Catholic Accord.

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

VOL. 3.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JAN. 7, 1881.

NO. 117

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ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JANUARY, 1881.

Sunday,9—Octave. First Sunday after Epiphany. Semi-Double.
Monday, 10—Fourth Day within the Octave. Semi-Double.
Tuesday, 11—Fifth Day within the Octave. Semi-Double.

Semi-Double,
Wednesday, 12—Sixth Day within the Octave.
Semi-Double.
Thursday, 13—Octave of the Epiphany.
Double.
Friday, 14—St. Hilary, Bishop and Confessor.
Double

Saturday 15—St. Paul, 1st Hermit, Confessor. Double.

The Old Year's Blessing. BY ADBLAIDE A. PROCTOR.

I am fading from you, But one draweth near. Called the Angel-guardian Of the coming year.

Coldly you forget, Let the New Year's Angel Eless and crown them yet.

For we work together; He and I are one; Let him end and perfect All I leave undone.

I brought Good Desires, Though as yet but seeds; Let the New Year make them Blossom into Deeds.

I brought joy to brighten Many happy days; Let the New Year's Angel Turn it into Praise.

If I give you Sickness,
If I brought you Care,
Let him make one Patience,
And the other Prayer.

Where I brought you Serrow, Through his care, at length, It may rise triumphant Into future Strength.

If I brought you Plenty, All wealth's bounteous Shall not the New Angel Turn them into Alms?

I'gave Health and Leisure, Skill to dream and plan; Let him make them nobler;— Work for God and Man. f I broke your Idols, Showed you they were dust Let him turn the Knowledge Into Heavenly Trust.

If I brought Temptation, Let sin die away Into boundless Pity For all hearts that stray Dark and long appears, Let this new born Monarch Melt them into Tears.

May you hold this Angel Dearer than the last,— So I bless his Future, While he crowns my Past.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Does the English Government keep t Juno in ecmmission, to appear at some Irish port, now and then, with a lot of rusty old fire-arms on board, and furnish points for cock-and-bull stories about the Irish arming for revolution ?-Pilot.

THE Pope has been unbosoming himself again to the Rome correspondent of the London Times, and, as usual in those confidences, His Holiness always condemns the Irish Land Leaguers. It is astonishing how much the Pope is willing to say to a newspaper correspondent more than he would confide to anyone It is astonishing; and nobody would be more astonished than the Pope himself, to learn that he had made a confidant of the scribe.

THE advocates for a revision of the King James' Bible should have considered earnestly before they paraded, in support of their project, the errors of a version which has been held up for many years as an infallible rule of life and morals. "Popular feeling," says the Rev. Charles S. Robinson, in Scribner's, "has been lately aroused on the whole subject. In order to give the new version a proper send-off, it has been deemed necessary to parade somewhat conspicuously the exigencies of the case, that is to say, the paramount demand for this fresh translation of the Scriptures. The arguments have been drawn from a detailed exhibition of the blemishes in the King James' Bible. But who does not feel that the first result of this is to break the confidence in the version which we are using when the

tion, who can complain if the people who have been taught to believe imtantism which has so long rested its claims on the Bible loses much when it begins to throw doubt on the infallibility of the King James' version .- Catholic Review.

Yes, history repeats itself. When O'Connell was tried, no Catholic was allowed on the jury. In Dublin, the other day, the Crown Solicitor struck twelve Catholics, one after another, from the panel of 48, from which the jury to try the Land Leaguers is to be chosen. But he did not strike off But he did not strike off one Protestant. "Another Papist," cried Mr. Dillon, one of the counsel as each of the twelve went down, for which, it appears, the Master of the Crown Office "severely reprimanded" him. Mr. Dillon is a cousin of John Dillon, and he does not seem very much afraid of the Master of the Crown Office. In the light of what has already been done, it will not be surprising if the O'Connell jury be exactly duplicated. As for considerations of decency, why, the main thing is to convict.—Pilot.

WE hate cant, particularly patriotic cant; but some people seem to live and thrive by it. The man who tries to earn a little notoriety at the expense of his native country is, to say the least of him, a canting knave. A Star correspondent, who has just returned from Ireland, addressing a Land League meeting, exclaimed: 'Mr. Parnell and a few of his associates are to-day under indictment before the Queen's Bench for high misdemeanor against the British crown. It may astonish you when I say here to-day, with sincerity, that I would like to see him convicted, for it would be the last spark from the flint necessary to make the Irish people rise in their might and rid themselves of the whole iniquitous system forever and ever. Amen." This man knows in his heart that an outbreak in Ireland would be a disastrous blunder; yet, in order to court applause, he approves of it. It is time that we should get rid of gas-bag patriots who rise, like bub-bles, to the surface in times of political excitement, and be guided by reason and common sense. Another has been lately elected by Irish votes Ireland. The Irish are a brave,

thugs .- New York Tablet.

