her arm, and pushed her back to her seat; "and beware," he added, "how you attempt again either to escape or to bring aid your first cry will be your last, cost me what it may,

'You have made me, then, an outcast, not only from society but from Rome, an exile, a houseless wanderer on a friendless earth; was not that e.cough to satisfy vengeance? No : you must needs rob me of my gold, of my rightfully, though painfully earned wealth; prace, reputation, my means of subsistence, all you have stolen from me, a youthful

stranger "Wicked and insolent man !" exclaimed now the indignant Roman lady, reckless of consequences, "you shall answer heavily for your temerity. Darc

you, in my own house, call me a thief ?" "I dare ; and I tell you this is your day of reck. oning, and not mine. I have earned, even if by crime, it is nothing to you, my full share of you

cousin's confiscated property. I have earned it hardly, by pangs and renderings of the heart and soul, by sleepless nights of struggles with fiends that have conquered; ay, and with one at home that is sterner than they; by days and days of restless search for evidence, amidst the desolation of a proud, but degraded spirit. Have I not a right to enjoy it ? "Ay, call it what you will, call it my blood-money,

the more infamous it is, the more base in you to step in and snatch it from me. It is like a rich man aring the carrion from the hound's mouth, after e has swollen his feet and rent his skin in hunting it down.

"I will not seek for further epithets by which to call you ; your mind is deluded by some vain fancy," said Fabiola, with an carnestness not un-tinged with alarm. She felt she was in the presence of a madman, one in whom violent passion, carried off by unchecked, deeply-moved fancy, was lashing itself up to that intensity of wicked excitement, which constitutes a moral phrenzy,-when the very which constitutes a moral phrenzy,—when the very murderer thinks himself a virtuous avenger. "Ful-vius," she continued, with studied calmness, and looking fully into his eyes, "I now *entreat* you to go. If you want money, you shall have it; but go, in heaven's name go, before you destroy your reason by several seve

matronly dignity around her, and replied : "Fulvius, listen to my words, though they should be the last that I may speak, as certainly they shall be the last that you shall hear from me. "Surrender this property to you? I would give it willingly to the first leper that I might meet in the street, but to you never. Never shall you touch anything that belonged to that holy maiden, be it a given or be it a streat. That touch would be nolling

gem or be it a straw! That touch would be pollu-tion. Take gold of mine, if it please you ; but any gein or

tion. Take gold of mine, if it please you; but any thing that ever belonged to her, from me no trea-sures can ransom. And one legacy I prize more than all her inheritance. You have now offered me two alternatives, as last night you did her, to yield to your demands, or die. Agnes taught me which to choose. Once again, I say, depart." "And leave you to possess what is mine? leave you to triumph over me, as one whom you have outwitted—you honoured, and I disgraced—you rich, and I penniles—you happy, and I wretched? No, never! I cannot save myself from what you have made me; but I can prevent your being what you have no right to be. For this I have come here; this is my day of Nemesis. (Revenge.) Now die!" While he was speaking these reproaches, he was slowly pushing her backwards with his left hand towards the couch from which she had risen; while his right was tremblingly feeling for somewhile his right was tremblingly feeling for some-thing in the felds of his bosom. As he finished his last word, he thrust her violent-

ly down upon the couch, and seized her by the hair. She made no resistence, she uttered no cry ; partly a fainting and sickening sensation came over her partly a noble feeling of self-respect checked any unseemly exhibition of fear, before a scornful unseemly exhibition of fear, before a scornfu enemy. Just as she closed her eyes, she saw some-thing like lightning above her; she could not tell whether it was his glaring eye or flashing steel. In another moment she felt oppressed and suffo-cated, as if a great weight had fallen upon her, and

a hot stream was flowing over her bosom A sweet voice full of earnestness source sounded in he

ears : "Cease, Orontius ; I am thy sister Miniam !" Fulvius, in accents choked by passion, replied : "It is false ; give me up my prey !" A few words more were faintly spoken in a ton-gue unknown to Fabiola ; when she felt her hair released, heard the dagger dashed to the ground, and Fulvius ery out bitterly, as he rushed out of the room.

O Christ ! this is Thy Nemesis !" Fabiola's strength was returning; but she felt the weight upon her increase. She struggled, and released herself. Another body was lying in her place, apparently dead and covered with blood. It was the faithful Syra, who had thrown her-self between her mistress's life and her brother's dagger.

#### CHAPTER XXXI.

("The tomb of Dionysius, physician and priest," lately found at the entrance to the crypt of

St. Cornelius, in the cemetery of Callistus.) The great thoughts, which this occurrence would The great thoughts, when this occurrence would naturally have suggested to the noble heart of Fab-iola, were suppressed, for a time, by the exigencies of the moment. Her first care was to staunch the flowing blood with whatever was nearest at hand. While show a sugged in this work, there was a general rush of servants towards her apartment. The stupid porter had begun to be uneasy at Ful-vius's long stay (the reader has now heard his real name), when he saw him dash out of the door like a maniac, and thought he perceived stains of blood He immediately gave the alarm upon his garment. the entire household.

Fabiola by a gesture stopped the crowd at the door of her room, and desired only Euphrosyne and her Greek maid to enter. The latter since the in-fluence of the black slave had been removed, had attached herself most affectionately to Syra, as we must still call her, and had, with great docility, lis-tened to her moral instructions. A slave was instantly despatched for the physician who had always been sent for by Syra in illness, Lionysius, who, as we have already obserbed, lived in the house of Agnes. In the meantime, Fabiola had been overjoyed at

finding the blood cease to flow so rapidly, and still more at seeing her servant open her eyes upon her, though only for a moment. She would not have

deemed it, of nursing the servant, to whom a few months before she could hardly feel grateful for having tended her in fever. She had informed the others how the wound had been inflicted, conceal-ing the relationship between her assailant and her delivere

deliverer. Although herself exhausted and feverish, she would not leave the bedside of the patient ; and would not have the bedshown of the patient, and when midnight was past, and no more remedies had to be administered, she sank to rest upon a low couch close to the bed. And now what were her thoughts, when, in the dim light of a sick-room, she opened her mind and heart to them ? They were simple and carnest. She saw at once the reality and truth of all that her servant had ever spoken to her. When she last conversed with her, the princi-ples which she heard with delight, had appeared to her wholly beyond practice, beautiful theories, which could not be brought to action. When Mir iam had described a sphere of virtue, wherein no approbation or reward of man was to be expected, but only the approving eye of God, she had admired the idea, which powerfully seized her gener-ous mind ; but she had rebelled against its becoming ous mind; but she had rebend against its becoming the constraining rule of hourly conduct. Yet, if the stroke under which she cast herself had proved fatal, as it might easily have done, where would have been her reward? What, then, could have been her motive but that very theory, as it seemed, of re-

sponsibility to an unseen power? And when Miriam had discoursed of heroism in virtue as being its ordinary standard, how chimerical the principle had seemed ! Yet here, without preparation, without forethought, without excitement, without glory,---nay, with marked desire of concealment, this slave had performed a deed of could that result, but from habitual heroism of virtue, ready at any hour to do what would ennoble tue, ready at any nour to do what would ennotic for ever a soldier's name? She was no dreamer, then, no theorist, but a serious, real practiser of all that she taught. Could this be a philosophy? Oh, no, it must be a religion ! the religion of Agnes and of Sebastian, to whom she considered Miriam every way equal. How she longed to converse with her

Early in the morning, according to his promis the physician returned, and found his patient much improved. He desired to be left alone with her; when, having spread a linen cloth upon the table, and placed lighted tapers upon it, he drew from his bosom an embroidered scarf, and uncovered a golden box, the sacred contents of which she well knew. Approaching her he said,

goiden box, the sacred contents of which she well knew. Approaching her he said, "My dear child, as I promised you, I have now brought you not merely the truest remedy of every ailment, bodily and spiritual, but the very Physi-cian Himself, who by His word alone restoreth all chan Himself, who by His word alone restoreth all things, ("Qui verbo suo instaurat universa." The *Breviery.*) whose touch opens the eyes of the blind and the ears of the deaf, whose will cleanses lepers, the hem of whose gament sends forth virtue to

cure all. Are you ready to receive Him ?" "With all my heart," she replied, clasping her hands; "I long to possess Him whom alone I have loved, in whom I have believed, to whom my heart belongs.

"Does no anger or indignation exist in your soul against him who has injured you ? does any pride or vanity arise in your mind at the thought of what you have done for are you conscious of any other fault requiring humble confession and absolution before receiving the sacred gift into your breast? "Full of imperfection and sin I know myself to be, venerable father; but I am not conscious of any knowing offence. I have had no heed to forgive him to whom you allude; I love him too much for that, and would willingly give my life to save him. And of what have I to be e proud, a poor servant, who have only obeyed my Lord's commands ?"

"Invite, then, my child, this Lord into your house, that coming He may heal you, and fill you with His grace

Approaching the table, he took from it a particle of the Blessed Eucharist, in the form of unleavened bread, which, being dry, he moistened in water, and placed within her lips. (Eusebius, in his account of Serapion, teaches us that this was the manner of administering Holy Communion to the sick, with-out the cup, or under only one kind.) She closed them upon it, and remained for some time absorbed

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

"No, no," exclaimed Fabiola, with enthusiasm ; "No, no," exclaimed Fabiola, with enthusiasm ; "do not try to make me mean and vile to my own heart, by teaching me to undervalue what I cannot but prize as an unrivalled act of virtue. I have been reflecting on it, night and day, since I wit-nessed it; and my heart has been yearning to speak to you of it, and even yet I dare not, or I should oppress your weakness with my overcharged feel-ings. It was noble, it was grand, it was beyond all reach of praise; and I know you do not want it. I cannot see any way in which the sublimeness of the act could have been enhanced, or human virtue rise one step higher." one step higher."

Miriam, who was now raised to a reclining position, took Fabiola's hand between both hers; and turning round towards her, in a soft and mild, but most earnest tone, thus addressed her. "Good and gentle lady, for one moment listen to

me. Not to depreciate what you are good enough to value, since it pains you to hear it, but to teach you how far we still are from what might have been done, let me trace for you a parallel scene, but where all shall be reversed. Let it be a slave—pardon me, dear Fabiola, for another pang— I see it in your face, but it shall be the last—yes, a slave brutish, ungrateful, rebellious to the most be-nign and generous of masters. And let the stroke, not of an assassin, but of the minister of justice impend over his head. What would you call the act, how would you characterise the virtue of that master, if out of pure love, and that he might re-claim that wretched man, he should rush beneath the axe's blow, ay, and its preceding ignominious stripes, and leave written in his will, that he made that slave heir to his titles and his wealth, and de

sired him to be considered as his brother ?<sup>3</sup> "O Miriam, Miriam, you have drawn a picture too sublime to be believed of man. You have not eclipsed your own act, for I spoke of human virtue

eclipsed your own act, for I spoke of human virtue To act as you have now described, would require that, if possible, of a God!" Miriam pressed the folded hand to her bosom, fixed on Fabiola's wondering eyes a look of heaven-ly inspiration, as she sweetly and solemnly replied : "AND JESUS CHRIST, WHO DID ALL THIS FOR MAN, WAS TRUE YOUR OF." WAS TRULY GOD.

WAS TRULY GOD." Fabiola covered her face with both her hands, and for a long time was silent. Miriam prayed earnest-

ly in her own calm heart. "Miriam, I thank you from my soul," at last said Fabiola; "you have fulfilled your promise of guiding me. For some time I have only been fear-ing that you might not be a Christian; but it could

not be. "Now tell me, are those awful, but sweet words, which you just now uttered, which have such into my heart as deeply, as silently, and as irrevocably as a piece of gold dropt upon the surface of the still

as a piece of gold dropt upon the surface of the still ocean, goes down into its depths,—are those words a mere part of the Christian system, or are they its essential principle ?" "From a simple allegory, dear lady, your power-ful mind has, in one bound, reached and grasped the mastery of our whole teaching : the alembic of your refined understanding has extracted, and condensed into one thought, the most vital and pro-minent doctrines of Christianity. You have disminent doctrines of Christianity. You have dis tilled them into their very essence. "That man, God's creature and bondsman,

belled against his Lord; that justice irresistible had doomed, and pursued him; that this very Lord 'took the form of a servant, and in habit was found like a man ?' (Phil. ii. 7) that in this form He suffered stripes, buffets, mockery, and shameful death, became the 'Crucified Cne,' as men here call death, became the 'Cruched Che,' as men here can him, and thereby rescued man from his fate, and gave him part in His own riches and kingdom : all this is comprised in the words that I have spoken. "And you had reached the right conclusion.

Only God could have performed so godlike an action, or have offered so sublime an explation." Fabiola was again wrapped up in silent thought,

"And was it to this that you referred in Campania, when you speke of God alone being a victim worthy of God ?"

"Yes; but I further alluded to the continuation of that sacrifice, even in our own days, by a marvel-ous dispensation of an all powerful love. But on

This I must not now speak." Fabiola resumed: "I every moment see, how all that you have ever spoken to me coheres and fits in contemplation. And thus did the holy Dionysius discharge his two-fold office of physician and priest, attributed to be the office of a state of the state of t

the villa, and the dungeon, but into the most secret apartments of a lady's residence; and what is worse, into the house of sorrow of one whom you have bereaved Bere bereaved. Begone at once, or I will have you ignominiously expelled hence."

"Sit down and compose yourself, lady," rejoined the intruder : " this is my last visit to you : but we have a reckoning to make together of some weight. As to calling out, or bringing in help, you need not trouble yourself; your orders to your servants, to keep aloof, have been too well obeyed. There is e within call.'

no one within call." It is true. Fulvius found the way prepared un-wittingly for him by Corvinus; for upon presenting himself at the door, the porter, who had seen him twice dine at the house, told him of the strict orders given, and assured him that he could not be admit-ted unless he came from the emperor, for such were his instructions. That, Fulvius said, was exactly his case; and the porter, wondering that so many imperial messengers should come in one day, let him pass. He begged that the door might be left nessengers should come in one day, let He begged that the door might be left unfastened, in case the porter should not be at the door when he retired; as he was in a hurry, and should not like to disturb the house, in such a state of grief, and required no guide, for he knew the way to Fabiola's apartment. Fulvius seated himself opposite to the lady, and continued

continued :

You ought not to be offended, madam, with my "You ought not to be offended, madam, with my unexpectedly coming upon you, and overhearing your amiable soliloquies about myself ; it is a lesson I learnt from yourself in the Tullian prison. But I must begin my scores from an earlier date. When, for the first time, I was invited by yoar worthy father to his table, I met one, whose looks and words at once gained my affections.—I need not now mention her name,—and whose heart, with in-stimetive sympathy, returned them." "Insolent man !" Fabiola exclaimed, "to allude to such a topic here; it is false that any such affec-tion ever existed on either side."

tion ever existed on either side." "As to the Lady Agnes," resumed Fulvius, "I have the best authority, that of your lamented parent, who more than once encouraged me to per-severe in my suit; by assuring me that his cousin had confided to him her reciprocating love."

Fabiola was mortified ; for she now remembered that this was too true, from the hints which Fabius

had given her, of this stupid misunderstanding. "I know well, that my dear father was under a delusion upon this subject; but I, from whom that dear child concealed nothing-" "Except her religion," interrupted Fulvius, with

bitter irony. "Peace !" Fabiola went on ; "that word sounds like a blasphemy on your lips—I knew that you were but an object of loathing and abhorrence to

"Yes, after you had made such. From that hour "Yes, after you had made such. From that hour of our first meeting you became my bitter and un-relenting foe, in conspiracy with that treacherous officer, who has received his reward, and whom you had destined for the place I courted ; repress your indignation, lady, for I will be heard out,—you undermined my character, you poisoned her feel-ings, and you turned my love into necessary en-mits."

undermined my character, you poisoned her feel-ings, and you turned my love into necessary en-mity." "Your love!" now broke in the indignant lady; "Your love !" now broke in the indignant lady; "even if all that you have said were not basely alse, what love could you have for her? How could alse, what love could you have for her? How could

"What vain fancy do you mean ?" asked Fulvius. "Why, that I should have ever dreamt about

Agnes's wealth or property on such a day, or taken any advantange of her cruel death." "And yet it is so ; I have it from the emperor's mouth that he has made it over to you. Will you pretend to make me believe, that this most generous and liberal prince ever parted with a penny unsoli-cited, ay, or unbribed ?" "Of this I know nothing. But I know, that I would rather have died of want than petitioned for

a farthing of such property !" "Then would you make me rather believe, that

in this city there is any one so disinterested as, un-desired, to have petitioned for you? No, no, Lady Fabiola, all this is too incredible. But what is that ? And he pounced with eagerness on the imperial re-script, which had remained unlooked at, since Corscript, which had remained unbowed at, since cor-vinus had left it. The sensation to him was that of Æncas when he saw Pallas's beit upon the body of All the as when he saw rains's bert upon the body of Turnus. The tury, which seemed to have been sub-dued by his subtlety, as he had been reasoning to prove Fabiola guilty, flashed up anew at the sight of this fatal document. He eyed it for a minute, then broke out, gnashing his teeth with rage:

"Now, madam, I convict you of baseness, rapa-city, and unnatural cruelty, far beyond any thing you have dared to charge on me! Look at this re-

you have dared to charge on mell book at this re-script, beautifully engrossed, with its golden letters and emblazoned margins; and presume to say that it was prepared in the one hour that clapsed be-tween your coasin's death, and the emperor's telling me that he had signed it ? Nor do you pretend to me that he had signed it ? Nor do you pretend to know the generous friend who procured you the gift. Bah ! while Agnes was in prison at latest ; while you were whining and moaning over her ; while you were reproaching me for cruelty and treachery towards her,—me a stranger and alien to her ! you, the gentle lady, the virtuous philoso-pher, the loving, fondling kinswoman, you, my stern reprover, were coolly plotting to take advan-tage of my crime to secure her property, and seek-ing out the elegant scribe, who should gild your coverousness with his pencil, and paint over your covetousness with his pencil, and paint over your treason to your own flesh and blood with his blushvour

g minium." (Red paint.) "Cease, madman, cease !" exclaimed Fabiola, endeavouring in van to master his glaring eye. But he went on, m still wilder tone : "And then, forsooth, when you have thus basely

robbed, you offer me money. You have out-plot-ted me, and you pity me! You have made me a beggar, and then you offer me alms,—alms out of my own wages, the wages which even Tartarus (The heathen hell.) allows its fated victims while on

Fabiola rose again, but he seized her with a man-iae's grip, and this time did not let her go. He

went on "Now listen to the last words that I will speak, or they may be the last that you will hear. Give back to me that unjustly obtained property, it is not fair that I should have the guilt, and you its reward. Transfer it by your sign manual to me as a free and loving gift, and I will depart. If not, you

though only for a moment. She would not have exchanged for any wealth the sweet smile which ac-companied that look. In a few minutes, the kind physician arrived. He carefully examined the wound, and pronounced favourably on it for the present. The blow, as aimed, would have gone straight to Fabiola's heart. But her loving servant in soite of prohibition, had But her loving servant, in spite of prohibition, had but her toying servant, in spice of promotion, has been hovering near her mistress during the whole day; never intruding, but anxious for an oppor-tunity which might offer, of seconding those good impressions of grace, which the morning's scenes could not fail to have produced. While in a neighbouring room, she heard violent tones which were too familiar to her ears; and hastened noiselessly round, and within the curtain which covered the round, and within the curtain which covered the door of Fabiola's own apartment. She stood con-cealed in the dusk, on the very spot where Agnes had, a few months before, consoled her. She had not been there long, when the last strug-

gle commenced. While the man was pushing her mistress backwards, she followed him close behind ; and as he was lifting his arm, passed him, and threw her body over that of his victim. The blow de scended, but misdirected, through the shock she scenared, but misurcered, through the shock she gave his arm; and it fell upon her neck, where it inflicted a deep wound, checked, however, by en-countering the collar-bone. We need not say what it cost her to make this sacrifice. Not the dread of go

pain, nor the fear of death could for a moment have deterred her; it was the horror of imprinting on her brother's brow the mark of Cain, the making him doubly a fratricide, which deeply anguished her But she had offered her life for her mistress. T But she had offered her inte for ner mistress. To have fought with the assassin, whose strength and agility she knew, would have been useless; to try to alarm the house before one fatal blow was struck was hopeless; and nothing remained but to accomplish her immolation, by substituting herself for the intended victim. Still she wished to spare her brother the consummation of his crime, and in doing so manifested to Fabiola their relationship and their real names.

In his blind fury he refused her credit ; but the words, in their native tongue, which said, "Remem-ber my scarf which you picked up here," brought back to his memory so terrible a domestic tale, that had the earth opened a cavern in that moment be-fore his feet, he would have leapt into it, to bury

had the early opened a careful in the interior it, to bury his remorse and shame. . Strange, too, it proved, that he should not have ever allowed Eurotas to get possession of that family relie, but should, ever since he regained it, have kept it apart as a sacred thing ; and, when all else was beine macked up, should have folded it up and

kept it apart as a sacred thing ; and, when all else was being packed up, should have folded it up and put it in his breast. And now, in the act of draw-ing out his castern dagger, he had plucked this out too, and both were found upon the floer. Dionysius, immediately after dressing the wound, and administering proper restoratives, which brought back consciousness, desired the patient to be left perback consciousness, desired the patient to be reft per-fectly quiet, to see as few persons as possible, so as to prevent excitement, and to go on with the treat-ment which he prescribed until midnight "I will call," he added, "very early in the morning, when I must see my patient alone." He whispered a few words in her car, which seemed to do her more good than all his medicines ; for her countenance bright

than an his medicines; for her contrelance origins ened into an angelic smile. Fabiola had her placed in her own bed, and, al-loting to her attendants the outward room, she re-served to herself exclusively the privilege, as she

#### CHAPTER XXXII. THE SACRIFICE ACCEPTED.

Through the whole of that day the patient seemed occupied with deep, but most pleasing, thoughts. Fabiola, who never left her, except for moments to rational, who never left her, except for moments of give necessary directions, watched her countenance with a mixture of awe and delight. It appeared as if her servant's mind were removed from surround-ing objects, and conversing in a totally different sphere, Now a smile passed like a sunbeam across her features, now a tear trembled in her eye, or flowed down her checks ; sometimes her pupils were raised and kept fixed on heaven for a considerable time, while a blissful look of perfect and calm en-joyment sat unvarying upon her; and then she uld turn round with an expression of infinite would turn round with an expression of himite tenderness towards her mistress, and hold out her hand to be clasped in hers. And Fabiola could sit thus for hours in silence, which was as yet prescrib-ed; feeling it an honour, and thinking it did her od, to be in contact with such a rare type of vir-

At length, in the course of the day, after giving her patient some nourishment, she said to her, smiling : "I think you are much better, Miriam, alwonderful medicine." ready

"Indeed he has, my dearest mistress."

Fabiola was evidently pained; and leaning over her, said softly: "Oh, do not, I entreat you, call me by such a title. If it has to be used, it should be by such a trice you. But, in fact, it is no longer true; for what I long intended has now been done; and the instrument of your liberation has been ordered to be made out, not as a freedwoman, but was as an ingenua; Person freed from slavery re tained the title of freedman or freedwoman (libertus, liberta) of the persons to whom they had belonged, as "of Augustus," If they had belonged originally to a free class, they were liberated as *ingenus* or *in-*genua (well-born) and restored by emancipation to

that class.) for such I know you are." Miriam looked her thanks, for fear of further nurting Fabiola's feelings; and they continued to e happy together in silence. Towards evening Dionysius returned, and found

o great an improvement, that, ordering more nour-shing food, he permitted a little quiet conversation.

alone inspired it.

"After all, what have I done, but simple duty ? "After al, what have 1 cone, but simple diff y You had a right to my life, for a much less cause than to save yours," answered Miriam. "No doubt," responded Fabiola, "it appears so to you, who have been trained to the doctrine

overpowered me, that the most heroic acts to be considered by men as performances of ught to be andinary duties.

ordinary duties." "And thereby," rejoined Miriam, "they cease to be what you have called them."

shown me in your conduct how these can ripen into sweet and solid fruit. In the doctrine which you have just explained. I seem to myself to find the noble stem from which all the others branch forth -even to that very fruit. For who would refuse to do for another, what is much less than God has done for him ! But, Miriam, there is a deep and done for him ? But, similar, there is a deep and unseen root whence springs all this, possibly dark beyond contemplation, deep beyond reach, complex beyond man's power to unravel; yet perhaps simple to a confiding mind. If, in my present ignorance, I can venture to speak, it should be vast enough to embrace all nature, rich enough to fill creation with all that is good and perfect in it, strong enough to bear the growth of your noble tree, till its summit reach beyond the stars, and its branches to the ends of earth.

" I mean, your idea of that God, whom you made me fear, when you spoke to me as a philosopher of Him, and taught me to know as the ever-present watchman and judge; but whom I am sure you will make me love when, as a Christian you exhibit Him to me, as the root and origin of such heavenly ten-

derness and mercy. "Without some deep mystery in His nature, as

"without some deep mystery in first nature, as yet unknown to me, I cannot fully apprehend that wonderful doctrine of man's purchase." "Fabiola," responded Miriam, "more learned teachers, than I, should undertake the instruction of one so gifted and so acute. But will you believe

"me, if I attempt to give you some explanation ?" "Miriam," replied Fabiola, with strong emphasis, "ONE WHO IS READY TO DIE FOR ANOTHER, WILL SURELY NOT DECEIVE HIM."

To be continued.

EAST INDIA .- The Protestant Bishop's College at Calcutta, in the British East Indies. which was built at a cost of several millions of dollars, and of which the endowments for scholarships at 4 per cent. interest are yielding an annual revenue of \$20,000, is now in spite of all those inducements, a complete failure. Only the president and one professor, with a dozen or so of students, are the inmates of the vast building, capable of giving comfortable shelter to more than one thousand persons. St. Mary's Catholic Institute at Bombay had during the sessions of 1877, 220 boarders and 180 day-scholars. The faculty consisted of nine Jesuit Fathers and three secular teachers; the necessary work in the institution was done by six Jesuit lay-brothers and twenty hired servants. The expenses for all amounted to about \$14,000, not including, however, the interest on the purchase and building capital of the house, and the yield of garden and orchard. These numbers give another striking illustration of the expense and of Protestant and

Catholic missionary labor. We love a thing in proportion to what it

cost us. You may judge by that of our Lord's love for our soul, which has cost Him all His blood.

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### FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28.]

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

#### LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

FASHION NOTES.

Mrs. J. J. Skeffinzton Editress.

Sets sf jewelry consisting of brooch, errrings, necklace and bracelets are not as arbitrarily the

aashion as formerly. Long lace mits, white, black, or colored, to match the dress, are as much worn with ball toilets as long kid gloves.

Gold brocade, with white, blue, rose and old-goldcolored silk and satin stuffs, is much worn in

Paris. Plush and velvet are in demand, since the cold weather began, for trimmings, in the place of moires and Pekins.

Paniers are certainly coming in vogue, but as yet the panier is not the Marie Antoinette version of that style of dress.

Armure satin is a beautiful fabric, and will make in shades of bronze, olive or seal-brown.

In snates of oronze, only of sear-brown. The favorite plaids are those of large designs in blue and green, with tiny streaks of crimson and yellow. The casquin is worn by ladies of elegant figure, with a belt of crimson gros-grained and nickel clasp, with a cravat to match : and the costume is trimmed with a profusion of nickel buttons.

trimmed with a profusion of nickel buttons. In the street, searfs of India well bordered and trimmed with Bretton lace are used instead of furs and are nearly as warm; and as it requires some taste to arrange them becomingly, high collars and small ties are preferred. A murillo ruff, that is to say a triple standing ruffle of crepe lisses is liked by many ladies for house wear, but young girls pre-fer chemisettes of tucked nuslin and thick rushes a prefer and and thick rushes. On the day the news of that fatal blow reached Dubfer chemisettes of tucked muslin and thick rushes of Brussels net. India muslin ties, collarettes, and neckerchiefs are trimmed with Bretton lace arrang-ned in double rows, the upper one closely and the lower one loosely plaited. Some very elegant ties are made of satin embroidered in colors, and others of loops of satin ribbon and Bretton lace. The last named can be easily made at home but the others may be bought at such a very small advance on the cost of the material that it scenas foolish to small. eager voice said;--"I beg your pardon, sir, but is this news true."

cost of the material that it seems foolish to spend one's time in making them. Complete suits of pale pink and blue flannel underwear are now imported from Berlin, but are taken not liked so well as white by ladies of taste. The newest hosiery is of spun silk with embroidery of contrasting colors. Lace medalitons are now laid on the instep of the stockings intended for evening wear instead of forming a part of them, and the efof tion

fect is far better. ABOUT CLOTHING .- Clothes should vary, not only About Chornisa, — Chornes should vary, not only according to the weather and temperature, but ac-cording to the active or passive state of the weater. Heavy and cumbrous clothing should be avoided. Over-heating in this way produces feelbeness and delicacy, induces too excessive and constant perspiration, and predisposes to cold and lung diseases. Moderate warmth is the grand object of all clothing. The color of clothes is very essential, and should never be a matter of indifference. Those who are acquainted with the laws of color will be surprised to know what an effect different colors have upon the feelings and dispositions of wearers. White aud light-colored clothes reflect the heat, while black

about an hour and when carefully skimmed, add one-half cup of rice, and pepper and salt to taste. Have ready in your tureen two eggs well-beaten ; add the boiling soup, a little at a time, stirring con-stantly. Serve the lamb with drawn butter, gar-nish with parsley and hard-boiled eggs cut into

the enraged townsmen smashed the placard boards on which the announcement of MacMahon's defeat appeared; and were with difficulty restrained from wrecking the shop of the unfortunate news-vender who sold the daily papers containing the telegram. Somewhat similar incidents occured at various places. Excited crowds surrounded the newspaper places. Excited crowds surrounded the newspaper offices, waiting for the afternoon bulletin. When it appeared telling of some new disaster to the French cause, a groan of anguish, or a cry of wrath, burst from the assemblage. Strong men have been known to weep like children on reading the placards which ed the surrender of the Army at Sedan.

rentually drove off. As we were ascending the all door step at Belfield, he suddenly, in quite an ger voice said;— "I beg your pardon, sir, but is this news true." "What news." "Oh, that the emperor and the army is all aken." "Yes," I said, my voice betraying my own emo-in "it is all quite true." "Yes, "I said, my voice betraying my own endo-tion "it is all quite true." He absolutely leaped with a spasm of passion. With eyes flashing he glared at me as if he hated me for speaking the words, and exclaimed:— "Great God! You don't mean to tell me we're proudly exhibiting their certificates of service and

"Great God! You don't mean to tell me we're beat like that!" And he turned away, and raised the cuff of his coat to wipe away the tears that coursed down his check! All over the country it was the same. Some of the ebullitions of popular feeling were not without a touch of the grotesque or conneal. Outside the door of the *Conk Examiner* office the usual throng of men, women and children, were one day diseass-ing and bewailing the dreadful news set out on the placard that Vietor Emanuel had turned the huly burly to his own account and seized on Rome. "Oh, Mrs. Mulligan, Mrs. Mulligan!" exclaimed one female citizen to another, "what is to become

 FRANCE AND IRELAND.

 A REMINISCENCE OF THE FRANCO-RUE.

 SIAN WAR OF 1850.

 A REMINISCENCE OF THE FRANCO-RUE.

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 WAR OF 1850.

 WAR OF 1850.

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and greater public indication of the project of a France-Irish military force. I am sure he felt hurt at my change of sentiment; and thought he could find readier co-operation classed where. He tried : but the result was eminently unsatisfactory.
b. The Irish Ambulance Corps no sconer reached Havre than it broke up into sections; one forming into an Irish Company of the Line, under Captain M. W. Kirwan; the other remaining under the Geneva Cross. These Irishmen fought bravely throughout the whole struggle. Ragged and shoeles, wounded and footsore, like their French and laid down the bravely cossed the Swiss fronti-

THE OLIVE.-This plant is named in the earliest account of Egypt and Greece; and at Athens its cultivation was taught by Cecrops, 1556, B.C. He brought the olive from Sais in Upper Egypt. It was first planted in Italy 562 B.C.

CATS IN HOLLAND .- These animals are largely cultivated in Holland, especially for their skus. The far of the Dutch cat is very long and soft, com-pared to that of the English cat, the fur of which is hard and wiry. There is some secrecy as to how the cats in Holland are fed; Mr. Buckland states that it

mischief, a fellow actor one night covered the hole with a gold-beater's skin, and when the pirate fired and the prompter blew, the candle flared away in Dumaine drew another pistol from triumph. belt, but before he could pull the trigger, the malici-ous joker had torn away the skin, and by blowing through the hole made the candle go out, apparent ly of its own accord, while Dumaine was mentally abusing the innocent prompter for his pet point not coming off as usual.—Unamber's Journal. FRENCH PROGRESS .- England will have to look to her laurels. Hitherto she has been looked upon to her laurels. Hitherto she has been looked upon as the richest nation of the world. She is so no longer. The *Statist*, comparing the English capital ac-cumulations as given by Mr. Grain for England, and those of France, as given in the official *Bottletin Statisque*, finds that, whereas, in 1859, France paid succession and legacy duties on 85 millions; in 1876, France paid on 188 millions, whilst England only a the official collision. on 146 millions. This is a wonderful outstripping

But the Reds of Paris are not France. We hate them." In fact, I refused to stir a finger till I saw further as to affairs in Paris. A few days subsequently Colonel MacAdaras waited on me for the last time, and I gave him fully the conditions upon which alone, under the new circumstances that had arisen in France, would any influence which I and my friends might happen to possess, in Ireland be lean to the project of a France-Irish military force. In sure he feit hurt at my change of sentiment; and hought the could find readier co-operation clea-where. He tried to the the sently was eminomity that a Glearcre, in the county of Wicklow, all under even fortunes are generally made in a hurry, and lost in the same way. If any man you know is getting rich by the slow and patient process of saving, be sure that he was not born upon that con-tinent. Yet people live as long there as anywhere else, and the days are the same length. Why is it that Americans have no time for anything ?

EPCAPE OF FONTANE.

During the siege of Lyons, France, in the first re-volution, the Poet Fontane had been shut up with his family in the midst of the city in ruins. Full of alarm for the safety of his young wife and infant, he resolved at all risks, to escape if he

was hirst planted in Haly 562 B.C. A GLANT THEE.—A patriarch of the forest has been lately felled in California, and the geater por-tion of the wood taken to San Francisco. It was know by the epithet of "Old Moses." If one might infer with accuracy its age from the number of its rings, it must have been 4,540 years old. Its capa-tity is said to have been so great that 300 persons could find room within its trunk. a vessel used in the service of the Church, and bear-the arms of a king, it would be a threefold proof of aristocracy. However, he decided on taking it, and hastened to the house of a friend, who had been a

nursery gardener. The poet then laid aside all his feudal ornaments, and set about exchanging his clothes to give him

hard and wiry. There is some secrecy as to how the cats in Holland are fed; Mr. Buckland states that it is possible that they are fed on fish. The best Dutch cats are black. A good skin of jet black color is worth half a guinea. ADVICE TO STUDENTS.—A medical journal, advis-ing students how to take care of themselves, says : "Sit up to the table when you read; easy chairs abdish memory. Do not read the same book too long at a sitting. If you really weary of one sub-ject, change it tor another. Read steadily for three nours a day for five days in the week. The use of wet towels and strong coffee betrays ignorance of

3

ory; you have se can ripen into trine which you vself to find the ers branch forth ho would refuse s than God has e is a deep and ns, possibly dark d reach, complex et perhaps simple resent ignorance, be vast enough to fill creation with trong enough to e, till its summit nches to the ends

whom you made a philosopher of the ever-present am sure you will you exhibit Him ich heavenly ten-

n His nature, as y apprehend that hase."