We are treated, at least once a week, to a cablegram in the Herald, taken from the London Times, or some other English paper equally friendly to Ireland, expressive of the profound regret the Pope feels at the disturbed state of Ireland, and his displeasure at the agitators who were keeping the country in a state of fer-Let us just compare these manufactured telegrams statement made by Archbishop Croke on his return to his archdiocese. Addressing his people he said: The manner of His Holiness towards us was that of a father and a friend rather than that of the august head of the Church. He understands Ireland, he loves Ireland: he has read our history, and he has read it with fruit. We may, therefore, rely upon His Holiness at all times as a friend no less than as a father.' Such language coming from the patriotic Archbishop of Cashel is

certainly to be relied upon more than statements in the London Times, or even in Bennett's Herald .- N. Y. Tab-To the careful observer nothing can be more hollow or rotten than

the present condition of Europe. We see a disordered society, uninfluenced by contending sects, yearning for the unity, the peace, which the Catholic Church alone possesses; we see all anxious to be guided by a failen upon the cradle. The poorer power, and to be saved by a faith a man is in New England the larger which is incompatible with no ad- is his family and none are so large as vance, material or intellectual; with clergymen's families. Wherever no government, monarchical or republican; with no liberty, private or political; with ne class, rich or poer. lated banks you will find Yankees; scholarship of the age is invoked to with no "progress," save that of vice; wherever you find railroads that are show how many faults need correction. But there is yet a more definite sign! not watered you will find Yankees.

"there is the voice of one crying in plicity in the Bible and nothing but the Bible begin to doubt? Protes- way of the Lord!" The voice of the aged Pontiff is heard above the distractions of the age. Standing on the steps of the Vatican he invites all to unity with God in that comprehensive fold which knows not king nor subject, rich nor poor, bond nor free, saying to each one, whosoever you be, whatever you seek, be it victory in the material or the spiritual contests, receive this banner of the Catholic Church, and "In hoc Signo Vinces."—Catholic Herald.

> THE Dutch in South Africa had no trouble among themselves, and very little with the natives, till the marauding English stepped in, and began to play the master. There has been a succession of troubles ever since. As the English advanced the Boers moved back to keep away from them, but the English instinct of plunder and power prevailed there, as in so many other places, and a conflict of arms finally came. The people who were simply defend-ing their home against robbers were beaten, and England at last absorbed all the country that her army was able to enter. She went there to bully and steal, under the pretence of civilizing, and she carried out her "mission." She will, perhaps, defeat the Boers again, as she did before; and the black Basutos, who have been in arms in the same quarter for some time, will doubtless be beaten too. The Boers and the Basutos get on very well together. It is only when the English appear that there is revolt and conflict. What with South Africa, Afghanis tan, and Ireland, England seems to have quite enough for her soldiers to do just now. And none of her military work, from gathering turnips and potatoes in Ireland, to getting whipped by blacks in South Africa, and by Afghans elsewhere, is particularly glorious. It costs the people a good deal, but when all is over there is very little to show for it .- Pilot.

A PROTESTANT professor of theol ogy makes the following statement, which will find an echo among many speaker at the same meeting, who ucation: "As a book of religion there to sit in Congress, exclaimed: "I is no more room for the Bible. The want the whole caboodle of Irish Bible makes religious life scanty and landlords murdered!" Such clap- unsound. The tradition of the Church trap cant as this should cease. It is is continually supported and fed by simply doing the work of England, the Bible. The notions of man's and forging chairs for Parnell and guilt before God, of remission of sin by Jesus's death on the cross, of rous people, struggling for the eternal bliss for the righteous, of right of living as freemen in their eternal woe for the unrighteous-all own country and not a nation of these notions, according to our views so untrue, so ruinous to a pure religious development, are again and again learned from the Bible. We modern men have a number of parti sans among the school-teachers. are thus able to exert a strong influence in education." Modern Protestant theology is "advancing."—Catholic Review.

> Mr. BEECHER, who lately made a characteristic speech at the New England dinner-the skeletons at this feast being the irrepressible Pilgrim Fathers—devoted himself to the glory of New England. Mr. Beecher said, too, that bachelors and the devils were close companions, and held up the inevitable Pilgrims to the admiration of the world because they were not bachelors. This assertion was meant to convey a direct blow at the Catholic practice of celibacy and Mr. Beecher's approval of the Puritan asceticism which, however, did not include a belief in celibacy. Mr. Beecher does not "hold" with St. Paul. This was suspected before. "The great mistake that is made in hanging," said Mr. Beecher, "is a want of proper selec-tion." The ex-editor of the Golden Age, who is an amateur of pictures, will no doubt agree with this sentiment, and perhaps think that the devil sometimes bestows his attention on men who are not bachelors. "New England," Mr. Beecher said, "is a very small territory, but it is very populous; the blessing of God has you find schools you will find Yan-

there is still a more potent call; Wherever you find these things done by men who are not Yankees you will find that they have Yankee wives. They soon open their own schools, and in them they find their own scholars. I don't know that I could say anything better of a Yankee than to say, What kind of men must they be who were the fathers of such a posterity?"" (Loud laughter.) No wonder everybody laughed. The sarcasm was positively coarse, and every Yankee in the land ought to resent what certainly seems an allusion to the shortcomings of the descendants of the Pilgrims .- Catholic Review.

A GREAT pity that this did not occur in Ireland. One morning recently a young man was passing along the south side of Fleet Street, London, when he noticed a small parcel in a box which it is the custom to place on the kerb of the street for the reception of the sweepings of the shop. He picked up the parcel, and it exploded, blowing off his fingers and portion of his thumb. What a splendid thing it would have been for the Irish purveyors of news for the English market if such an occurrence as this took place in the first purveyor. ronce as this took place in one of the streets of Dublin or Cork! One can easily imagine the sensational lines in the con imagine the sensational lines in the contents bills of the London evening papers—"Nihilism in Ireland." "Discovery of infernal machines in Dublin." "A man partially blowed to pieces." And how the papers would sell! Occurring in London, the matter is disposed of in a short paragraph, and it has not been deemed worthy of even recomition in a short paragraph. ed worthy of even recognition in any of our contents bills. The moral is obvious. -London Universe.

So very unsatisfactory is the condition of the Catholics in Prussia-a country in which they talk so much about religious equality—that in one place even a Jew has taken on himself to stand up in defence of the violated rights of the Catholic Church? This man's name is Sonnemann, and he is the representative of Frankford in the German Parliament. In a speech delivered by him recently Herr Sonne-mann condemnal the numerous disabili-

mann condemned the numerous disabilities to which the Catholic minority in that place are subjected. We translate the following portion of that speech:

Why should the parish priest be kept out of the school connected with his own church, where he wished to prepare the children for their First Communion? Why should he not be allowed to superintend the religious instruction of Catholic children in the non-denominational schools, considering that the Protestant clergy are allowed to do so in regard to of the advanced "theologians," who clergy are allowed to do so in regard to Protestant children? And how is it that, out of eighteen non-denominational schools, not one should have a Catholic for its head master?

He goes on complaining of other kinds of injustice inflicted upon the Catholics, which together form a whole system of together form a whole system of persecution. The Jews are by no means friendly to the Catholics in Germany; but Herr Sonnemann at least deserves mendation for thus standing up for the violated rights of the minority.-London

Several nobodies, at well as some some-

bodies, have held the Laureateship in England. Who hears, nowadays, of John Gower, John Skelton, Samuel Daniel, Gower, John Skelton, Samuel Daniel, Thomas Shadwell, Nathum Tate, Laurence Ensder, and Henry Pye? Each of these was a Laureate in his day and drew the pay of £100 a year and a tierce of wine, but the world has forgotten all about them, if it ever knew anything worth remembering, which is doubtful. Some of them would not, if now living, shine much beside a certain "poet lariat," written up by an American humorist in one of his books. The men of merit who have held oks. The men of merit who have held the post since Chaucer's time, nearly five hundred years ago, are successively, Ed-mund Spencer, Ben Johnson, Dryden, Southey, and Wordsworth, the latter making way for the present Laureate thirty years ago. It may be a question if any one of a dozen Laureates now forgotten, who got £100 a year, besides the wine, earned the money. There are lots of just earned the money. There are lots o as good verse makers in this country perhaps some better ones, who can't begin to make \$500 a year out of the muses.—

FRENCH bravery at this day is chiefly exercised against monks, women and defenceless persons generally. Bismarck may well rest on his oars; so long as there is a monk or a nun left in France, or some other person who sympathises with the clericalism which is M. Gambetta's chief bugbear, so long will France have no thought of recovering the lost terri-tory, and Alsace and Lorraine will remain in possession of the Prussian empire. Strange things do we witness in French law courts in connection with these expulsions of monks. Last month a detachment of police were sent to turn out the Benedictines of Solesmes, in Brittany. In doing so they had also to invade their church so they had also to invade their church while worship was going on there. Among the worshippers was the Duchess de Chevreuse, and she refused to be turned out, and offered as much resistance as she out, and offered as finder resistance as and could to the constable. At last she was overpowered and locked up, and the police of La Fleche sentenced her to a fine of £8 last week for having resisted the agents of the public force -London Uni-

THE LAST SAD RITES.

BURIAL OF THE VICTIMS OF THE CLANDE-BOYE ACCIDENT.

The funeral of the victims of this accident took place on Dec 28th, when all that was mortal of James McGrath, his wife Rebecca, his brother Matthew, and Miss Ellen Blake, were conveyed to their last resting place. Your reporter never had the privilege, and hopes never to have again, of witnessing so melancholy a spectacle as this procession. Miss Blake's residence is situated 1\(^1\)_4 miles farther from the cemetery than the home of the McGrath family. From this point the procession started at 9:30 a.m., and arrived at the McGrath residence in half an hour. After a short delay here the hearse, containing the remains of Miss Blake, again moved on tellowed by the hearse heaven, the hears the remains of Miss Blake, again moved on tollowed by the hearse bearing the bedy of the young man Matthew McGrath; then came a third conveyance carrying the remains of James and his wife. There were twenty-four pall-bearers, twelve of whom were dressed in white trappings, who were in attendance upon the coffins containing the bodies of the young man and girl. The other twelve bore the sable trappings of woe and acted in the same capacity for the coffins containing the bodies of James and his wife. In this order the procession moved, tollowed by the aged parents, and other relatives of the deceased, as chief mourners. latives of the deceased, as chief mourners Then came the conveyances of friends and neighbors, over a mile in length; in fact the bodies were deposited in the aisle of the church before the last of the procession had left the residence of Mr. McGrath. Upon the arrival of the bodies at the church they were met by the clergymen who were in attendance for the purpose of performing the leading to the purpose of