"more learned e the instruction it will you believe e explanation ?" n strong emphasis, or ANOTHER, WILL

unt Bishop's Colish East Indies, weral millions of wments for schol t are yielding an now in spite of omplete failure. professor, with a he inmates of the ing comfortable ousand persons. at Bombay had 20 boarders and lty consisted of secular teachers; titution was done nd twenty hired r all amounted to g, however, the I building capital garden and orch-other striking illof Protestant and

ortion to what it that of our Lord's s cost Him all His

BOILED FISH .-- For four or five pounds of fish, nearly cover with water and add two heaping table-spoonfuls of salt. Boil thirty minutes, and serve with drawn butter.

PICKLING FISH,--Spice the vinegar as for cucumb-ers, put your fish in and let them boil slowly for a few minutes, until done, without breaking; then set them away for several weeks, and the bones will be entirely destroyed.

OYSTER POT-PIE.-Have ready nice light-raised biseuit dough, cut into small squares, season the oysters well with butter, pepper and salt, and thicken them with a little fiour; drop in the pieces of dough and boil till done. This may be baked in the oven in a pudding-dish, allowing the dough to brown on the top.

PICKLED OYSTERS - Take two quarts of oysters put them in a saucepan, and if they are fresh, salt them i.let them simmer on the fire, but not boil ; take out the oysters, and add to the liquor in the saucepan a pint of vinegar, a small handful of whole cloves, quarter of an ounce of mace, and when the oysters are cold in the jar, pour the liquor on them.

BEEF OMELET.—Three pounds of beefsteak, three-fourth of a pound of suct, chopped fine ; salt, pep-per and a little sage, three eggs, six Boston crackers rolled ; make into a roll and bake.

POUNDED BEEF .- Boil a shin of twelve pounds of meat until it falls readily from the bone; pick it to pieces; mash gristle and all very fine pick out all the hard bits. Set the liquor away; when cool take off all the fat; boil the liquor down to a pint and a bit. and a half. Then return the meat to it while hot ; add pepper and salt and any spice you choose. Let it boil a few times, stirring all the while. Put into a mould or deep dish to cool. Use cold and cut in thin slices for tea or warm it for breakfast.

PRESSED CHICKEN (OR VEAL).-Boil three chick-ens until the meat comes off the bones, then removens until the meat comes off the bones, then remov-ing all bones, etc., chop, not very fine; add a piece of butter as large as an egg, salt and pepper to season well. Have about a pint of the broth, into which put one half-box gelatine until dissolved ; then put back the chopped chicken and cook until the broth is evenly absorbed. Press under a weight in a new until edd in a pan until cold.

JELLIED CHICKEN OR VEAL.-Boil a chicken in as little water as possible, until the meat falls from the bones; chop rather fine, and senson with pepper and salt; put in a mould a layer of the chopped meat and then a layer of hard-boiled eggs cut in slices; then layers of meat and egg alternately until the mould is nearly full; boil down the liquor left in the pot one-half; while warm, add one-quarter of an ounce of gelatine, and when dissolved pour into the mould over the meat. Set in a cool place over night to jelly.

also he explained to the Bench, he was able to been with equanimity. At last, working herself up to the elimax of feminine wrath sherushed up to him the elimax of feminine wrath sherushed up to him the elimax of seathing epithets, screamed the elimax of teminine wrath sherushed up to him the elimax of teminine wrath sherushed up 

patiently being called a blackguard and a robber, and a nurderer; but a *Proosheun*! He rushed off, and summoned Mrs. Leary, who, however, to his infinite disgust, instead of getting seven years in Spike Island, was let off with a caution.

The enterprising manager of an evening news-paper in Dublin, the *Evening Post*, noticing the inredulity and displeasure with which news Prussian victories were received, conceived the singular idea of getting up a circulation by "special singular idea of getting up a circulation by "special telegrams," of Prussian defeats. One evening he startled the city with a wire from his "own corre-spondent," announcing that Prince Frederick Char-les' army had been taken prisoners. The paper sold in thousands, the popular joy was unbounded. When the Freeman's Journal was found not to con-tain the news the anore was torn to mass her the in-When the *Prematics s Journal* was found not to con-tain the news the paper was torn to pieces by the in-dignant purchasers in the street. Incredible as it may appear, the fact stands that for several weeks the *Levening Post* flourished on a systematic manufac-ture of French victories. It slaughtered a German army corps every second day, until at length it was computed that about a million and a half of the Teutons had been killed or taken prisoners by the

enterprising Dublin editor. At length, the too terrible truth began to force itelf on the Irish people, that France was beaten o her knees. Then there took place one of the most singular revulsions of popular feeling which Irish journalists ever experienced. Not only did the upward rush of newspaper circulation which mark-ed the outbreak of the wargive way to a corresponding decline but the circulation quickly sank far be-low its normal level. The country news- agents re-ported that the people now hated to read or hear news at all

Ere yet the worst had befallen the French arms. and while all eyes were turned on the French assem-bling at Chalons under MacMahon, I was sitting one day in the Nation office when word was brought that "a foreign gentleman, wanted to see me," was shown in. "Pardon, Monsieur; but my business is of excep-

tional importance. I bring you letters which I must destroy the moment you peruse them," and e handed me a packet. I divined in an instant what it all meant.

The letters were from one whom I knew to be high in the confidence of the Empress, and accredit-ing the bearer Colonel MacAdaras, as a gentleman who wished to lay before me and others some mat-ters on which it was desirable to learn our opinions. Could volunteers for France be raised in Ireland? Could youndeers for France be raised in Treland? I could not bring myself very readily to a proper estimate of my visitor. However, I made not the siightest disguise of the pleasure it would afford me to see an Irish Corps of twenty thousand men serv-ing under the great Franco-Irishman, Marshall Mae-Mahon, In any case, I said for one it became become

to turn out in full regalia. The Lord Mayor and present feeling rose higher and stronger, and by the time the Dele-gaton started on their errand Ireland was in a flow of expectancy and excitement, "from the Shannon

to the sea. The Committee thought the embassy would con sist of three or four personages, but it was decided by the French authorities—whose action throughout however, in an affair so delicate, was cautiously semi--official-to surround their representative with all suitable dignity and importance. Not only did a suit of civil and military attaches attend him, but. a sub of even and infinity and easily arteneous arteneous, the leading a special lustre to the whole proceeding, he was accompanied by men, some of whom, as M. Ferdinaud de Lesseps and M. de Lavison, were dis-tinguished editzens of the world through their ser-vices to science and civilization; others, like the Due de Feltre and Count O'Neill de Tyrone, repre-senting episodes in the international relations of France and Ireland that touched Irish feeling to its depth

On the 12th of August we received a letter acqui ing us thatCountFlavigny's party, which had just!left Paris, and would reach Dublin on wednesday even-ing, was composed as follows:—Count de Flavigny and his daughters, Countes: de Petray and Vis-countes: de la Panouse; Duke de Feltre; M. Ferdin-and de Lesseps and Madame de Lesseps; M. Rufz de Lavisor: count O'Neille de Tyrone; Lieut, Henri O'Neille; M. Denis Cochin, Captain de Contensen, and M. Alfred Du-quet. The members of the Dublin Committee were overjoyed at the news. Everyone rushed off to act as a "sub-committee" in perfecting the additional or more extensive arrangements, rendered necess-ments is descent. ary by the increase in the number of our visitors Obeying a resolution of the Trades' Socilies most of the Dublin factories and workshops closed at two o'clock in the afternoon, in order that the grand procession might be effectually organized by the hour fixed for the reception. Indeed the day was observed very much as a holiday throughout the city. The entire line of streets through which the procession was to pass exhibited an almost unbrok-en stretch of decorations, arches, flags, streamers, mottoes and devices of all kinds; and as early as three o'clock in the afternoon crowds had begun to assemble along the route from Kingstown pier to

Dublin, a distance of six miles, On and around Kingstown pier an immense mul-titude assembled to greet the delegation. On land-ing from the Holyhead steamer they were received by the Irish Ambulance Committee and by the Chairman. Town-clerk, and Town Commissioners of Kingstown, who presented an address of welcome. Six carriages, with out riders mounting tricolor cockades, were in attendance to bring the party by cockades, were in attendance to bring the party by road to Dublin. About seven o'clock they drove off, hoping to reach Dublin by half-past eight. Vain hope! At no part of the six miles could they move beyond a walk, so dense was the throng, and so wild way the desire of the seventhed at the throng is the seventhed at was the desire of the assembled thousands to grasp, or even touch, the hand of some of the visito At "Morrison's" and "The Shelbourne"

on 146 millions. This is a wonderful outstripping on the part of France, and is all the more astonish-ing when we remember that during this time France was being drained to pay the expenses of the Fran-co-Prussian war. Comparing France with France in 1869 (before the war), she paid duty on 145 millions, whilst in 1876 (after the war), she paid on 188 millions. This is remembrained with a vencence. 188 millions. This is recuperation with a vengence,

A PIECE OF ELEPHANTINE SURGERY .- During a A PIECE OF ELEFIANTINE SURGERY.— During a storm one morning a large lantern on the top of an elephant house in an American Zoological Gauden was demolished, and pieces of the heavy glass fell into the cage occupied by the elephants. The fe-male elepant, in walking around the inclosure, trod on one of the fragments, and, being in her bare feet, received a painful wound. She set up a howl that made the rare of the storm seem the siching of a made the roar of the storm seem the sighing of a made the roar of the storm seem the signing of a zephyr by contrast. Her companion was found to be comforting her as well as he could by trying to roar louder than she did, and by letting a half-pint tear of sympathy now and then run down his trunk, which was wound tenderly about the wounded leg of the prostrate beast. Dr. Henry C. Chap-man, surgeon to the Zoological Society, was sum-moned. She was secured by ropes and thrown on her side on a bed of straw—treatment which evoked from her some extra efforts in the roaring line. When Dr. Chapman began to probe softly around the wound with a lancet, however, she showed an elephant's instinctive respect for a friend by ceasing her bellowing and holding the injured foot per fectly still. Dr. Chapman successfully removed the fragment of glass, stopped the flow of blood from the wound, and, in a few minutes, the huge beast was again on her feet, looking as amiable as a lamb.

A MAN-EATING ALLIGATOR. — A correspondent writing from Chandbally to an Indian paper, gives some particulars of a man-eating alligator: "The rivers of Orissa are infested with alligators, and rivers of Orissa are infested with alligators, and every now and then one of these creatures acquires a reputation as a man-cater, and is then hunted down. Early this week information was brought by Mr. Chapman, police director at Chandbally, that a man had been carried off. It appears that the poor fellow was lying in his boat with his feet hang-ing over the side when the alligator made a Mahon. In any case, I said if once it became known that an Irish legion was in course of enrollment in France, not any human power could stop our peo-ing aged for them; and every one discerning that On receiving this report, Mr. Chapman manned his

"I am a bleacher and scourer."

"And this good woman ?" "What a question ?" said Fontane. "Look at the ttle one-don't you see the likeness ? Long live little onethe republic !!

Ah! that's right !" said the miscreant ; "you're a good one! Down with the muscadins and aristo-crats! Long live the Republic! and the guillotine for ever !

Fontane could not join in this sanguinary cry. He saw his wife tremble and shook her hand. "Come, wife," said he, "let's have a song." "Ay, and a dance, too," said the barbarian who had first spoken; "so down with your basket, my jovial fellow?" " But I-I-"

"Nonsense ? nobody will run away with your basket; down with it, I say ! Why, what is the matter ! It is glued to your neck !

Fontane objected, and resisted for a while, but was soon obliged to submit; and, wiping the cold perspiration from his forchead, in a state more dead perspiration from its forenead, in a state more dead than alive, was relieved from the burden of his basket. He saw it placed on a heap of stones, and feared everything would be turned topsy-turvy. Oh! the fatal chalice ! All hope of safety was gone; he was on the point of delivering himself up, and c...iming compassion for his wife and child, in the hope that they would be allowed to pass, when, happily he roused himself, clapped his hands and as-

"Hallo! my friend," cried one of the fellows, ""At hought has struck me," said Fontane; "a "A thought has struck me," said Fontane; "a

bold idea. You see my poor wife? I know the Carmagnole always raises her. Come, my good fellows, let us dance it

tellows, let us dance it." His wife gazed at him with a look of despair, as he snatched the child from her arms. "What now? Dont make a wry face, wife!" said he. "Excuse her; she's young and timid. Come, let us put the little one on the basket—there he lies on the too of the line and the basket. he lies, on the top of the linen and sleeps soundly. Wife your hand. Now, the ring-the republican ring. Come, friends, join hands for the ring-the patriotic dance !" Madame Fontane now comprehended what her

Madame Fontane now comprehended what her husband meant. She tripped lightly around the ring, and joined in the chorus of the Carmagnole. When the dance was over, she took up her child; Fontane was assisted in replacing his basket on his shoulder. He made his wife lead the way, and walked off after her, whispering the Chant du De-part. And so they escaped.

We hear of a young lady so pizen nice that she never alludes to that humble utensil by any less re-fined title than "boot-john." She would die before she would say "jack."

It was a very honest old Dutch judge, in Scho-harie County, New York, who listened for several hours to the arguments of counsel, and then said : "Dis case has peen ferry ably argued on both sides, and dare have been some ferry nice points of law brought up. I shall dake dree days to gonsider these points, but I shall ewentually decide for the blaintiff."

#### CATHOLIC RECORD THE

## THE CATHOLIC RECORD,

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388 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

# The Catholic Record

LONDON, FRIDAY, FEB. 28, 1879.

TO THE GREATER GLORY -OF THE-

## BLESSED SACRAMENT.

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

#### ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR CHURCHES.

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

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

This charity is made direct to our Lord Jesus Christ, which is our motive in urging Christian souls to aid this good work in every possible manner, either by sub-scriptions or donations of goods, such as slik dresses, damask, velvet, linen, muslin. linings, ribbons, cur-tains, carpets, embroideries, flowers, vases, candie-sticks, etc.

Annual subscription, One dollar. Gentlemen can be admitted as members by becoming sub-scribers.

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

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We hope that all our subscribers who have not yet paid their subscriptions will do so as though the doctrine may be above reason, it soon as they conveniently can. Where we have a local agent all monies can be paid to able. Reason is a gift of God to man, and as him, thereby avoiding the trouble and risk of God cannot contradict Himself, His revelaand subscribers are hereby cautioned against paying money to any person except our duly authorized agents. Our St. Thomas subseribers should pay money to no person except Mr. John Doyle, Merchant, or ourselves.

mime-it turns the soberest men and things power of God, is infinite, and therefore into the most wonderful of transformations. cannot be comprehended by finite men. We wish that some one taking for granted, When the power of God is in question, it besome unprovable proposition (that every equihooves us not rashly to place limits to that power. We are not to judge that because angular triangle is not also equilateral, for in- at which the Lord Mayor presided. Comstance) would write a euclid. What a panour experience has never witnessed a wonder tomime euclid it would be ! similar to Transubstantiation, that therefore

the consequent impossibility of its getting out even under the old way of thinking, wherein hearted Irishman in the Dominion.

men believe the soul to be spirit and capable of getting out of the box, the case of burying TESTIMONY OF A BAPTIST MINISa man alive is bad enough without needing any fresh stimulants to caution.