performing the last sad rites,

The Rev. and Venerable Father Murphy, The Rev. and Venerable Father Murphy, of Dublin (late Carronbrook), celebrated High Mass. The altar was heavily draped in black. In attendance upon Father Murphy were noticed the Revs. Father Brennan, St. Mary's; Father O'Mahoney, of London, Father Ronan, of Stratford; Father Kelly, of McGil ivary; Father O'Keefe, Father Lamonte, and the incumbent, Rev. Father Connolly. The four coffins Rev. Father Connolly. The four coffins were placed upon stands prepared for the occasion in the centre aisle of the church, and here we may again remark that it is sincerely to be hoped a like melancholy spectacle may never again be witnessed within the walls of the sacred edifice. After the celebration of the mass the Rev. Father O'Mahoney advanced in front of the altar and delivered an address, so, full of feel and delivered an address, so full of feeland delivered an address, so full of feel-ing that scarcely a dry eye was to be seen amongst the crowded audience. He said it was past the power of human sympathy to offer any consolation to the sympathy to offer any consolation to the weeping relatives and friends of the deceased, but they had the all-sustaining consolation which their holy religion always offered in time of trouble and grief. The time, the season, was one in which peace and coodwill upon earth to men were ofand goodwill upon earth to men were of-fered. The victims partook of the holy rites of the Church before they went on their way to visit their friends, not in any way anticipating their approaching doom.
He said the greatest trials are made the
vehicles of the dearest blessings, and when hopes are brightest we are very often on the verge of despair. Who could have foretold one short week ago that the terrible scene now before us would have terrible scene now before us would us, come to pass. Trials like these remind us, speak to us, with a warning, not to be mistaken to be always ready. He would ask the congregation, individually and collectively, what state would any of our

heart, and suppose, such a trying time. In conclusion, he ex-horted his hearers to offer up the prayers of the Church for the relief of the souls of the deceased from the pains of purgatory, and always to remember that what God does is always the best.

The Revd. Father Murphy, in a few words, said that the visitation was an awful one at this happy season of the year, but it comes alike to all. Sometimes the All Wise snatches the wicked without hope or consolation, and again He takes the good and virtuous, for his own wise purposes, but our Holy Mother Church gives us hope and consolation, and is hope and consolation, and such hopes

souls be in were we called before the dread

tribunal, at a moment's warning, by a catastrophe similar to that which befel the

friends now before us. An accident like this comes so suddenly it almost bursts the

heart, and sympathy seems a mockery in such a trying time. In conclusion, he ex-

us hope and consolation, and such hopes and aspirations mingled with her prayers, reaches beyond the limits of earth. So long as the Church has children here below it shall always offer up prayers for the repose of the souls of the dead.

This concluded the church ceremony, after which the bodies were conveyed to graves prepare: for their reception, James and his wife lying side by side in one grave, and the bodies of the young man and Miss Blake, in a similar position a few yards Blake, in a similar position a few yards away from the others, in the family burying ground of the Blake family.

Thus closed one the most melancholy

scenes it has been our lot to witness. The bereaved family has the heartfelt sympathy of the whole community .- Free Pr

LITTLE THINGS.—Springs are little things, but they are sources of large streams; a helm is a little thing, but it governs the course of a ship; a bridle-bit is a little thing, but we know its use and power; nails and pegs are little things, but they hold the parts of a large building to-gether; a word, a look, a smile, a frown are little things, but powerful for good or evil. Think of this, and mind the little things. Pay that little debt; if it is a promise, re-deem it. You know not what important deem it. You know not what important events may hang upon it. Keep your word sacred; keep it to the children—they will mark it sooner than anyone else, and the effect will probably be as lasting as life. Mind little things.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW CHURCH AT BOTHWELL.

Some time ago, on the visit of his Lordship to Bothwell, for the purpose of administering the sacrament of Confirmation, the Bishop remarked the inefficient Church accommadation at that time existing, and urged upon the people the necessity of procuring a church more commodious and more worthy of the service of God. The effect of his exhortation may be seen today in the existence of a beautiful brick church, which, under the able direction of the energetic pastor. Father McGrath has the energetic pastor, Father McGrath, has been built within such a short space of time. On New Year's day the new buildime. On New Year's day the new building was dedicated, under the patronage of St. Ignatius, by his Lordship the Bishop, assisted by the Very Rev. Dean Wagner, of Windsor, Father Bernardine, of Chatham, and Father O'Mahony; of the Cathadral

Before proceeding to the dedication, the Bishop, having complimented the people on their readiness in carrying out his wishes, explained the ceremonies used in the act of dedication, and the meaning of the prayers and psalms which the clergy were about to recite. The church was then dedicated in the usual manner, and high mass, which was sung by Father Bernardine, was immediately begun. After the Gospel of the mass his Lordship advanced to the communion rails and preached a most eloquent and touching sermon from the gospel of the day, dwelling particularly upon the lessons to be drawn from the circumstances of the life of our Blessed Lord. In the evening the church was again well filled, when vespers were as a serious complex to the control of the day when the church was again well filled, when vespers were as a serious control of the day when vespers were as a serious control of the day when vespers were as a serious control of the day when vespers were a serious control of the day when vespers were a serious control of the day when vespers were control of the day wh Before proceeding to the dedication, the church was again well filled, when vespers were sung, followed by a sermon by Father O'Mahony, and benediction of the

Blessed Sacrament.
The Catholics of Bothwell may well feel proud of their work, having completed their church in an incredibly short time, and with but a trifling debt; and we are sure that those who contributed to its erection felt that they had given to their children a most valuable New Year's gift, in thus erecting an edifice wherein their young minds will be trained in piety and virtue.

ORANGEMEN REBUKED.

WHAT A LEADING AMERICAN PAPER SAYS OF THEM.