But even supposing for a moment that the it carries our messages from continent to soul is material, we do not see the difficulty, continent, yet the very nature of this useful even "according to our limited knowledge of servant of the human race remains a secret to " the laws of matter," of its getting out of the this day, and the theories of the learned thick wooden box called a coffin. Of course concerning it are merely speculative. Inif the soul as matter is further supposed to be numerable mysteries even in nature might a piece of granite or iron ore, or stiff clay, after his return the Baptist Conference met in New thus be enumerated. If, then, even in the (and no supposition now-a-days is too outfield of matter, which man claims as his own, rageous for the man of science) we can easily and over which he seems to have complete conceive some difficulty in its escape into the dominion, so many truths exist which are inair of heaven through a thick wooden box; comprehensible, must we not expect that in but why the worthy Doctor having taken for the things which relate to God, the Infinite granted that the soul is matter, should not be and essentially Incomprehensible, there must content to stop there, but should go to supbe many truths which we cannot understand, pose that it is some heavy mass of matter, we and if it please Him to reveal them we must know not, unless it is indeed that he wishes believe them on His word: for to reject His with Dean Swift to make another Gulliver's word is to deny His veracity, and to rob Him travels out of his Scripture searchings. Cerof that homage which is due to Him from all tainly the soul when joined in life to the body creatures. It follows, then, from these conis not granite; where then the necessity of siderations that when the Church which supposing that at death it becomes granite? Christ established on earth to teach His doc We can conceive a soul, even if material, estrine, the Church against which the gates of caping from a thick wooden box, just as we hell shall not prevail; (St. Matt. xvi., 18) the can conceive the material exalations from the eloquence and force, all he had been able-as a Cath-Church which is the pillar and ground of truth, (1 Tim. iii., 15), proposes to our belief heaven. According to our limited knowledge a doctrine, however incomprehensible it may of the laws of matter which the worthy Docbe, we should accept it with a firm faith : we tor himself calls ignorance (which ignorance should believe it without hesitancy, knowing ought to have warned him to be less certain that God has revealed it, and that He can of the materiality of the soul), we know that neither deceive nor be deceived. We should a large amount of gases phosphorus, &c., (al] not endeavor to measure the possibility or material things) actually does escape from impossibility of the doctrine, according to the notions of the limit of possibility. We should tually does come up through the thick, heavy be satisfied with the knowledge that God has so revealed, and as His revelation cannot conflict with reason, we should conclude that is nothing else but the material parts of the body escaping from the coffin, whilst the is certainly not against reason, or unreasonphosphorescence of our church yards is nosending them by mail. Care should be taken tion can never be contrary to reason, though gas rising up through the thick, heavy earth. sands of dollars in America, he was yet but a hum-bug and the only living Sunday school there orgin-

THE MOORE CENTENARY. A preliminary meeting with a view to the celebration of Tom Moore's anniversary, was held recently in the Mansion House, Dublin munications were recieved from several noblemen-including Lord Dufferin-expres-

If we read the Doctor aright, he thinks sive of approval, and preliminary arrangethat seeing the materiality of the soul, and ments are being made for placing the celebration in the hands of a body that will reof the thick box called a coffin, we ought to be present all classes and creeds. We wonder if cery careful lest we unintentionally bury peo- anything will be done in Canada to show that ple alive. (The italics are the Doctor's.) For the Irish people of the dominion glory in our part, without troubling ourself at all honoring the memory of Ireland's sweetest about the materiality of the soul, we think bard? Who will be the first to initiate a there is sufficient reason for caution. Of movement in favor of a grand demonstration course if the soul is material, and if it conse- to be participated in by Irishmen of all de- to it in Ontario and Quebec. In fact, social, politiquently (we think inconsequently) can not get nominations? Will Montreal or Toronto make out of the box, the case is every way ag- a move? If they do, they can rely upon the gravated, but we should have supposed that assistance and co-operation of every true-

# TER.

THE following is a substantially true English translation of a German correspondence from New York to a Prussian paper. It has been translated especially for the CATHOLIC RECORD

Rev. C. Potter, a Baptist minister in N. Y. city had been to Europe on a prolonged trip, and shortly York some time in December last. Brother Potter's heart was full to overflowing of what he had seen in the different countries of the European continent, and was truly glad that at length the moment had arrived when he would be permitted before the assemble l brethren to give free vent to his long pentup feelings and in glowing language unfold before them in retrospect a brilliant panorama of all the grand sights that had gladdened his soul and refreshed his spirits. Brother Potter, though he hates 'the Church," did not shut his eyes, as travelling Protestant preachers are wont, to the fact that there is really such a Church in existence in Europe and very powerful and influential too, and quite too ous indeed for being looked upon as antiquated vige and obsolete. So Brother Potter did find and see this great communion, and was bold 'enough to tell his brethren not only plainly but with true Baptist buried body escaping into the open air of olic out-sider-to learn about that much calumniated Church.

Brother Potter in expatiating on the subject of his experience abroad did of course condemn-and what else could we expect - the dogmas of the Church, but he praised her efficiency, and would hold her up as a pattern for all Protestant sects. Especially did he commend the love of the Catholic Church for the poor, not proclaiming her charity this thick wooden box called a coffin, and ac through the newspapers, but hunting up the bidden misery of humanity-he spoke of her magnificent earth. The smell arising from a dead Lody Cathedral, not only open for the rich, but equally even when shut up in a thick wooden box | accessible to the poor. In St. Peter's in Rome, he said he had seen the ragged beggars kneel beside princes and Counts. He Potter didn't care how much Rev. Van Meter, Protestant preacher in Rome might boast of his Sunday schools and collect thouthing more or less than the bones in state of sands of dollars in America, he was yet but a humwhen making payments to obtain a receipt, it may be beyond reason. But the doctrine of Our ignorance of the laws of matter ought ginated from Pius IX., and was continued in the the real presence has been revealed by Him; certainly to teach us to be careful lest we same spirit by Leo XIII. The Catholic Church from

#### [FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28.]

#### The following letter from a correspondent in Manitoba will be found interesting to all who take an interest in the affairs of that province ;-

LETTER FROM MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Feb. 13th, 1879. I arrived here a few days ago to find a little city a arrived here a rew days ago to hild a liftle city exceeding my most sanguine expectations. Re-membering that Winnepeg is only considered the nucleus of what promises to be one of the greatest cities on this continent, I began to compare the brief existence, and then concluded that Winnipeg is destined to be to the British possessions in North America what Chicago is to the United States. chances of its future with the realities of its past

Everything here seems to compare favorably with the towns of the old Provinces. Society is almost European, *i.e.* if one may judge from first appearances. Commerce is transacted with a strict regard to commercial honor, and politics—that scientific evil—loses much of the venom which attaches itself cal, national, and religious associations exist under similar constitutions to those of the last named Pro-vinces; but there seems to be an undercurrent of fraternity, peace, and good will among the members traternity, peace, and good will among the members of the various societies, the absence of which ren-ders such associations in other places remarkably unchristian adjuncts of Christianity. The hotel accommodation is very extensive, and

in this respect the city reminds one of New York or Chicago. The Canadian Pacific is the leading house. Under the able management of Mr. John Haverty, it loses nothing of that character that tends to make the great hotels of the United States and Canada so popular. Situate near the function's Bay Co's, fort on Main street, it commands a superb view of the Red and Assimiboine river valleys. The ost is one of those genial Irishman who is at once a favorite and a friend of those with whom he be omes acquainted.

The city hall, postoffice, custom house, land office, ourts of justice, parliamentary offices, governor's house, university schools, and fire department buildhouse, university schools, and fre department build-ings are all of an imposing character, lending to the city an air of importance surprising in itself. With-out doubt the enterprise which prompted the government and the council of the city to erect all these public edifices will be fully rewarded by the influx of men who will bring with them a large capital in the shape of strong arms and strong hearts, or otherwise almighty dollars, to aid th nearts, or otherwise annugaty donars, to aid the occupiers in that great work which will open up, as it were, an Imperial Province to a crowded world. Let it not be doubted that Manitoba offers to the capitalist and stout hearted a wider field for the inestment of labor and money than any other land I know under the sun. A fortune awaits the worker here. The spring promises an immense immigration, and it seems to me I cannot do better than reassure these here reactivity and the second second those who have partially resolved on travelling west-ward that a land richly endowed by nature calls them to a home in which health and happiness will rewad honest labor. In another letter I shall deal more extensively with the subjects of emigration and immigration ; meantime, 1 shall conclude this paper with a brief review of the men and institutions of

which the settlers should hear something. The first to claim the attention of the traveller, as he certainly does of the settler, is he who, over as he certainly does of the settier, is he who, over thirty-three years ago, came to this Province carry-ing with him the truths of Christianity to that por-tion of the great Algonquin tribe scattered over the North-West, Archbishop Tache. This ecclesiastic, who has done so much in the interest of the church and, consequently, of civilization, is mater-nally and paternally connected with the il-lastrious discoverers Verennes de la Veranand, lastrious discoverers Verennes de la Veran-drye and Joliette, whose names shall ever be identified with the history of the valleys of the Red identified with the history of the valleys of the refer and Mississippi rivers; even as the name of the illustrious Archbishop shall be inseperably connected with the rise and progress of Manitoba. The extent of this archdiocese is simply extraordinary; for it extends from the western limits of Ontario to the coast of the Pacific and from the international coast of the Facine and from the international boundary to the Arctic Ocean, comprising in its vast area the dioceses of St. Albert, British Columbia, Athabaska, and MacKenzie, presided over respec-tively by Bishops Grangin, d,Herbonnez, Durieur, Farand, and Clut. His Grace the Archbishop is the author of more variable and the Archbishop is the author of many works on ethics, literature and

## FRIDAY, FEBRU

schools, and everything a marria ge-bell. In fa city disproves much, if against its morality. The only Catholic C at present is that of S priests of the order of 6 is cure. There is a sep brothers of the order, v cipal. Catholicity ad apace; even now it is t Archbishop, assisted by enter upon the erection here at an early date been purchased in a neither money or go every reason to hope t will be pushed forward last Rev. Pere Lacomi will be pushed forward last Rev. Pere Lacond I was delighted to lear that his appeal will m A word in conclusi little village presents little village presents be productive of plea River and opposite it boine, a line of edific the hospital, the com dral, the archiepiscop St. Boniface. All the traveller a scene such most favored of Euchurch is free to indu tenance of great est the young for the gre the young for the given the unforunate, in fin and corporal works of impetus to Christian holiness. This is a the midst of winter, must be its appearan would wander from season in search of t season in search of t scenery can bestow, ] this northern count religious order has d anity and civilization ing men have done ture on the other. munication with St. and trouble former may be dispensed w

## CHINIQU

The following rep paper, the Sydney no exaggeration in of apostate priests, If anyone thinks th go reported in the terance of another in the Methodist m nice Irish girl with of an abundance of Luther to the pres not acquainted wit the Sydney Herald York namesake:-The eloquent ex-one day the week b ed by an excited an of mature age, who when the Pope is t tlemen with a tast holic theology; and noise and nastiness ber to hear the cha impure Englis The ex-priest was Jesuitical Herald c now affirmed that supposed to have Dr. Vaughan for ecting a Catholic C the Herald's theoli George, who knew verbatim report of "My Brethren night of a delicate

We are pleased to inform our patrons that we have secured the services of Mr. Patrick O'Reilly as permanent travelling agent for the RECORD. Any favors accorded to him will be duly appreciated by us.

The same remark applies to Mr. Daniel Fisher, who up to now has acted as agent for Stratford and vicinity.

Mr. Boone, 186 St. Paul Street, St. Catha rines, is our authorized agent for St. Catha rines and district.

#### REASON AND THE REAL PRE-SENCE.

In a previous issue we published an article under the above heading, in which we showed on grounds of reason that the doctrine of Transubstantiation, as believed by the Catholic Church, is most reasonable, and perfectly in accord with God's most merciful dealings with mankind. We proved that the same infinite love for man which caused God to give His only begotten Son to be our Redeemer, is a sufficient motive for us to believe that He continues to dwell amongst us in the Blessed Eucharist, under the appearance of our corporal food. We asserted that the difficulties which have been raised against the doctrine have been equally raised against the Incarnation of our Blessed Lord, and that as we may answer the objections which infidels raise against the Incarration by saying that God's love for mankind is so great that He surmounted the difficulties, and humbled Himself to the level of humanity, because it was necessary for Him to do so that we might be redeemed; so also that He might continue to inspire us with love for Him, and that there might be a continuous close union between Himself and man, He surmounts the difficulties of Transubstantiation, and dwells with us under the appearance of our corporal food, There are, however, certain difficulties which are frequently raised by Protestants against the possibility of the Catholic doctrine. In order to meet these difficulties we should bear in the face? This taking for granted is like escape than the stinking corpse itself? in mind that the question concerning the the touch of Harlequin's wand in the panto-

therefore it caunot possibly be contrary to reason, however incomprehensible it may be to the limited human intellect.

this miraculous change is impossible. Physi-

cal science brings us to the knowledge of

many facts which the most learned scientific

men are not able to explain satisfactorily.

Wonderful indeed have been the discoveries of

modern times; many secrets of nature have

been brought to the light of day, still many

of those secrets are still impenetrable, and

will probably so remain for ever. Sir Isaac

Newton by the discovery of the laws of gravi-

tation enabled astronomers to trace with ac-

curacy the paths of the heavenly bodies, yet

no one will pretend that the cause of gravita-

tion has been discovered, unless we attribute

it directly to the will of the Almighty. So

also electricity has been pressed into the

service of man. It has been made to cure

diseases, it has been used as a motive power,

There are, however, certain specific difficulties which Protestants and unbelievers raise against the doctrine of Transubstantiation, whereby they endeavor to show that it is against reason. We stated already that these difficulties may be raised equally against the mystery of the Incarnation, and indeed unbelievers lay great stress upon them when arguing against this mystery, which is the very basis of Christianity. It may be proved, and even Protestants have taken pains to prove that they avail nothing against the Incarnation : it may also be shown that they are of no weight against the doctrine of Transubstantiation. We shall, however, reserve for a future number the consideration of these objections

#### MATERIALISM AND THE SOUL.

"The thought may naturally suggest itself in the case of a man buried alive, how, according to our limited knowledge of the laws of matter, can we possibly conceive the means by which the spirit and the soul buried with the body, escape into the open air of heaven through a thick wooden box called a coffin and several feet of thick, heavy earth? Our ignorance ought surely to make us very careful lest we unintentionally bury people alive."

Be not scandalized, gentle reader; these are not our words, but those of a Protestant that it is material. Rashness in accepting clergyman-of what persuasion we know not -writing a book on "Scripture Searchings." When Dean Swift wrote his history of Lil. liput he merely took for granted the existence of a nation of hop o' my thumbs, and behold what an extraordinary history became possible, and what a host of troubles immediately beset poor Gulliver. The Rev. E. D. Whitmarsh, D. C. L., takes for granted with Dr. Howard and the scientists of the day, the materiality of the spirit and soul, and be hold what a dreadful consideration immedi-

bury people alive, at the same time, worthy times immemorial had ever been indefatigable in rash in accepting for Gospel all that the scienthe soul.

We have no intention of entering the lists tion is in too rudimentary a state at the present moment for sober discussion. As all the scientists can as yet say is, that it looks as though the soul were material, so all the theologians can as yet say is, it looks as though this proposition were heretical. Neither the one nor the other can make his proposition positive and affirmative without incurring the imputation of too large conclusions from small premises. It is ridiculous to discuss when the logic of events may outstrip the discussion. Every day is adding to our knowledge of facts, and if at any future period the soul is proved to be material, it can only be by so enlarging the field of materiality as to make the materiality of the soul quite a

world at present conceives. But this is of the future, and with the future we have no con cern. For the present we would say, and the worthy Doctor of Canon Law has put the words into our mouth, that as our ignorance of the laws of matter should teach us if the soul is material, to be "careful lest we should 'unintentionally bury people alive," so our ignorance of these same laws ought to warn us not to be too rash in accepting the assertion propositions which would go to prove the soul mortal, is a far graver evil than rashness in burying the dead with fear of burying the material souls of men alive.

And here a question suggests itself, which knocks the worthy Doctor's difficulty into a cocked hat. If the soul is material, what necessity is there for escape from that thick wooden box called a coffin? What necessity is there for it to come through the several feet of thick, bravy earth? If it is material, the coffin and the thick, heavy earth are just ately stares the good Doctor of Canon Law the place for it. What more right has it to SACERDOS.

Doctor, that it should teach us not to be too her work for the poor and oppressed, and yet it was now the fashion to caluminate that church. When tists of the day tell us of the materiality of he thought of England he could but feel contempt for a country that had despoiled the Catholics of their grand Cathedrals. The Catholic Church had ever been

misrepresented by her enemies. Her dogmas upon against the scientists of the day on this ques- the whole were quite reasonable, and of superstition tion of the materiality of the soul. The ques- he hadn't found a vestige (at this point his reverend brethren began to hiss). If they "were of a different opinion," he said, "it was because they had never read a Catholic book, and hence were not qualified to form an impartial judgement." Moreover, he would counsel his friends to spend not another cent for the missions of the Baptist Church in Rome since they were completely useless. The famous Divine, Reo Van Meter, in Rome, had but seventeen hearers, viz., ten of his own household, five American Protestants, and two converts (?), wretched ragamuffins, depending for their support on the Baptist Mr. Taillefer's connection with the polities of the mission funds. Van Meter held service five times every Sunday, and by doing so he reported the number of his flock to be 85. Being the product of 17x5, having as he (Brother Potter) had shown only two converts (?). And finally he believed it very wrong that Protestants should persecute the Catholic Church, seeing that the Church different kind of materiality to that which the of God must gain the victory by the armour of pati-

> After this oration Rev. Mr. Fulton took the floor and said:-Never in his life had he read, and, God helping, he did never hope to read a Catholic book ; and on this account he was free from any prejudice concerning the Catholic Church-he was rather impartial, (sic!) That the Roman Catholic Church, however, was an institution of the devil, he had always believed, and now he was 60 years old-too old to change his opinion ! Without taking any further action the Conference adjourned ; at some future Session the question will be discussed : "Is the Catholic Church an institution of the devil ?"

Comment is needless ! but who does not see in all this a parallel to the calumniations of the Pharisees against our Divine Lord Jesus Christ!

Nothing in MacMahon's presidential life became him so well as his manner of quitting it. He took leave of his ministers with dignity, and, being Frenchmen, they used the national privilege and shed tears without shame—all the more likely to be shed tears without shane—an the mote mote they to be honest ones, as they had no unseemingly violence to regret. Then, wearing his civilian dress, he went to visit the new President, temperarily installed for the moment in his old official residence as President of the Chamber. "Ma foi," he said, shaking him of the Chamber. "Ma foi," he said, shaking him heartily by the hand, "another year of it would have killed me. I have come to thank you for saving my life—at the the risk of your own."

education. Lieut.-Governor Cauchon, Governor of the Province, was appointed in December, 1877, being at the time Prdsident of the Privy Council and Minister

the time Prdsident of the Privy Council and Minister of Internal Revenue of the Dominion. His ad-ministration seems to be characterized by scrupulous attention to all things which might conduce to the general well-being of the country. Hon. Joseph Royal, minister of Public Works, appears to be a statesman of rare talents—a sine qua non in this North-Western country. This is not very surprising to me, when I learn that he was one who was singularly distinguished during his Uni-versity career, daily press, and successful, if not really brilliant, as an advocate. In connection with the Government there is an-

really brilliant, as an advocate. In connection with the Government there is an-other who should certainly claim the attention of a new-comer—Hon. John Norquay. He is first Mini-ster of the Government, a Manitoban of very pure mould, and as decisive in character as he is large in stature. From what I have seen of him within the council shamber of his native Province, and from all I have learned of him outside, his policy seems to me to be as well-timed and as sound as his man-

Province together with some military renown won by him in Europe save me the necessity of a longer

Descending from the pillars of the State. I shall now refer to a man, who, in my opinion, has done as much as man ever did in the interest of Manitoba. Monseigneur Alb. Lacombe, whose name is hallowed in the wigwans of the Indian, even as it is revered in the wigwais of the initial, even as it is leveled in the homes of the white man, appears to me to be one of the most extraordinary of the extraordinary men with whom I have met in my travels. During a period extending over thirty years he has toiled in the labors of a vast mission with untiring zeal. Day and night his thoughts seem to have turned towards the spiritual welfare of the Crees and Otshipways, many of whom have been brought into the Clurch theorem the second se through the instrumentality of this venerable mis-sionary priest. Even at present his travels to and from distant missions are entered upon at intervals, the scorching sun of summer, or the cold winds of a orthern winter to the contrary notwithstanding. Amid all this round of duty, and at an age when other men would retire to well deserved repose, he carried his studies so far as to be ranked with the carried his studies so far as to be ranked with the greatest lexicographers produced by an age. In-stance his great dictionary and grammer of the Crees' language, published in 1874 by Beauchemin & Valois, in Montreal, and another equally voluminous and learned work by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Barega on the Otshipway tongue revised and edited by him, which is now in the press. These works will for ever be a living testimony of the excellence and erudition of the Objates, and will hear a favorable comparison of the Oblates, and will bear a favorable comparison with the literary and scientific works that, from time to time, have emanated from the monasteries of Europe during the golden age of intellectual de-volopment. Such are the men to be found in this distant Province, which Yankees proclaim to be men-

tally and physically deserted. In the city of Winnipeg the various sections of Christianity are well represented. 1 h learn of the existence of real infidelity. Bishop of Rupert's land resides. The Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists and other followers of the Protestantism of the 16th century latter Churches, and I will speak to only knew of my maidens of the sa and Le Jeune Lo and of the wilde forts accompanie bewildering beau able-even amor rare and exception the purpose of sportive scalping quisite and ling customed te in things they told with a sweet ant ate pardon; for mote theatre, in streams, the very suffering, that t on a gigantic sca it rules over the was a priest of t tics as sweeter t Could any *livin* to me half so fa man? Was I no ing, that the so e and more with increasing meo, Francis o other CRUEL, RI who live in ridain a special very purpose? delicate Indian dabbled in the

of the dangers o

who came to r ment of their the scalps, and hanging round was easy to lo it was quite an confessional g they came—t after night, to in love with Chiniquy! the nations, the te dark damsels the Assiniboin and asked hin dian French b open worship sqaws. I tol my position he told me. stand on end hear all the I you can buy dollar, and was of cours sensualist, a novels, Cha passed his n form of hun ments the Je

lift up to dis

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

ipal. Catholicity advances as the country grows apace; even now it is the intention of His Grace the Archbishop, assisted by the priests of Winnipeg, to enter upon the erection of a beautiful gothic structure enter upon the erection of a beautiful gothic structure here at an early date. I understand the site has been purchased in a favorable locality, and as been purchased in a favorable locality, and as neither money or good will is wanting, I have every reason to hope that the great and good work will be pushed forward without delay. On Sunday last Rev. Pere Lacombe referred to this subject, and I was delighted to learn from some influential citizens that his appeal will meet with the desired success. A word in conclusion about St. Boriface. This little village presents a spectacle which must always be productive of pleasure. Eastward on the Red be productive of pleasure. Eastward on the Red River and opposite its confluence with the Assini-boine, a line of edifices crowns the river's bank, viz., the hospital, the convent, the academy, the cathe-dral, the archiepiscopal residence, and the college of dral, the archiepiscopal residence, and the college of St. Boniface. All these buildings afford to the traveller a scene such as might be presented in the traveller a scene such as might by presented in the most favored of European countries, where the church is free to indulge in the crection and main-tenance of great establishments fitted to prepare the young for the great battle of life, and to succor the young for the great battle of life, and to succor the unforunate, in fine, to practice all those spiritual and corporal works of mercy which give additional impetus to Christianity and stamp the age with holiness. This is a lively village. Even now, in the midst of winter, it has its charms; then what nust be its appearance in summer? To you who would wander from your homes during the coming season in search of that pleasure which beautiful would wander from your homes during the coning season in search of that pleasure which beautiful scenery can bestow, I would suggest that you visit this northern country; there to admire what a religious order has doone in the cause of Christi-anity and civilization on one side, what enterpris-ing men have done towards commerce and agricu-tions on the other. There is now direct religious ing men nave done towards commerce and agricul-ture on the other. There is now direct rål com-munication with St. Paul so that the great expense and trouble formerly entailed upon the traveller may be dispensed with.

M. A. L. CHINIQUY ON CELIBACY.

The following report is from the Australiar comic no exaggeration in its statements of the abstrdities no exaggeration in its statements of the absirdities of apostate priests, such as this wretched Canadian. If anyone thinks there is they can refer to the farra go reported in the daily papers last week as the ut-terance of another apostate who advertiseshimself in the Methodist meeting houses as looking for a nice Lieb rid with a spurg fortune. That is the secret nice Irish girl with a snug fortune. That s the secret of an abundance of reformation from the days of Luther to the present. For the beneft of those not acquainted with Australia, we beg b say that the Sydney Herald is of the same school as its New York namesake:-

The eloquent ex-priest lectured on his subject one day the week before last. The hallwas crowd-

mo, 2 and more, each moment of time familarized with increasing warmth? Did of Charles of Borro-

meo, Francis of Sales, Philip eri, and a host of other

CRUEL, REMORSELESS, SENUIL SAVAGES-

in love with me!—with me, the pure immaculate Chiniquy! the holy priest! On the wiles, the fasci-

dark damsels of the Shayenne, he Red River and

the Assiniboine. Again I had rourse to my bishop,

nations, the terrible sacramenta flirtations of the

familarized

-and the proceeds are all to go to reclaim the squaws of Lake Winnipeg from the harlotry of Rome. Buy my little books and you will read all -and you will be helping the glorious cause. There you will learn-perhaps for the first time—the true history of Salt Lake City, and you will discover that this nelcommine province is a Jesuit settlement.

own Joe Smith, and be prepared to swear upon the Holy Gospels that he never belonged to their order; though he was known to have been carefully train-ed by the professors at Laval University in Quebec, for this very mission. Oh! the unspeakable depths of depravity of this Roman system. In the very city where I was for so long a time a priest of this religion of the grossiest sensualism, there is a Con-vent of Ursuline Nuns, which a brutal lying Pro-

vent of Ursuline Nuns, which a brittal hyperbolic testant correspondent of the London Times—one William Howard Russell—described, in 1865, as a home of angels, who blessed the city by their life and work. This Russel was of course a Jesuit. The Convent—but I will tell you in my next lecture what the Convent really was and is."

## OUR WATER SUPPLY

IS NOT EQUALED BY ANY IN THE DO-MINION.

#### MR. SAUNDERS' SECOND ANALYSIS.

In common with many of our citizens, I was under the impression until recently that the water

at present supplied by our city water-works would materials so recently used in coating and uniting the pipes, and that some months of use might be re-quired to free it from foreign flavor. So much had been said about tar and other impurities in the paper, the Sydney Punch. We submit that here is quired to free it from foreign flavor. So much had been said about tar and other impurities in the

freshing taste. Thinking it possible that there might still be some ntamination which the taste could not detect, and being also anxious to know how it would compare with the water analyzed by me during the summer of 1876, I have again, for my own satisfaction, submitted it to a very careful chemical examination. I The eloquent ex-priest lectured on ais subject one day the week before last. The hallwas crowid-ed by an excited and enthusiastic audinee; ladies of mature age, who appreciate a little norporiety when the Pope is the victim; carnal mined old gen-tlemen with a taste for strong malt liqurs and alco-holic theology; and rowdy evangelical yuth, loving noise and nastiness, mustered in considrable num-ber to hear the champion of a pure gopel hold up in impure English the Babylonish amurs of Rome. The ex-priest was rapturously receivd. As the Jesuitical Horald cannot be trusted (adeed, it is now affirmed that the gentlemen at forth Shore, supposed to have been brought here frin Victoria by Dr. Vaughan for the purpose of founing and dir-eting a Catholic College, are in realit members of the Horald's theoligical staff, introdued here by Mr. "My Brethren and Sisters,—I hav to speak to night of a delicate subject—of my of m experiences of the dagers of the profession of adomish priest, and I will speak to you without resere. Of hi fyou only knew of my temptations amog the guiley maidens of the savage tribes of the Sixx at Muskoka and Le Jeune Lorette! These childm of the prairie and of the wilderness would come o one of the forts accompanied by half blooded oung squaws of bewildering beauty. The Ojibbewys are remark. find it entirely free from organic matter, nitrates,

forts accompanied by half blooded oung squaws of remarkin dangerous proportion. The water in the well on my own premises is bewildering beauty. The Ojibbewys are remark-able — even among the beautiful Inian tribes for rare and exceptional beauty. The would come for the purpose of making their cofession. Their sportive scalpings, their mirthful aurders, the exprobably as good as any in the city, but that from the Coombs' Springs is so much freer from earthly matter and so much more agreeable to drink that sportive scalpings, their mirthful aurders, the ex-quisite and lingering torture which they were ac-customed te inflect upon their victims, all these things they told with an engaging frankness, and with a sweet anticipation of sympthy and immedi-ate pardon; for were they not plving in their re-mote theatre, in the lonely woodand by the silent streams, the very drama of murdr, and torture, and suffering, that the Roman Churc openly performs on a gigantic scale in those capita of the world where it rules over the souls of men? Did I not when I was a priest of that Church, regal the blood of here-tics as sweeter than the rarest vitages of Burgundy? the use of the well water has been discontinued in the use of the went water has been discontinued. In my house entirely. The constant drinking of water highly charged with calcarcous matter is no doubt a fruitful source of disease, and apart from this I can-not help regarding it as risky, especially during the spring months when the surface soil is saturated with protocold protocold and the surface soil is saturated spring months when the surface solit is saturated with water which passes very rapidly through a porous strata, to drink from wells within forty or fifty, or even a hundred feet of cesspits and other sources of impurity. It is indeed a great comfort to know that our city is now supplied with water far sweeter than the rarest vitages of Burgu the possibility of contamination, removed from which for drinking purposes is not equalled by any water supply in the Dominion, and which maintains Could any *living* being no matte how beautiful, be to me half so fascinating an objet as a *dead* Orangeits character unchanged during summer and winter. Was I not taught to praymorning and eve ing, that the soul of William o Orange should mo, and more, each moment of time familaria

# schools, and everything seems to sound as merry as a marria ge-bell. In fact my little experience of the dity disproves much, if not everything, I heard stated displays the more in all their shocking deformity. If I could tell you the stories he told me of his own sacerdotal a pool tell you the stories he told me of his own sacerdotal a book revealing all, PRICE OSLY HALF A DOLLAR — and the proceeds are all to go to reclaim the Caledonia. Eastwood......Jas. Slattery. Beechwood......Patrick DeCantillon. The section of t Lindsay......Mr. Cahill Permanent travelling agents-Daniel Fisher and

Patrick O'Rielly.

## LOCAL GLEANINGS.

THE Holman Liver Pad is having an extensive sale in this district, and from accounts to hand, is giving great satisfaction. Sole agent for London, W. Erith, corner of Richmond and Kent. . ....

resides on Bathurst street, has, since the 1st of November last, knitted 107 pairs of stockings, cuffs and mittens. That is the kind of material worthy of admiration.

WE are pleased to inform our readers in the vicinity of St. Mary's that our friend Mr. Bernard Coyne, so well and favorably known for his genial disposition, opens out in the Grocery line this week. We wish him every success. Give him a trial.

SKATING CARNIVAL .- The Directors of the coverd rink have arranged for a grand fancy dress carnival in aid of the city poor at their rink Thursday night. The 7th Band will be in attendance. The object is one which should cause everybody to attend and assist in swelling the amount required for relieving the necessities of the poor, irrespective of class or creed.

CANADIAN PATENTS .- The following are the latest patents granted:-J. G. Malcolm, stove attachment; J. Graham, et al., journal bearing; J. W. Hewitt, et al., carriage spring, H. Ashton, potato planter; W. Chicken, bark cutting machine; H. L. Howse, range; F. A. Hubel, capsule cutting machine; C. S. Piersons et al., harness; M. Clarg, seed cutter; J. L. Jones plug to- CONCERT AND LECTURE AT CORUNNA.- A grand bacco machine.

PROINVCIAL APPOINTMENTS. - His Honor the

Lieut. Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :--Hugh Ross, of the lowing ladies and gentlemen are to carry out the Village of Brigden, Esq., M. D., to be an Associate programme of the evening, viz. : Miss Lawler, 

A DANGEROUS CAT .- The other day, when Mr. James Hevey, of Richmond street north, entered a room where his child was lying asleep in a cradle, he noticed their large cat crouched upon the infants

breast, its paws clasping the little ones nose, and its mouth close against the child's mouth. He knew wrenched the animal away. Attention was turned elapsed was it fully resuscitated. Mr. Hevey is of the opinion that this cat had been in the habit of sucking the child's breath for some time, and had brought it into a delicate state of health. His catship was immediately killed. This incident should awaken parents to a sense of the danger incurred in leaving a cat in a room with a sleeping child.

VENNOR AGAIN .- Vennor is evidently not disheartened at the general failure of his predictions, for he keeps giving us his predictions every two or March, extremely cold weather again, and heavy snow falls.

CARLING & Co.-It having appeared in the Mai of the 21st inst. that Mesrrs, Carling & Co had rented

a brewery in Fergus, Messrs. Holland & Co. have written to that paper as follows :

BEAT THIS WHO CAN.—A lady in this city, who esides on Bathurst street, has, since the 1st of Nov-amber last, knitted 107 pairs of stockings, cuffs and nittens. That is the kind of material worthy of dimiration. A GRAND Bazaar and Drawing of Prizes take lace in the Town Hall, Bothwell, Tnesday, Wednes-tor The statement which appeared in the Mail of the 21st instant, to the effect that Messrs. Carling & Co. had rented a brewery in Fergus, is scarcely correct, and as there is only one brewery in this town, is apt to mislead, and impress our customers in this Province with the idea that (for a time at least) we shall not be able to supply them with ale. The facts are that our offer of assistance to Messrs. Carling & Co., after their severe loss by fire, having been accepted by them, they have the use when disbeen accepted by them, they have the use when dis

HOLLAND & Co. ONE ON TOM .- An eye witnesr writes :- "On the G. W. R. Day Express east, on Tuesday last, and while near Glencoe, a demented colored woman, who was being taken to the London Asylum by Deputy Sheriff Harry Merce, of Chatham, attracted consid-Sheriff Harry Merce, of Chatham, attracted consu-erable attention by her loquacity and exuberance of spirits. Conductor Tom Meston, a genial but interaction of the second secon puritanical-looking Scotchman, thinking in the Cracked ' goodness of his heart that he might be able to quiet her, sat down by her side. He had hardly commenced a conversation before the woman, a big stalwart

wench, gave utterance to one terrific "whoop!" and, throwing her arms around the astonished conductor's neck, imprinted on his lips a kiss that sounded Bu like an over-worked butter churn. Tom finally managed to break from her grasp, and amid the shouts and laughter of the passengers fled in dismay to another car."

concert and lecture will be given in the Catholic Church, Corunna, on the evening of the 4th of March, at which some of the most distinguished vocalists in Western Ontario will assist. The fol-

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

5

JUST RECEIVED-500 barrels choice, hand picked, winter apples, which I can sell at \$2.50 per barrel. A. MOUNTJOY, City Hall Building, Richmond Street.

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

It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes at Pocock Bros. They keep a full line of ladies and gentlemen's fine goods. No trouble to show goods. Written orders promptly at-

tended to, Pocock BRos., No. 133 Dundas street, London, Ont.

for he keeps giving us his predictions every two of three weeks. Here is his latest : He says between the 20th and 27th of February there will be a de-cided upward curve in the line of temperature, and mild, soft weather. On or closely following the 27th, and probably embracing the first few days in March, another "cold dip," with snow-storms. On, or close upon, the 15th, 16th and 17th days of March, extremely cold weather again, and heavy March, extremely cold weather again, and heavy snow-storms, possibly extending up to the 20th of March. Mr, Vennor adds that we have yet in store a good deal more cold weather, and further heavy snow falls.

#### MARKET REPORT

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

Loudon, Ont., February 25, 1879. The markets show a pretty general tendency to a rise in prices of most productions, with a good supply, especially of wheat, for which there is a steady demand at quotations. Barley, peas and oats, quiet, with a small supply. Clover seed, a few bass, forthing from 375 to 390. Hay in liberal supply at former rates. pressed hogs, only a few carcasses, Butter, supply small. Roots and vegetables in moderate quantities. Beef and mutton equal to demand.

White Wheat, Deihl, 9 100 lbs. 

#### FLOUR AND FEED.

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WM. SAUNDERS. ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE LONDON.

ANNUAL BALL.