A Belfast newspaper takes us to task for our strictures on the Orange Order, calling our strictures on the Orange Order, canning these our Yankee notions. The history, composition and character of the Orange Composition and characteristic of the College as well understood, and its doings as closely watched, on the banks of the Delaware as on those of the Liffey. the Delaware as on those of the Liffey.

The city of Philadelphia, if we are not mistaken, contains more natives of Ulster than does Belfast, and the doings of the than does Belfast, and the doings of the Order in relation to the Land League have excited no small interest among Irish Prof testants in this country. It was one of these who furnished us with the materialthese who furnished us with the material-for our paragraph. He did not authorize us to say, nor did we say, that the Order took formal action against the Tenant Right movement. That was not its way of procedure. It is never he arely to meet an issue of that sort. only gave its whole support to the Land-lords' candidates; and its henchmen stig-matized those who voted for Mr. Crawford as traitors to the great cause of the Protestant Ascendancy, because they supported a Liberal. It played just the game it is playing at present, by obscuring economic issues under a dust reisely and playing at present, by obscuring economic issues under a dust raised about religious controversies.

controversies.

Neither did we say that there are no Presbyterians in the Order. There are Irish Presbyterians who have so little self-respect as to join an association whose chief purpose was to perpetuate the huge system of oppression and abuse called the Church of Ireland, now happily abolished. But the Presbyterian Church always discountenanced this and all secret associations. The Presbyterians of Ulster are generally Liberals, and therefore hostile to generally Liberals, and therefore hostile to Orangeism. And in purely Presbyterian districts the Order musters the fewest adherents. In justice to the other Protestant Church, we must say that its more devout members are as shy of the Order as are the Presbyterians. Indeed, its chief support is in that class called in Ulster "Horse Protestants," from their spending their Sundays in the fields instead of the church. Of these people it may be said, as of a brilliant English statesman, that they are excellent Protestants but very generally Liberals, and therefore hostile to as of a brilliant English statesman, that they are excellent Protestants but very poor Christians. They are people whose religion consists chiefly of religious quar-relsomeness. Their awkwardness, wnen some fiery rector draws the Lodge to some fiery rector draws the Lodge to church on the 12th of July or the 5th of November, shows how unfamiliar they are with such places. Let the Order take a religious census of its membership, and a legious census of its membersing, and ascertain how many of these religious champions ever took the sacrament in any church, or gave the value of half a crown for any church purpose.—The American, Dislatabilis.

Our great want in social life is a deep and wide sympathy. This it is which enables us to see with another's vision and to appreciate another's instincts. merging a particle of our own individuality, merging a particle of our own individuality, we may so fairly put ourselves in the place of our friend as to feel how natural it is for him to speak or to act as he does. Sympathy like this is the only true preventive of those clashes and discords which mar the happiness and sully the purty of friendship.

We are now in the midst of the joyous feasts, but not until the dawn of Sunday will we feel the happiness of our Simay will we feel the nappiness of our redemption accomplished in the glorious feasts. In the midst of our joy, we are mindful of the anguish and pains that await the Infant, when He shall become the Man of sorrows. A Wedding Ring BY JAMES RILEY.

Only a piece of gold,
Yellow, shining, and bright;
Only a tale of trouble told:
Only a heart's deep blight. Only a little finger-ring,

Recalling memories dear-To a fond heart's lingering For a voice it cannot hear

For a voice as low and tender As song at eventide; For a form as fair and slender As ever graced a bride;

For eyes of lustrous beauty, I see them through my tears, With their look of loving duty, Through the slow receding years. Only a golden wedding-ring, Placed on a finger fair— Only a bride in heaven, Breathing an angel's prayer.

TOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE

BY LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

We could not, dared not, stop her work. She would have obeyed her commands, but the effort would have destroyed her more quickly than the work itself. What that child effected in three years is almost incredible. How many she instructed, converted, and reconciled to their fate. How many she brought to be sincere Christian in the control of the c Christians, instead of nominal converts.

How many she saved from cruel treatment; for she sometimes succeeded where the magistrates, and even the governor the magistrates, and even the governor in his last letter. I do not think he hought of it, of late at least, as seriously in the neighborhood who would not listen to her when she beggrd, on her knees, the remission of a sentence or the pardon of a runaway slave. She was so beautiful, so engaging, so eloquent. M. de la Bourdonnais, that great and good man, now in the Bastille, for having dared to defend having dared to defend the cause of humanity and good faith against the passions and prejudices of in-terested men, used to say that when discouraged at the sight of evil, which all his efforts could not prevent, stole upon him, the sight of Mina at work amongst the slaves, strengthened and cheered him. And the poor negroes of our own planta-And the poor negroes of our own planta-tions, how they worshipped her! And with what wonder those freshly imported from Africa looked upon the white angel who met them on their arrival! Many of them, when they landed after the horrors of the passage, were sunk into sullen des-pair. They were persuaded that nothing but tortures and death awaited them, and would not listen to any white man, would not listen to any white man, whether priest or layman. But Mina could always gain a hearing. She had learnt the Angola language, which most of them speak; or, if they belonged to other tribes, her early acquaintance with the use of signs gave her facilities for communications. ting with them. I really believe that at first they took her for a celestial visitant. No other European woman came near them. The sight of their wounds—the stench of the places they inhabited on first landing—kept them away, even from the vicinity of these buildings. But she used to go with her father or with Antoine. I can see her before me, even now, starting on these errands of mercy; her face liter-ally beaming with joy; her large straw hat shielding it from the sun; the wide pockets often green silk apron filled with sweet-meats and biscuits, whilst some of our own slaves carried behind her fruit and wine and cooling drinks. The angel in the fiery furnace, breathing a moist refreshing wind through its flames, could scarcely have been more welcome than this dear child in those haunts of woe. She used, her father told me, to kis the children and embrace told me, to kis the children and embrace all her poor negroes, and made them little the women. He hardly liked to see her presents as if taking leave of them, though do it, so loathsome sometimes were those poor wretches; but the effect was unfail-ing. Their hearts were touched, and des-pair vanished before her like a dark mist before the sunshine. And it was all done so simply, so joyously! It was such a real joy to her. When notice was given us of the arrival of a ship laden with slaves, her impatience to rush to the port, her active preparations, her solicitude at to the selection of her little gifts and offer ings, was like that of an affectionate child anticipating the arrival of much-loved re latives. M. de Saxe, am I wearying you?