CRUEL, REMORSELESS, SEXTL SAVADES who live in rioting and crulty and luxury—or-dain a special office of this Rman Church for this very purpose? And how coul frecoil from these delicate Indian maidens, whose upering fingers had dabbled in the blood of enemes of the faith—and who came to me with the simple and touching orna-who came to me with the simple on styages On the 20th inst., the 8th annual ball of the employees took place and proved to be par excellence the ball of the season. A number of guests were as usual invited to take part, and at 8 o'clock precisely the dancing commenced to the music of the justly who came to me with the simple and touch ag orma-ment of their provess (the jewely of poor savages the scalps, and toes and finges of their victims hanging round their lovely ness. But while it was easy to look kindly upon this bloody pastimes it was quite another thing whet they began their confessional games with my por soul—and when they came—two or three hunded of them—night after night, to tell me that the were head over ears is love with me—with me the pure immaculate celebrated 7th Batt. Band. The evening was a most enjoyable one, if the faces of those present is any criterion. This annual entertainment is now looked forward to with great interest, by all who are generally favoured with invitations and reflects great about six o'clock the night previous he went down credit on those who have the management placed stairs to the water closet. Not returning up to the in their hands.

WATERWORKS.

#### A COMPANY FORMED IN LONDON SOUTH.

and asked him to explain to mehow I, a poor Cana-dian French backelor, was to borotected from the open worship of housands i sensual seductive spaws. I told him that I was beilt that all men in the told me. It would shock yu-make your hair is tand on end." (Loud crice is on, or, on, go on). Let's hear all the Popishaboninaties.") "I cannot that you can buy my little books the door for half a dollar, and there will find evything. The bishop was of course, a Jesuit. Hwas a thorough old sensualist, and his palace was filled with French morels, Champagie or Stroomg pies. He had passed his novitiate at Paris kinos, and knew every form of human wick-cheess. These are the instru-ments the Jesuits employ—ke kind of men they lift up to dishonor the loftit stations. I told him

swore out an information that a man named W. L. Smith, of this city, had by false pretences defrauded him out of the sum of \$12. The telegraph was called into requisition and the police authorities here communicated with. In a short time thereafter information was received that Smith had been arrested by Detective Wigmore in this city, and Detective Rosseaux came here by the evening train THE R. C. BAZAAR AT ST. THOMAS. to receive the accused, who was taken back to Hamilton that night.

short time ago to chop, and while in the act of cut-ting down a tree he was struck in the face by some-thing which knocked the skin off his nose. Mr. Mit-chel, with great surprise, found it to be a large bass-key. He at once picked up his axe and went to the louse. Mr. Mithel says this key is one that he cannot account for. It was sixty rods from any house, " house."

death of a young man named Adam Paxman, a jobfour o'clock Tuesday morning. It appears that hour of leaving work, a companion named Fleming went in search of him, and was surprised to find him lying prostrate on the closet floor. Although life was not then extinct, it was evident that death was fast drawing near. The young man was con-

nan, Attorney-at-law, and William amateur sopranos in the province-St. Thomas ; ton, gentleman, Attorney-at-iaw, and Miss Josephine Laforge, Samuel Fuller, of the Village of Wyoming, Esq., to be Notaries Public in and for the Province of On-tario. QUICK WORK.—Between ten and eleven o'clock Review morning Mr. J. D. Mills, of Hamilton, Truedex morning Mr. J. D. Mills, of Hamilton, speaker. Few are better qualified than he to deliver the subject he has chosen for his lecture, "Tom Moore," and those who attend may expect a rare-We hope there will be as large an attendtreat."

ance as such a grand musical and literary entertainment is entitled to.

A SUCCESSFUL AFFAIR-NET PROFITE \$500.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—A correspondent writ-ing from West Nissourisends the following para-gragh, to the Free Press which he vouches for:— "A man by the name of Michael Mitchel, a respect-"A man by the name of Michael Mitchel, a respect-able furmer in West Nissouri, went to the woods a short time ago to chop, and while in the act of cut-time device the state of the congregation who were mainly instrumental in arranging the fair which was held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last

Numeration for the starty role from any nouse." SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to record the sudden leath of a young man named Adam Paxman, a job-rinter at the Advertiser office, which occurred about our o'clock Tuesday morning. It appears that bout six o'clock the night previous he went down of votes, the poll standing McIntosh 1820; Day 1660. The proceeds from this source alone were \$175, The articles offered for sale were all of the most useful description, the tables being under the charge of Mrs. McNulty and Mrs. D. Caughlin, Miss Annie Brady, Yarmouth, and Miss McCarthy of this Town, respectively. Mrs. T. Coleman officiated at the re-freshment table, which was the means of enhancing freshment table, which was the means of enhancing the receipts not a little. During the evening violin and piano solos were introduced, and a string band much to the success of the promenade concert. The following prizes were won in the "chance" drawings:—China set, won by T. Murphy; centre table, S. Day; sofa pillow, D. Caughlin; enshion, P. Doyle PortStanley; slippers, H. Vise; fance quill, Mar. Weattree and a presented them to the Sisters

LONDON OIL MARET. \$0 14

Liverpool Markets.

Feb Feb Fel Feb 12

Hontreal. Montreal, Feb. 25. FLOUR—Receipts, 2,590 barrels: sales, 290 bbls. The market is more active, and easily placed at the quata-tions: Superiors at \$170 to \$175; extras at \$150 to \$140; superfine at \$170 to \$175; extras at \$125 to \$140; superfine at \$170 to \$175; entras at \$125 to \$140; une at \$20 to \$25; middlings at \$355 to \$210 to \$140; at \$20 to \$270; Ont. bags \$120 to \$125; city bags at \$25 10 to \$15. Sales of 100 superfine at 387; 100 extra at 420; 00 superfor extra at 450; GR&EN, PROVISIONS and ASHES nominal.

Toronto Street Market. Toronto, Feb. 25.

Barley, 50c. to 70c. Wheat-Spring 75c. to 85c.; red winter, 50c. to 85c.; Treadwell, 80c. to 90c; Dellal, 80c. to 95c. Oats, 28c. to 31c, Paus, 55c. to 60c. Hogs, \$5 50. Flour - Superfine, \$2 5; Spring extra, \$3 75; extra, \$4 60; superier, \$4 20. Butter, 6c. to 12c.

Brantford Market.

Brantford, Feb. 25, Flour-No. 1, \$100 to \$450. Wheat-Fall, 85c. to 90c; Spring 5c. Barley, 4c. to 5cc. Pens, 56c, to 5bc. Corn, the, to 41c. Onts, Sc. to 2c. Beer, Solo to \$6.00. Mutton, 86 to to \$700. Desced Processel Week, 84. Wool, 21c. to 22c nutter, life, to bec. Eggs, her write, Cheese, Ive, to He Pointoes 75c, to 6c

#### Chicago Markets.

Chicage, Feb. 25, HOCS-Receipts, 17,84 head; shipments, tenei light crades at 3 so to 354 heavy mixed at 5 6 to 3 85. CATLE-Receipts on 14 3,500 head; shipments, 1,400 read. SHEEP-Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 1,000 head. Market unchanged at 3 60 to 4 15.

# **IRISH NEWS.**

#### FROM OUR IRISH EXCHANGES.

#### A BRILLIANT EXAMPLE.

Honor to Austria ! The Conservative old state, which was supposed to be impenetrable to ideas of progress unless coerced to acknowledge them by foreign bayonets or domestic revolution, has shown an amount of enlightenment, common sense, and promptitude to do what is right that utterly shames vaunted British liberality and statemanship. The measure of justice which representative Irish men have been striving for over a generation to wrest from our English rulers the Austrians have freely granted to conquered Bosnia within five months from the day when the first white-coated soldier crossed the Save. It was on July 29 that the first detachment of Francis Joseph's troops entered Bosina. Every

one knows the unforeseen difficulties which the occupying force had to encounter. Where it expected to be received as a friend it had to fight its way against a most stubborn resistance. Six months have not passed since that last Monday in July, and accounts from very opposite quarters assure us that the province is now quite tranquil and contented. The administration has been completely reorganized. The system of taxes has been reformed, and the terrible opportunities of oppression afforded by the methods of their collection have, it is hoped, been removed for ever. The dispensation of justice has been placed on a sure footing, and the sources of corruption connected with it have received a death-The difficult religious questions which conblow. fronted the new rulers have been courageously and intelligently faced, and a settlement arrived at which intelligently laced, and a settlement arrived at which contents the persons concerned, and promises to promote the prosperity of the country. But it is in grappling with the Bosnian land question, the real difficuity of the whole occupation, that the Austrianneutry of the whole occupation, that the Austri-ans have most conspiciously shown their wisdom. In settling it they have displayed equal considera-tion for proprietors and occupiers. They have not allowed themselves to aim at too theoretically per-fect an arrangement, but have been satisfied with teet an arrangement, but have been satisfied with devising a plan which cannot but work well, and which is best suited to the actual condition of all classes of the population. What makes the matter especially interesting to us here in Ireland is this : the principle of this land settlement of Bosnia is that permetting of tempe for the occupier which thoughtperpetuity of tenure for the occupier which thought-ful Irishmen have so long asked for in vain. More ful Irishmen have so long asked for in vain. More than a quarter of a century ago the Tenant league strove to win it. In recent years member after member has brought before the British Parliament proposals tending to it. But all in vain. What the armed Austrian conqueror has granted to the half-civilized Bosnians, the enlightened Government of England refuses to the Irish farmers. There is little exaggeration in saying that all the troubles of Bosnia have arisen from the hand. No doubt bitter reglious hatreds have arrayed the pop-ulation in hostile sections; but those feuds were in-separably connected with it. But for this

trators of the will. The witnesses to the execution of the will are the Very Rev. Dr. Tynan, 59 Eccles street, and John O'Hagan, solicitor. No. 9 Harcourt street. The application for probate of the will was made by the executors, and the assets of his Emiseparably connected with the ownership of the soil and the privileges associated with it. But for this they would not have been half so bitter or nearly so disastrous. It is now four centuries since Bosnia was conquered by the Turks. Previous to that time the land, as in most Slavonic communities, was made by the excentors, and the assets of his Emi-nence are sworn to amount to £5,882 19s. 3d., con-sisting entirely of personal property, and compris-ing at the time of his Eminence's death—Cash in bank, £2,840; value of household goods, funiture, plate, books, etc., £1,466 5s.; Three per Cent. Stock, £400; Belfast Office Debentures and interest £490; French and Spanish Securities, about £580; tegether with £69 cash in his Eminence's residence, Eccles threat and a small sum constanding. We John time the land, as in most sharone communities, was held in common. That is, the inhibitants of a vil-lage or hamlet owned in common the adjoining land, which was parcelled out for cultivation among the various families according to their needs. The system is in full force along the Austrian military o'Hagan is soliciter for the executors. frontier, and to a certain extent in many parts of Surthern Russia. No individual was a proprietor, Ownership attached to the community as a body. If a family became extinct, a new arrangement dis-If a tamity became extinct, a new arrangement dis-tributed the land it occupied among others All this was changed by the conquest. The Sultans, upon coming into Europe, made a point of confis-cating the land, and assigning it to their principal followers, pretty much after the fashion adopted by William the Conqueror in England. The new ownfollowers, pretty nuch after the hismon adopted by William the Conqueror in England. The new own-ers retained the Christian occupiers as tenants. It will be remembered that, strictly speaking, Christ-ians had no legal existence in the Ottoman system. They could not carry arms, but by a curious con-tradiction they were compelled to pay for their exemption from military service by a special tax. When the Turks overrain Bosnia, a considerable portion of the inhabitants (most authorities estim-ate it at about a third of the adult males) abandon-ed Christainity and embraced Islam. They were F ed Christainity and embraced Islam. They v moved to this chiefly by the wish to preserve ownership of their lands.Bat this apostasy was ater-rible course for Bosnia. Mohammed II—the same who took Constantinople—made short work of the land question in his day. Excluding all his own Turkish officers from the benefit of the conquest, he granted the land absolutely to the apostates, on the sole condition of military service. The Christian granted the land absolutely to the apostates, on the sole condition of military service. The Christian people were left utterly without any provision-What happened in the early years of this terrible iniquity we may imagine. Thingsgradually settled down. The Christains became mere occupiers at will, subject to the absolute caprice of the Mus-sulman landowner. Not only could they be turned out at a moment's notice, but the owner could im-pose any terms he pleased. Of course, both parties hated each other with passionate intensity. The rayah hated his oppressor, the man of his own blood and language who had turned Turk in order to be-come a persecuting landlord. And we can well be-lieve that the Bosnian bey hated the miscrable Christian hind whom he oppressed and outraged in every conceivable way, mainly because of the stead-fastness with which their ancestors had clung to the fastness with which their ancestors had clung to the ancient faith when his own had proved vile recreants. Even before the Austrians set foot on Bosnian soil it was well understood that religious equality was to be a cardinal principle of their administration Of course this was the deathknell of Mussulman Of course this was the the themself of adds index ascendancy—of that unlimited license to do wrong which the Mohammedan beys had hitherto enjoyed. These men became soon persuaded that religious equality meant the resumption of their lands. They are the source of the source was triated by an inknew that their title to them was tainted by an in knew that their title to them was tainted by an in-effable baseness, and that the conduct of themselves and their ancestors to the rayahs would of itself justify forfeiture of ownership. Interested agents of the Porte fanned their prejudices, and it is now certain that this persuasion was the only cause of the resistance offered to the Austrians. On the other hand the Christian husbandmen had been told in many districts that they would be made owners of their holdings. What was worse, the poverty-stricken classes in Bosnia, Servia, and the neighbor-ing regions seem to have got it into their heads that stricken classes in Bosina, Servia, and the neighbor-ing regions seem to have got it into their heads that with the change of rulers a millennium would set in, and every man would have land for the asking. Here were abundant materials for future trouble, even after all resistance had ceased, and the occupa-tion me the second of the decaded. We are the head had tion was thoroughly effected. Were the landlords to remain persuaded that their ownership was like-ly to be confiscated at any future time, they must necessarily remain disaffected and ready to join any insurrectionary movement. On the other hand, the rangue hopes entertained by other classes might at any moment be productive of disturbance. Thus the matter required prempt settlement. even after all resistance had ceased, and the occupa-tion was thoroughly effected. Were the landlords to remain persuaded that their ownership was like-ly to be confiscated at any future time, they must

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

and that the Russians having destroyed the vessel, and either seized or sunk her, the crew got off. The Admiralty are still investigating the matter. THE LEITRIM MURDER.

About the middle of last month a proclamation issued by the commander-in-chief, the Duke of Wurtemburg, laid down the principle of this settle-ment. A travelling commission is to go through the country, enquiring everywhere the value of the holding, all circumstances considered. The record of the decision of the commissioners is to be held as equivalent to a contract between the owner and the occupier. The Government will protect the rights THE LETRIM MURDER. THE LETRIM MURDER. The following appeal appears weekly in the Dub-lin National papers, and deserves the support of all who wish to see the men get a fair trial : "In a few weeks from this, two persons, our relatives, will lis-stand in Lifford Court House, on trial for their lives, charged with having murdered the Earl of Leitrim, his driver and clerk. Against them will be brought all the resources and all the legal ability of the Government. Immense rewards have been is-sued for evidence, and ingenuity has been ex-hausted to make a case against them. The defence of the prisoners, under such circumstances, is a task of no ordinary responsibility. It will be necessary to retain the first Counsel at the Bar to meet the extraordinary ability of the Crown Connsel ; and in all respects the case, involving, as it does, the lives of nour men, is one of the greatest magnitude. We, on whom the duty is cast of undertaking the de-fence, are without any means, and have no resource equivalent to a contract between the owner and the occupier. The Government will protect the rights of the owner, and ensure the fulfillment by the oc-cupier of his obligations. On the other hand, the landowner loses for ever all his arbitrary powers of ejectment, or of varying the conditions of tenure. Henceforward no occupier will be dispossessed so long as he fulfils the legal conditions of his tenure— that is, the terms ascertained and fixed by the com-missioners. Thus the tenants have secured to them missioners. Thus the tenants have secured to them perpetuity of possession of their holdings, so long as they pay their rent as we should say. The land-lords have secured to them the certain receipt of this rent for ever. Is not this the boon for which this rent for ever. Is not this the boon for which we have been vainly striving for so many years *l* It only took the Austrians four months to discover that this was the panacea for the ills of centuries in Bosnia. It was reported last summer that Lord Beaconsfield was on particularly good terms with Count Andrassy. Will any of his friends persuade him to borrow from the Count's book of statecraft a page which will teach him to remedy the one of greatest of Irish evils? but to appeal to our charitable and generous fellowcountrymen. We only want a fair trial for our im-prisoned friends. We ask no man to prejudge the case in their favor. We shall gratefully accept anything given as given to have justice fairly adminis-tered, and we are convinced that all classes of our fellow-countrymen will support us in this. Surely when subscription lists have been opened, and thou-sands of pounds contributed by a class for the pur-pose of procuring evidence, it is only reasonable that the prisoners should appeal to the people for DIMINUTION OF CRIME IN INFLAND. The Recorder of Dublin, in opening the Quarter Sessions for the city, expressed his satisfaction at the fact that the year began with a considerable dimin-ution of crime. There is a decided falling off in the number of cases at the present Sessions, the total being only twenty-three against forty, and even fifty on former occasions. Some of the cases, however, show habitual criminality, one of the prisoners, a near thirty eight year of use having spent twenty. help to thoroughly sift any evidence thus procured. In the name of justice, therefore, and fair play, we appeal for immediate and generous assistance. Subscriptions are to be sent only to the following gentlemen:--Rev. J. O'Boyle, P.P., Tanney, Fangenhemen :- Hev. J. O'Boyle, P.P., Tanney, Fan-net; Rev. P. Daly, P.P., Carrigart; Joseph Gallagher Esq., Letterkenny; Rev J. Doherty, P.P., Donegal; Charles McDonough, Esq., Derry; Charles J. Depsey Ulster Examiner, Belfast; Richard Pigott, Irishmen and Flag of Ireland, Dublin. Signed at Fannet this 13th June, 1878, THOMAS MCGRENAGHAN, SARAH HERMORY man thirty-eight years of age, having spent twenty The death is announced of Mrs. Maxwell, of Kilkenny, who passed away on Saturday evening, January 18th in the eighty-fifth year of her age, strengthened by the sacraments of the Church she

HERAGHTY. GROSS OUTRAGE ON TWO PRIESTS IN BELFAST.

strengthened by the sacraments of the Church she was for over half a century proprietress of the *Kil-kenny Journal*, and was highly regarded in her native city for her many excellent qualities. The deceas-ed was the widow of the late Alderman Cornelius In the Belfast Police Court, Jan. 30, two young men named James Keith and William J. McCul-lough were charged, the former with having formed ed was the widow of the late Alderman Cornelius Maxwell, a stout O'Connellite, Mrs. Maxwell having since her husband's denise carried on the journal. A Requiem Mass and Office was celebrated for the eternal repose in the cathedral on Sunday, after which the remains were removed for inter-ment to St. Patrick's Cemetery. CARDINAL CULLEN'S WILL.

An ingenious wife tells her oppressed sister how to come it over the tyrant man. "When I want a nice snug day all to myself," she says, "I tell George dear mother is coming, and then I see nothing of him till late at night. Try it."

lough were charged, the former with having formed one of a riotous and disorderly mob at Victoria Park and the latter with having incited the crowd to rescue him from the custody of the police. Mr. McErlean and Mr. McLean, Jun., pros-cuted. Mr. Harper appeared for Keith, and Mr. Charles H. Ward for McCallough. The evidence showed that as the Rev. Mr. Hamill and the Rev. Mr. O'Hara, Catholic clergymen, were taking a walk at the Victoria Park, near the Queen's Island, they were surrounded by a mob of persons, who cursed the Pope, and made use of very menac-ing language towards them. Snow-balls and mis-siles of a most formidable kind were thrown at the clergymen, and in court the bottom of a porter-bot-CARDINAL CULLEN'S WILL. The will of his Eminence the late Cardinal Cullen bears date the 18th of November, 1876, and is re-markable for its brevity. The document, in fact, consists of two sentences one revoking all previously executed wills, the other bequeathing "all the pro-perty of every kind, real, freehold, and personal," of which his Eminence should die, seized, possessed or entitled, "unto the Very Rev. Edward Cannon McCabe, of Kingstown, in the County of Dublin, parish priest (now Archbishop-Elect of Dublin); the Very Rev. Mgr. William Meagher of Rathunines, in the County of Dublin' parish priest; and the Very Rev. Michael Verdon, of Cloniffe College, in the County of Dublin, their heirs, executors, adminis-trators of the will. The witnesses to the execution clergymen, and in court the bottom of a porter-bot-tle, a dangerous looking article, was produced, and it was stated by a witness that it had been thrown twice at the Rev. gentlemen. The mob eventually began to press round the priests, and the Rev. Mr. Hamill was compelled to turn and speak to them, asking them why they attacked two defenciess perasking them why they attacked two derenciess per-sons who had never offended them. The attitude of the crowd had become somewhat alarning when the police arrived on the scene. The mob dispersed in a body, and while running after them Sub-conin a body, and while running after them Sub-con-stable McMahon fell through the ice into a deep pond, but providentially escaped drowning. Sub-constable Rigney met with a similar fate near the land side. He, however, succeeded in arresting and side. He, however, succeeded in article, land side. He, however, succeeded in article, Keith. The other prisoner was subsequently taken Keith. The other prisoner was subsequently taken into custody by Constable Campbell for shouting to

into custody by Constable Campbell for shouting to Keith not to go with the police. In answer to Mr. McErlean, the Rev. Mr. Hamill stated that when surrounded by the mob he was struck several times. A heavy piece of broken glass, apparently the broken bottle of a porter-bottle, was thrown twice at him. No offence whatever had been given by him to the mob, who cursed the Pope, and made use of other comprohence extractions. and made use of other opprobrious expressions. The witness further stated that he believed the mob GALLANT CONDUCT OF A POINCE CONSTRUMT On Sunday night, January 19, a countryman named Michael Liston, while under the influence of drink, fell into the river at Limerick, and was rapid-drink, fell into the local list of the new docks by case. Captain Orme and Captain McCance, who had been skating some distance off, came and expressed their regret that they were unable sooner to come to the assistance of witness and the Rev. Mr. O'Hara. Witness could not identify either of the prisoners in the dock. There was no person in par-ticular whom he could identify. This person appeared to be the ringleader of the crowd, but he had not been arrested. Thomas Rooney, of 37 Foundry Row, stated that observed the Rev. Mr. Hamill and the Rev. Mr. O'Hara passing his door, and in order to warn them O'Hara passing his door, and in order to warn them not to go near the park, he followed them. His motive for doing so was that a young man named Dempsey had previously been beaten in the park for being a Catholic, and was now lying in a danger-ous state at the Royal Hospital. Before witness could reach the clergymen they were attacked by the mob, and a man who was with him, named David Smith, at once ran to the Ballymacarrett Police Barrack, and gave information. Witness saw Keith in the crowd throwing snow-balls. Every person in the crowd was throwing. David Smith gave corroborative testimony.

#### PUZZLER'S CORNER.



[FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28.



Aye . be as merry as you can."

We cordially invite contributions to this corner with the name and address of each contributor Answers will appear two weeks after each set of

Solutions must reach us by the "Monday" previou to publication.

Address : " PUZZLER,"

"Catholic Record " Office, 388 Richmond Street, 1 London Ont

## PRIZES TO PUZZLERS.

PRIZES TO PUZZLERS. To be awarded sin St. Patrick's Day, 1879, let. Prize, a handsome Bible; value §16. 2nd. The Life of the Blessed Virgin; value, §5. 3nd. The CATHOLIC RECORD for one year, and any book from Siler's list of value §2. Total value §3. 4th. The CATHOLIC RECORD for one year, value §2. If prefamilies to the same value from Sad lier's list will be sent instead of prizes, 1, 2 and 4. To generating our young friends, we allow them to compete for all the prizes, while not more than two will be awarded to competitors over 18 years of age. We hope our youth the readers will, for their own im-provement, take a special interest in the "Corner." THE CHIPICSTMAC DUZUE DECORD

THE CHRISTMAS PUZZLER'S CORNER

will be open for solutions till 1st March, 1879. Take notice of the special prizes offered for it.

#### SOLUTIONS.

## 108

If wisdom's ways you'd wisely seek, Fire things observe with care ; Ofwhom you speak, to whom, you speak, Aid how, and when, and where.

109. (A) Belfast, Kildare, Downpatrick. (B. Umea, Pitea, Tornea.

		110.	
	1.	I trust you.	
10.00	2.	Letters.	
tool 1	3.	Hopes.	
	4.	Car.	
	5.	Т.	
	6.	Ore.	
	7.	Fatrs.	
	8.	Watches.	

9. A nick-name The central letters are St. Patrick.

111. Malaga, city of Spain. Antrim, county of Michigan. Larrey, scape of Australia. Aracan, city of Birmah. Gresen, atown in Prussia. Armagh, city of Ireland.

The first atch gaining 10 sec., and 2nd losing 10 sec. in 12 lur,  $\therefore$  the *three* watches will be first to-gether whenone has gained and the other lost 60 sec.; 1st gins and 2nd loses 10 sec. in 12 hrs.,  $\therefore$  60 sec.; 1st r. The hands are together in 72 hrs., at which time the hr. hand of first watch has *gained*  $\frac{1}{2}$  of rand and that of second has *lost*  $\frac{1}{2}$  do. gained  $h_2$  of rund and that of second has been hence all wilbe together in  $72 \times 12 = 864$  hrs.

112.

(a).  $x^3 = \sqrt{x^2-2} + \sqrt{x^4-1}$ (b).  $x^3 - \sqrt{x^2-1} = \sqrt{(x^4-1)}$  squaring we get. (c).  $x^9 - 2 \cdot \sqrt{(x^2-1)} + x^3 1 = x^4 - 1$ (d).  $x^9 - x^4 + x^2 = 2 \cdot x^3 \sqrt{(x^2-1)}$  or dividing by  $x^9$  we we

# FRIDAY FEBRU.

# LIFE ON

PEN-PICTURI Bod Burdetie, the the Burlington Haw good deal by rail his paper with the f of some people her

 $\Lambda$  woman with th girl has just got on the three bird-cages and the little girl s she glares around who remain glued dreamily out of the down to the tablet feel her eves fasten other, I am always delicate nature. speaks, fastening h

"Sir, would it be a you to let myself a seat? A gentlema much more easily And she smiled,

of a smile. It was pleasing Of cour "Oh, certainly. without any troub She thanked me

comfortabie seat a coat, my manuscri my valise, my over girl went into the the writ of ejectm they looked happy Then I stepped those bird-cages a the coalbox, and vacated. I apole woman, who was pression that bode warmer for the ca didn't say anythin that made it muc five minutes, than

the canaries. I d and I am uncomf disapproves of my ETHICS A friendly pass not feeling partie

and consequently anydody. He as weather, and I s He laughs fe says there has be I say: "Not for 1

needed." He asks if I he Central Railroad

Then he asks "I don't know; He wants to k and I say "I thin

stable. "Constable!"

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Peoria. Then he asks "I say 'no." "How far?" h "Fourteen hu

ingly. He thinks the and I make no car are reheasri time, but with f with one or ty bother me to w

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Jerrold one day said he would make a pun upon arything his friends would make a pain topon give him a poser, a friend asked him whether he could pun upon the sign of the sodiac; to which he promptly replied "By Gemini I Cancer?" The Duke of Longueville's reply, when it was ob-served to him that the gentlemen bordering on his estates were continually hunting upon them, and that he ought not to suffer it, is worthy of imitation —"I had much rather," said the duke, "have friends than haves."

It has been ascribed to the Queen that, on asking the Duke (we suppose on a wet day) what boots he had on, and, on being answered, "The people call them Wellingtons," she exclaimed, 'What an absur-dity! Where, I should like to know, will they find pair of Wellingtons?"

A couple of barristers engaged in a case were re-cently discussing the issue. "At all events," said the younger and more enthusiastic, "we have justice on our side." To which the older and wiser counsel replied, "Quite true; but what we want is the Chief Jussice on our side."

A very loquacious female witness, whom the op posing counsel could not silence, so far kept him at bay that, by the way of browbeating her, he exclaimed, "Why, woman, there's brass enough in your face to make a kettle," "And sauce enough in yours to fill it," she instantly rejoined.

Some person whom Quin had offended one day methim in the street and stopped him. "Mr. Quin," said he, "I understand you have been taking away ny name." "What have I said, sir?" "You - you called me a scoundrel, sir." "Oh. then, keep

your name, sir." replied Quin, and walked on. A gentleman who was once interceding with Bis-

through a side street upsetting a peanut stand, knocking down two small boys, stepping on a dog's tail and splashing himself all over in a puddle, he finds that the street-car he was heading off isn't the During the recent sessions at Wakefield a witness was asked if he was a husbandman, when he hesitat-

I'm deat

# examination, in reading her exercise before a large audience of parents, changed Keat's line "A thing of beauty is a boy forever." She is younger than she looks, but is expected shortly to be engaged.

one he wants.

ried.

am, they have given me a wrong one. and dumb."

"What?" Twenty-five cents a pound for sausages? Why, I can get 'em down to Schmidt's for twenty cents?" "Vell, den, vy didn't yer?" "'Cause Schmidt was out of 'em." "Vell, uf I was owd of 'em for twendy cents, too." How good a fellow feels when, after rushing

ed for a moment, and then cooly replied, amid the laughter of the court, "No I'se not mar-

RIPPLES OF LAUGHTER.

The law," said Judge Ashurst in a charge "is open to all men—to the poor as well as the rich." "So is the London Tavern," added Horne Tooke, who

A certain for was boasting in company that he had every sense of perfection. "There is one you are entirely without," said one of his hearers "and that is common sense."

"Paddy," said a joker, "why don't you get your

"What tunnel is that ?" asked a stranger in our

city who was driving 'round in a sleigh, taking in the sights, yesterday. "Tunnel! Why, that's no tunnel; that's a livery man smiling," was auswered.

Jones was actually pining for the young Miss Smith. It is all over now. He fell on the ice to-

day, and the unfeeling creature laughed at him. Jones says he almost broke his spine, and when he heard her giggle he lost his pine for her.

Pedestrian (who has dropped half a crown in front of "the blind :") "Why, you confounded humbug, you're not blind !" "Not I, sir ! If the card says I

A charming young thing at a New York school

ears cropped? They are entirely too long for man." "And yours," replied Pat, "ought to lengthened; they are too short for an ass."

was present.

ly borne away in the direction of the new docks by the current, which was ebbing very time. The drowning man's cries for help, were heard by Constable Tracy, of the Dock Police-station, while passing along the quays, and that officer, with-out a moments hesitation, jumped into the river in uniform as he was, and at the imminent risk of own life bravely swam to Liston's rescue. He caught the man with nuch difficulty, and kept him afloat till a boat was put out to their rescue and brought the two men safely to shore. What helps to heighten the bravery of the act is that the night was a dark and stormy one; and under the circumstences it is intended to bring his heroic conduct under the notice of the Royal Humane Society and also of the constabulary authorities. Liston ha not yet recovered from the effects of his immer

GALLANT CONDUCT OF A POLICE CONSTABLE.

DIMINUTION OF CRIME IN IRELAND.

DEATH OF MRS. MAXWELL, OF KILKENNY.

two or twenty-three years in jail.

Mr. Thomas E. O'Brien, of the firm of Messrs. John Quin & Co., Limerick, and who filled the offic of high sheriff of that elty, in 1877, has received official notification of his appointment to the magis-tracy of the borough of Limerick. Mr. O'Brien's promotion has been heard of with pleasure by all classes of his fellow-eittzens.

#### HOME RULE IN LONDON.

HOME RULE IN LONDON. The inaugural meeting of a new Home Rule Club was recently held in the Canon Street Hotel, London. Mr. Justin McCarthy, the well-known novelist, presided, and there were present—Messrs. A. M. Sullivan, M. P.; O'Connor Power, M. P.; W. A. Redmond, M. P.; W. J. Oliver, I. M. Howe, J. F. Goulding, J. Larkin, M. Bowen, Dr. Curtin, J. Coen, J. A. Redmond, and many gentlemen well known in connection with the Home Rule cause in London. The London Home Rule Club was founded for the purpose of propagating every legifounded for the purpose of propagating every legi-timate means the cause of Home Rule amongst the Irish body in London. It is intended to hold meet-ings each month, at which the real aims of the orings each month, at which the real and so the off-ganization will be explained, and the method best adapted to forward those aims discussed and con-sidered. Members are expected to belong to the Home Rule Association in their respective districts, and, if no association exists, to endeavor to form one. Mr. A. M. Sullivan read an able paper on attribute to the construction.

## "The Irishmen in Great Britain.

#### THE PHANTOM SHIP.

excitement recently created in Ireland and England by the report to the Admiralty of a picious steamship laying by whilst a ship was burn-ing at sea, and threatening vengeance on a passing sail if the fact was reported, has nearly died away. The following is the latest from our exchanges in reference to the phantom ship : Jan. 29.—Her Ma reference to the phantom ship : Jan. 29.—Her Ma-jesty's gunboat "Goshawk," which was despatched by the Admiralty on the rumor of a private steamer being off the Fasinet, within seven miles of Crook-haven, and sixty miles from Cork harbor light, arhaven, and sixty miles from Cork harbor ugut, ar-rived in the harbor, and moored at No. 1 Govern-ment buoy, off the Royal Cork Yacht Club, after a fruitless search for the supposed pirate. It was re-ported in London, Jan. 28th, that the alleged appearance of a piratical craft off the south coast of Ireland is likely to be explained by the fact that

The Rev. James O'Hara gave evidence similar to that tendered by the Rev. Mr. Hamill. Expressions such as "Tear the cross off them," etc., were made use of by the crowd, which had become very threat-Witness was struck twice ening in its attitude. Some further evidence having been given, the case Against Keith was adjoured until the following Friday. McCullough was fined 20s. and costs.

#### DEATH OF A PROMINENT IRISHMAN.

Daniel J. Manning, editor and proprietor of the Puddington Times, died in London, on the 13th ult. Born in Dingle, County Kerry, Ireland, about 1832, entered the Oorder of Christian Brothers when a oy, and was Superior of several prominent sch Ireland. After twenty years in that Order h in freiand. After twenty years in that ofder he went to London, became editorially connected with the *Globe*, and was for some months sub-editor of the *Irisk Times*. He travelled extensively, and resided some years in London, where he wrote for several of the daily and weekly papers. He was several of the damy and weekly papers. He was twice married, the second time to a beautiful and accomplished young English lady of the Isle of Wight, who also wrote for the press of New York. She was well known in amateur theatrical circles, and died in the dawn of her fame and the flower of her beauty. Mr. Manning was a man of high intelligence, of a generous disposition, and made hosts of friends as well as not a few enemies. He became proprietor, a few years ago, of the *Pwd*-dington Times, one of the most enterprising of the uburban weeklies of the British metropolis

#### . ....

"Are you engaged ?" said a gentleman to a young lady from Marysville at a ball the other evening "I was, but if that Pete Johnson thinks I'm going to sit here and see him squeeze that freekled-face Wilkins girl's hand all the evening he'll be mistaken, solitaire or no solitaire!" The gentleman explained and went out to get air.

bon Bloomfield for a clergyman who was constantly in debt, and had more than once been insolvent, but who was a man of talents and eloquence, concluded his eulogium by saying, "In fact my lord, he is quite a St. Paul." "Yes," replied the bishop dryly, 'In prisons oft."