Madame, I remember once saying to your angelic daughter, that next to fight ing battles, I loved to hear of them. Next to the happiness of performing heroic deeds, is that of listening to the record of such a life as hers."

We saw that she was growing every day more delicately fair, her complexion more transparent, and the light in her eyes more unearthly in its brightness. But there was no feebleness in her step—no althere was no feebleness in her step—no alteration in her spirits. She was always ready for any exertion. No call upon her away, and was obliged to lie down. Anused to ride with her father, or with our old servant if he was too busy, to every hut in the neighborhood where there was she would usually have been, to give ackness, to every spot where help or con-all the many spot where help or con-all the many spot where help or con-al the many spot where help or con-tain the many spot where help or con-tain the many spot where he many spot where h solation was needed. Sometimes, if a great wrong was done, or some act of cruelty committed towards a slave which the could not prevent, a passionate burst of grief and indignation would shake her frail form, and bring out a crimson spot under the marble paleness of her cheek. She would go into a church, or into her own little room, and I have heard her town for hours prostrate on the grannd. I when the grand I have heard her to whom she was so dear, felt that her work was done—as if the signal of eternal rest was sounding in her ears. From that moment her sky or on the sea, or fondly turning from one loved face to another, with a look of indescribable tenderness. Not one of them to whom she was so dear, felt that her work was done—as if the signal of eternal rest was sounding in her ears. From that moment her sky or on the sea, or fondly turning from the sky or on the sea, or fondly turning from the sky or on the sea, or fondly turning from the sky or on the sea, or fondly turning from the sky or on the sea, or fondly turning from the sky or on the sea, or fondly turning from the sky or on the sea, or fondly turning from the sky or on the sea, or fondly turning from the sky or on the sea, or fondly turning from the sky or on the sea, or fondly turning from the sky or on the sea, or fondly turning from the sky or on the sea, or fondly turning from the sky or on the sea, or fondly turning from the sky or on the sea, or fondly turning from the sky or on the sea, or fondly turning from the sky or on the sea, or fondly turning from the sky or on the sea, or fondly turning from the sky or or the sea, or fondly turning from the sky or or the sky or or the sea, or fondly turning from the sky or or the sea, or fondly turning from the sky or or the sky or or the sea, or fondly turning from the sky or or the sea, or fondly turning from the sky or or the sea, or fondly turning from the sky or or the sea, or fondly turning from the sky or or the sea, or fondly turning from the sky or or the sea, or fondly turning from the pray for hours prostrate on the ground. I

came which announced the approaching arrival of the Chevalier de la Croix. A work of a life had been done in a few singular feeling came over both my hus-band and myself, as we found afterwards, soul breaking its bonds. There was wild to put it into words; and did not mention it to each other. We wished as much as ever this marriage to take place, but we dreaded to speak of it to Mina. Less than over we felt that she could be constrained for us. We bent down in anguish, but dreaded to speak of it to Mina. Less than ever we felt that she could be constrained in the free exercise of her choice of a state did not pray to detain her.

"She left us fourteen days after the shale e-ship had arrived." of life. Perhaps she would still plead the old promise, the old allegiance she had alleged three years before. She had not alluded to it again, nor had we spoken to her of marriage. Letters had passed between her and Ontara. He seemed to be making rapid progress in knowledge and in virtue. In two years his studies would not be a state of the promise the poor wretches the last Sacraments, told her of some little children born during the passage, whom he had just time to baptize before they be finished, and then he hoped to visit us in our new home. One day, about this in our new home. One day, about this

time, she received one from him, and the expression in her face whilst she read it but broke down in the attempt. He could expression in her face whilst she read it immediately showed me that its contents were deeply interesting. An exclamation burst from her lips; she let the letter drop, and clasping her hunds together, she bent her head over them, pouring forth thanksgivings, as I found afterwards, but at the moment I felt uneasy, not knowing if she was sorrowing or rejoicing. But the instant she raised it, I saw it was joyful emotion which filled her soul.