Frederick the Great, conquerer as he was, sustain ed a severe defeat at Coslin in the war of 1755. Some time after, at a review, he jocosely asked a Some time after, at a review, he boosery asked a soldier who had got a deep cut in his check, "Friend, at whet alchouse did you get that scratch?" "I got it," said the soldier "at Coslin, where your Majesty paid the reckoning."

A lady who, though in the autumn of life, had A lady who, though in the autumn of hIc, had not lost all dreams of its spring, said to Jerrold, "I cannot imagine what makes my hair turn gray. I sometimes fancy it must be the escence of rosemary with which my maid is in the habit of brushing it. What think you?" "I should be afraid madan said the wit, "that it is the essence of thyme."

A man on horseback stopped opposite the little A man on horseback stopped the influence church in B—, the other day, upon which some repairs were in progress. He told one of the workmen it would be an expensive job. "Yes," replied the other, "in my opinion we shall accomplish what our domnie has been vaniby trying 'o do for the last thirty years," "What is that?" said his interrolast thirty years." "What is that?" said his inter-gator. "Why, bring all the parish to repentance.

#### STOVE STONES.

Coming down on the car the other morning they got to talking about their coal stoves,, and one ma

ud:--"Well, I don't want to brag, but I think I've got the boss stove. So far this winter I haven't burned out three tons of coal and the stove has kept the rooms warm.

"You must have a poor stove," remarked the s md. "I haven't burned but two ton of coal ye and my stove heats parlor, dinning-room, two bed rooms and a hall."

"Well, when it comes to stoves," quietly remark-ed the third, "I claim to have the best stove in De-troit. I have burned but a ton and a half of coal so and we have kept all the dampers shut and the back door open all the time." Some men looked out of the windows and some

down at the straw, and no one seemed to doubt any of the assertions. At length a heavy sigh was heard from the rear end of the car, and a clerical looking man arose and said :---

"Gentlemen, there goes a fire alarm. It strike the box in front of my house. I have no doubt that my residence is at this moment in flames, and that my residence is a this moment in manage using the lives of my family in peril. It is all owing to my coal stove. I set up the stove last November and put in one peck of coal. Every room has been so hot ever since that the base-boards have warped off, and we finally had to move down into the basement. This morning the water in all pipes in the house was boiling, the shingles on the roof hot, and house was boiling, the shingles on the roof hot, and just hired four men to form a snow bank around the store. Too late—alas, too late! That store has accomplished its fiendish purpose, and I no longer

get.

 $\begin{array}{c} g^{pet,} \\ x^* - x^2 - 1 = 2 \ x \ \sqrt{(x^2 - 1)} \ or \\ x^* - 2 \ x + 3 \ x^* - 2 \ x^2 + 1 = 4 \ x \ - 4 \ x^2 \\ x^* - 3 \ x - x^2 + 2 \ x^2 + 1 = 0, \ extracting \ sqcare \end{array}$ 

(g).

root ve aet

(h).  $x^2 - 1 = 0$ , or  $x^3 - x^2 = 1$  from which (i).  $x^2 = \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{5}$  and (j).  $x = +\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}$ ).

118 FLOWER PUZZLE.

Some time ag I received a boquet containing the following flores :—

1. King of Bras domain

Accompared by his Queer

Delicate mssages of thought, Particularriend of Solus,

Precious gt from Apollo, Persian excic expressive of good wishes,

Mutual paing assurances, Bids one lok Heavenward,

Is what Liuus calls one of the melancholy flowers. Is not a summer friend, Is an emble of "early to rise and early to

rest."

12. Represents a animal found in England and

an articl of attire, 13. Is complimetary to the best of Eve's daugh-

ters, 14. Reminds us hat our love for God should

surpais that of all creatures. Can you tell ne the names of the florwers?

119. · U so madly

120.

 $x^1 + a x^2 + b x^2 + m x + m^2 = 0$ , Find the values of x. 121.

To do a certainpiece of work, for which \$120 is paid, B would tak  $2_3^2$  times as long as A and C to-geather. C  $4_2^1$  times as long as A and B together, and all three workg together actually do the work in  $2_3^2$  days. Divis fairly among them the money paid for the work. By Arithmetic.

Correct solutionreceived as follows :---Correct solution "Kate O"—108109, 110, 111, 112. "Amica"—108109, 110, 111. "Cora"—108, **B**, 110, 111. Only another wik for the solutions of the Christnas puzzles.

"Is your master p?" asked an early visitor of a nobleman's valet. "Yes, sir," answered the valet, with great innocen, "the butler and I carried him up about three o'ock."

"Poor Herbert. fow I wish you did not have to slave so at that hrible store, from morning till night!" said his we, as with a fond caress, she seated herself on a husband's knee, and gently stroked the auburdocks from his sloping brow. accomplimation is included purpose, and the too larger have a home. It may not, however, be too late to save the baby. Good-bye, gentlemen!" He opened the door and got off the car, and not a passenger spoke again for four blocks.—Free Prese, is scarcer'n ever."

# Y 28.

# IER.

this corner uto

each set of y" previou

e, reet, 1 Ion Ont.

9. 1. lue, \$5. 2. ar, and any value \$1. ar, value \$2. ac from \$2. 1. dow them to the them two urs of age. her own im-Corner."

ORNER ,1879. Take

peak,

ETHICS OF CONVERSATION. A friendly passenger wants to talk. I am not feeling particularly sociable this morning, and consequently I do not propose to talk to anydody. He asks how I like this kind of

disapproves of my conduct.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 28.3

LIFE ON THE RAIL.

PEN-PICTURES OF TRAVELERS.

Bod Burdetie, the pungent paragrapher of the Burlington *Hawkeye*, has been traveling a good deal by rail lately, and he supplies his paper with the following amusing pictures

FINDING A SEAT. A woman with three bird-cages and a little

girl has just got on the train. She arranges the three bird-cages on a seat, and then she

and the little girl stands up in the aisle and she glares around upon the ungallant men who remain glued to their seats and look dreamily out of the window. I bend my face

down to the tablet and write furiously, for I

feel her eyes fastened upon me. Somehow or

other, I am always the victim in cases of this delicate nature. Just as I expected. She

speaks, fastening her commanding gaze upon

"Sir, would it be asking too much if I begged you to let myself and my little girl have that

seat? A gentleman can always find a seat so

much more easily than a lady." And she smiled, Not the charmingst kind

of a smile. It was too triumphant to be very pleasing Of course I surrendered. I said: "Oh, certainly. I could find another seat

She thanked me, and I crawled out of my

comfortable seat and gathered up my over-

coat, my manuscript, my shawl strap package, my valise, my overshoes, and she and the little

girl went into the vacant premises as soon as the writ of ejectment had been served, and

they looked happy and comfortable. Then I stepped across the aisle; I took up

those bird-cages and set them along on top of the coalbox, and sat down in the seat thus

vacated. I apologetically remarked to the woman, who was gazing at me with the ex-pression that boded trouble, that "it was much warmer for the canaries by the stove." She didn't say anything, but she gave me a look

that made it much warmer for me, for about

five minutes, than the stove can make it for the canaries. I don't believe she likes me,

and I am uncomfortablly confident that she

without any trouble."

of some people he met on the cars:

weather, and I say, "splendidly." He laughs feebly, but encouraging, and says there has been a ltttle too much snow. I say: "Not for heatlh; it was just what we needed."

He asks if I heard of the accident on the Central Railroad, and I say "Yes." Then he asks me how it was, and I tell him

"I don't know; didn't read it." He wants to know what I think of Hayes,

and I say "I think he made a very good Constable. "Constable!" he says; I mean President

Hayes I say I thought he meant Dennis Hayes, of Peoria.

Then he asks if I "am going far?" "I say 'no."

"How far?" he asks. "Fourteen hundred miles,"I say, unblush ingly. He thinks that is what he would call "far"

and I make no response. Two babies in the car are reheasing a little and in rather faulty time, but with fine expression. And the man with one or two"dashes" asks if it doesn't bother me to write with a lot of "brats squall-

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# CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

7

-The New York Cathedral will be dedicated next May. Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryan of St. Louis has been invited to preach on the occasion.

The Whitehall Review report the conversion of Miss Edith Potter, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Bazley Potter, M. P. for Rochdale, who was received into the Church by Cardinal Manning.

Speaking of the obligation which Catholics are under to be present at sermons, the Cath-olic Mirror says: "Some Catholics are unwilling to attend sermons. From year's end to year's end they go to low Mass, and so miss hearing the word of God. 'Faith then cometh by hearing and hearing by the word of Christ,' says St.Paul; no wonder there are nominal Cath-olics, who have little faith and less ability to explain their belief, since they shun hearing the word of Christ."

Very Rev. Isidore Robot, O. S. B., Prefect Apostolic of the Indian Territory, is also Abbot of the Benedictine Monastory of the Sacred Heart, in that district. The new Abbot is in possession of a precious memorial of Pope Pius IX: consisting of a complete mis-sionary *trousscau*, presented him at the request of the late Cardinal Franchi. This *trousscau* consists of a complete set of vestments, chalice, cruets, candlesticks, etc.,-in fact everything necessary to celebrate the Holy Mysteries.

"Luther's house at Mansfeld, which remained in the possession of descendants till the middle of the last century, has been bought by a person who intends turning it into a public-school. To avert this catastrophe a committee has been appointed to raise a fund for the purchase and preservation of the build-ing."—New York World. The Catholic Uni-verse remarks that there is no "catastrophe" about it, in consideration of the fact that the "public-house" was where Luther used to spend most of his time.

"The Finger of God" is the heading of a local item in the Nourcau Monde of Montreal Gabriel Cloutier, a pious old man, deemed it. is his duty to chastise for intemperance and erring conduct his two grown-up daughters. The girls, however, chastised him and their mother, and one of them severely bit the third finger of his right hand. Next day he took out a warrant for them, but when he and the policeman arrived at the factory where the girls work, it was found that the more guilty one had just had the third finger of her right hand taken off by a machine. The policeman was dismissed, for the old man perceived in this curious coincidence that the Finger of God has been laid in punishment upon the principal offender. Viscount Poli, once a soldier in the army of

Pius IX, relates the following:-"There was serving in the regiment a Protestant named Jecker from Luzerne, Switzerland, a man as a lion. He was struck one day by a cannon-ball, and mortally wounded. When near his death he expressed a wish to see the Pope. That same evening Pius IX went to visit the That same evening rules IX went to distribute sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital, and came to the bed side of this brave man. "Holy Father,,' he grasped," I am proud and happy to die in your defence." "Thanks, my son," replied the pope. "But,, Holy Father, I am a Protestant." "I am aware of that my son." I know I am going to die, but I feel happy and safe since you are near me." The Pope raised his hand and gave him his blessing. Instantaneously, although he had not menttioned it before, the wounded soldier declared that he wished to die in the ancient Faith. He was baptized, and expired a few minutes later. CHINESE MISSIONS .- Rev. Angelo Cattaneo priest of the Missionary Congregation of Milin, now engaged on mission duty in Hoonan, China, baptized 40 adults and 100 children during the year 1877; faithful Chinese Christians of both sexes, who had rescued 1,000 infants abandomed by their unnaturel parents, baptized these torsaken creatures, of whom 500 died shortly after baptism. The Rev. missionary remained at his post during the horrors of the recent famine and typhoid fever following it. His good example, the charity of the native Christians towards their country men, and the effect of the alms distributed among the famine-stricken from the good Catholics of Europe and America, have been the means of adding at least fifty entire families to the true fold. Rev. Father Cattaneo had been stricken down by the typhoid fever, and ascribes his miraculous recovery to the use of the water of Lourdes. Thus the efficacy of our Lady's intercession has been manafested in Yan-tse-kiang as well as at the Grotto in the Pyrenees. A MURACULOUS CURE THROUGH THE INTER. CESSION OF PIUS IX.—Miraculous favors ob tained through the intercession of Pius IX, of blessed memory, are not confined to Europe, as will be seen from the following extract from a letter to the venerable Archbishop Blanchet, of Oregon City, by one of his priasts, pub-lished in the *Catholic Sentinel*: "During my last missionary trip, I stopped at the house of Mr.—and to my sorrow I found his daughter, Mrs,----, in a truly deplorable condition, one of her arms being almost totally paralyzed and her whole body continually subject to nervous spasms, so that it was a most pitiful sight to look on her distorted features or to hear her attempts to speak. Providentially I had with me a relic of Pius IX, which I had received from Rome a few days previous, along with a photograph of the dead Pontiff while exposed in St. Peter's, in the Chapel of the Most Holy Sacrament. This I presented to the poor afflicted woman, feeling that her faith was strong enough to procure a miracul us care through the intercession of Pius IX, whom she ever loved as a dutiful child. Accordingly, I proposed to her to commence a novena, and left the relic with her for that purpose. She followed my advice faithfully. The following day 1 re-uned my missionary journey, but you can scarcely imagine my surprise, when, homeward bound, I visited the home again just the day after the conthe house again, just the day after the con-clusion of the novena, and was welcomed by Mrs.—, no more the half-parelyzed and prostrate person 1 had seen, but fully restored to health.

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rly visitor of a vered the valet, ad I carried him

did not have to ind not nave to m morning till ond caress, she nee, and gently sloping brow. ess understood Susie, what is it n me, for money

ing around." I looked up at him severely, for it always makes me mad to hear a man call a baby , 'brat," and I say to him, in a slow impressive manner, that "I would rather listen to a baby

cry than hear a man swear. This eminently proper and highly moral rebuke has its effect. The man forsakes me, and he is now wreaking a cheap miserable revenge on the smiling passengers by whist-ling "My Grandfather's Clock," accompanying himself by drumming on the window with

his fingers. A woman gets on the train, and says a very warm hearted good-by to a great cub of a sixteen-year.old boy who sets down her bundis a little quiver on her lip as she calls after ESTS so much needed. him:

'Be a good boy, write to me often, and do as I tell you. He never looks around as he leaves the car. He looks just like the kind of a boy who will do just as she tells him, but she must be careful to tell him to do just as he wants to. I have one bright spark of consolation as the trrin moves on, and I see that boy performing a clumsy satire on a clog dance, on the platform. Some of these days he will treat some man as gruffly and rudely as he treats his mother. Then the man will climb on to him and lick him—pound the very sawdust out of him. Then the world will feel better and

happier for the licking he gets. It my be long deferred, but it will come at last. I al most wish I had pounded him myself, while he is young, and I felt able to do it. He may grow up a very discouragingly rugged man, ex-tremely difficult to lick, and the world may have to wait a very long time for this act of justice. It frequently happens that these bad boys grow up into distressingly bad men.

PAPER CARPETS .- A paper carpet is now made in England, designed to imitate parquet flooring, the paper being printed in patterns to represent different woods from photographs, so that the resemblance is quite perfect. The floor is first prepared by being made perfectly level and the crevices filled up with plaster of level and the crevices filled up with plaster of Paris; over the surface as thus prepared, hess-ian is streched and on this first, lining paper and then patterned paper is pasted, the whole being finished with a pecular kind of varnish, described as wonderfully hard, and wear resist-ing. This bird, of several backward between ing. This kind of carpeting can be kept perfeetly clean with the greatest case, and though problematical, the inventor states that he has had rooms covered with it for some sixteen months without showing any signs of wear.

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Teach them that a true lady may be found in calico quite as frequently as in velvet or white silk

Teach them that a common school education with common sense a better than a college education without it.

Teach them that one good honest trade, well mastered, is worth a dozen beggarly "professions.

Teach them that "honesty is the best policy," that 'tis better to be poor than to be rich on the profits of "crooked whisky," etc., and point your precepts by example of those who are now suffering the torments of the doomed. Teach them to respect their elders and themselves. Teach them that, as they expect

Teach him that smoking in moderation, though the least of vices to which men are heirs, is the most disgusting to others and hateful to themselves. Teach them that to wear patched clothes is

no disgrace, but to wear a "black eye" is.

Teach them that God is no respecter of sex, and that when He gave the Seventh Com-mandment He meant it for them as well as for their sisters.

Teach them that by indulging their de-praved appetites in the worst forms of dissipation they are not fitting themselves to be-

man seven days in the week than to be a Christian (?) one day and a villian six days, Teach them that "God helps those who

help themselves." Do all this, and you will have brought them

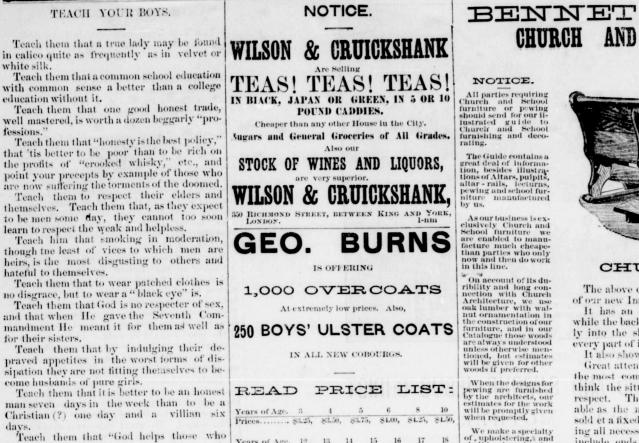
up "in the way they should go." . ....

DID'T WANT TO WASTE IT.

An old sca captain, well known in the days of Havre packets, "who "sailed the seas over," for fifty years, used to tell that in the early part of his voyage as a captain, when he had but just tarned twenty one, his cabin boy complained of a lame back. There as a captain, when he had but just turned twenty-one, his cabin boy complained of a lame back. There was a medicine chest on board, whose contents it was the captain's duty to dispense according to the best of his knowledge and ability. In a shallow drawer at the bottom of the chest were three or four Spanish-fly plasters ready spread on kid, and one of these the captain decided to apply to the boys back. It was done and the little fellow sent to bed. In the morning he was on hand bright and' carly, but the

"Back! what's the matter with his back?"

with a sore back; but it wasn't the plaster that made



12

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