"What is it dearest?" I asked, still feeling anxious.

ing anxious. "I am too happy!' she cried. 'Oh, too, happy! It is what I have longed and prayed for. Ontara is going to be a priest. God has put it into his heart to devote himself to His service, and to that of hi brethren. As soon as he is ordained, he will be sent to the Missions of New France to preach the Gospel to his own people. Oh, dearest mamma, I am so happy; I have nothing left to wish. He will do for them what I could never have done. Mamma, you know the Indians were my first love, though I am so fond of our poor negroes

"Well, I was very happy also, and vet my heart was not free from a vague un-easiness. I have always been a believer in presentiments; is it not one of our Ger-man traditious? Some days afterwards we spoke to Mina of Raoul's approaching

arrival, and her father said to her:
"'Now, my Mina, that Ontara has re nounced every worldly tie, I suppose you consider yourself free from a promise which we always teld you was not bind-

"'And have you now any difficulty in receiving Raoul de la Croix for your future husband ? "I have never forgotten the expression of her face when this question was put to her. She did not seem troubled or grieved, or glad, but a tender, thoughtful look came over it. She took up her long accustomed position between us, joined our hands together, and then kissing them, said, 'Would it make you happy?' Her father said, 'Yes.' I kissed her without speaking. 'Let him come,' she said; 'dear Raoul, I shall be so glad to see him.' My all but worshipped the girl of seventeen who was about to become his wife; but he has since told me that though he fell pas-sionately in love with her, he had, from the first moment of his arrival, a mis-giving that there was something too pure, too ethereal, he had almost said, too divine about her for an earthly bride. I think myself that she had a clear presentiment of her approaching death, and did not expect to live to marry him. She seemed very happy during the weeks which followed his arrival. Two orthree times she and the product of the product of the seemed to the seemed the seemed that the se said, 'I am so glad Raoul is come. I am so glad you will have a son.' I used to listen to his joyous laugh and her sweet voice mingling together, as they sat on the seashore, like the whispering of the breeze and the ripple of the waves. She seemed willing to give up much of her time to him, and was always ready to talk and to laugh when he was in the hamor for it. or Raoul! he is now married, and has

presents as it taking leave of them, though nothing had yet been said about her de-parture from Bourbon. We knew she must go to Europe if she married, but no definite time had been mentioned. Madame d'Auban paused, and the Marechal de Saxe exclaimed abruptly, "You

children, but I do not think as long as h

cannot go on. I am sure you cannot go on!" His eyes were full of tears.
"Yes," she said, "I will tell you all. This is probably the last time I shall speak r to one whom I knew and she knew. I should not have done so, perhaps, but that a short time before she died she said she hoped I should see you again, and that I was to give you her love."

Tears were running down the mare-chal's checks, and he murmured, "God

"It was one morning, on a very hot day, that she fell ill, that is, if that painless, quiet sinking into the arms of death, which it was, could be called an illness. A ship laden with slaves had arrived in the night, and when she heard of it, as usual when it became evident that she was dyhave no doubt her prayers were heard,
and often obtained what she sought.

"Three years and more had elapsed
since we had left France. One day a letter
mother, or lover. She was too fit for

weeping amongst the crowds that gathered

In two years his studies would died. She smiled, and said, 'Deo gratias.

only murmur:
"God knows I feel for you madame,

and I admire your fortitude. Has it never forsaken you?" Her lip quivered.

"There came a time when it gave way, Maurice. For seven years we remained in the place when she was gone. Her father took up her work, and as long as he lived I could look calmly on those bright skies and those sunny seas, and the negroes toiling in the fields. He was stemming, with all his might, the evils of their lot. He was doing what she had done. But when he was taken from me, he on whom I leant with a too absorbing love, when for a while resignation was only despair, I loathed the sight of all that natural beauty and that moral misery. I longed for obscurity, silence, and shade. Not that of the forest, not that of the green glade or the quiet valley. I fled back to the Old World, to the deeper soli-

alone with your grief?"
"Say, rather, dear friend, alone with

"Say, rather, dear friend, alone with blessed memories, alone withdearest hopes, alone with God—bereft of all that looks like happiness, and yet happy. And now tell me something of yourself, Maurice, and speak to me of my sister's children, and of my brother. I sometimes send for a number of the Gazette de France and see their names in it, but not with the old painful feelings it used to cause me. I think my heart has softened towards them, towards every one of late years. Is it true what I read some time ago, that with the baton de marechal, His Majesty the King of France has given you the domain of Chambord, with a right royal endow-

"It is perfectly true, princess. Fortune has been a kind mistress to me, and the king a generous master. I have nothing of the sacrament at stated times being held of the sacrament at stated times being held of the sacrament at stated times being held of the sacrament at stated times being held. to complain of at their hands, and yet . . . to-night I am almost inclined to envy you, your sorrows, your obscurity, and your faith. I believe you are hap-

ier than I am."

Again, as when they had first spoken together, she smiled in her old way, and the face, once so beautiful, lighted up for a moment. They talked a long time that night of past events. They went back to scenes of early youth, and then kindly and sadly parted never to meet again. He died a short time afterwards; she lived to an

advanced age.
With him passed away the last link be tween her and the world she once belonged to. She lingered long on earth, a deceiver, and yet true; unknown, and yet known: and yet true; unknown, and yet known; as one dead, and yet alive; sorrowful, yet always rejoicing; needy, and yet enriching many. Her life was a mystery; her story has become a legend. In the by-ways of history she has left a name, which indirectly point a moral, whilst it serves to adorn a tale.

THE END.

BETTER THOUGHTS.

A man must be excessively stupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but upon his own side.

gratitude in a poor man, you may take it for granted there would be as much generosity if he were a rich man.

cheek—decidedly becoming if not put on.

Let no one overload you with favors;
you will find it an insufferable burden. The soul is immortal and with its natural

love for other souls, it follows them into their eternity and asks them for help or prays God to grant those souls eternal Confession is the healing medicine of the

oul, and we must not wonder that, in the providence of God, it is somewhat bitter; yer we ought to be read to be soul's health, as we take a medicine for the good of the body, however distasteful that medicine may be.

The world is nothing but a scene at a theatre, where we come to play our part, the actors of a moment, who disappear directly the curtain falls. The only thing good in us, the only one which does not die, is our soul; and yet that is the only thing about which we do not occupy our thing about which we do not occupy our the Chrystoff.

lest of all revenges, entails a perpetual pleasure. It was well said by a Roman emperor that he wished to put an end to all his enemies by converting them into friends.

So I learned then, once for all, that gold in its native state is but dull, unornamental stuff, and that only low-born metals ex-cite the admiration of the ignorant with an ostentatious glitter. However, like the men of gold and glorifying men of mica. Common-place human nature cannot rise above that.—Mark Twain.

In point of virtue, that which costs nothing is worth nothing. "Sacrifice," says De Maistre, "being the essential basis of virtue, the most meritorious virtues are those which are acquired with the greatest effort." There can be no true development of heart or mind, nor growth in grace where selfishness is the predominant prin

The man of faith is mild, kind, and courteous: he is a man of veracity, generosity, symplicity, and sincerity: an invaluable friend, a wise counsellor, and an edifying companion: his temper is always even: his conversation ever cheerful and easy: and, amidst the variety of those calamities inci-dent to human nature, he is always ready to assist his neighbor.—Rev. Wm. Gahan, 0. S. A.

PROTESTANISM.

A SECULAR PAPER'S TESTIMONY TO ITS DE-CAY IN GERMANY

Complaints are everywhere rife enough that Protestanism is declining, but nowhere does it exhibit such unmistakable signs of does it exhibit such unmistakable signs of athrophy and dissolution as in the German Empire. It is a fact verified by every traveller that in the larger cities the Pro-testant churches are deplorably empty, while in the rural districts the pathway to the Lutheran or Evangelical houses of worship is rank with grass and weeds to the very door. How can we account for the eclipse, so complete and apparently so hopeless, which has come over the Church founded by Luther and Melancthon. About the facts there is no doubt. They lately been set forth in great detail by

PROF. VON SCHULTE,
in the Contemporary Review, and again in
the last number of the Edinburgh Review.
It is unquestionable, not only that a far
larger proportion of Catholics than of Protestants attend church in Germany, but back to the Old World, to the deeper solitude of a city. The dark cathedral, the obscure dwellings of the poor, the crowds that take no heed of a stranger, and this little room in an unfrequented street, are more congenial, more soothing to me now than nature's loveliest scenes, more peacethan nature's loveliest scenes, mo "And here you dwell alone, princess, lone with your grief?"

ship is only held once on Sunday; among Catholics, it is very often held twice. It is natural that pastors should grow tired it is natural that pastors should grow tired of haranguing empty benches. It resulted from an enquiry into the condition of the Lutheran Church in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg that

No SERVICE AT A LL
had been held in the head churches for 228
Sundays, because there had been no congregation. It appears, too, that the num-ber of Protestants who every year receive the sacrament is extremely small compared with that of the Catholics. Yet statistics show that the attendance at meagre as it is, very much exceeds attend ance at church. This habit seems to b made qualification for Government offices dependent on proofs that the candidates belonged to the State Church, partaking poverty and

SOCIAL INSIGNIFICANCE of Lutheran or Calvinist pastors are, to English and American observers, among e most striking phenomena of Germaniety. The German clergymen takes no lead in the business of charity, but there is none dispensed on the part of the middle class gentry. He hallows no meal with a the monotony of country life, he may be suffered to take a fourth hand at whist but in general the clerical element is altogether absent from what in Germany is deemed good society. In a word, the German pastor stands to-day precisely where the English parson stood in Fielding' time. He is, when not despised, ignored as a minister, and looked down upon as a man. As for religious home culture, there is, Professor Von Schulte tells us, an entire lack of it in Germany. Family worship, it is stated by the same authority, is a thing unknown among Protestants belonging to the Prussian National Church, except in a few pious households. This is soon apparent to the foreigner, from the fact that the great mass of educated Pro-

CULTER-KAMF
compelled some attention to these matters

whenever you find a great deal of ratitude in a poor man, you may take it or granted there would be as much genlation is likened by one of our author Modesty in woman is like colour on her heek—decidedly becoming if not put on. Let no one avoided you mit form. their idols, yet had nothing to put in their

place.

Besides the general causes which have in our day tended, throughout the Western world, to depress religion, there are special agencies which have long operated to impair the influence of the Protestant Church in Germany. The Reformation had scarcely begun when
THE PETTY PRINCES

Rome herself had never exercised. Toleration was the last thing gathered from the precepts of religion, and the chief object to which the princely converts applied the newly won freedom of the Gospel was to extract from it points of controversy, on which they formed their own crude personal opinions and imposed them with the die, is our soul; and yet that is the only thing about which we do not occupy ourselves in the least.—St. John Chrysostom.

Revenge is a momentary triumph which is almost immediately succeeded by remore; while forgiveness, which is the nobelest of all revenges, entails a perpetual pleasure. It was well said by a Roman emperor that he wished to put an end to all his enemies by converting them into friends.

sonal opinions and imposed them with the utmost rigor on their subjects. Even Luther lost the courage with which he had withstood the Pope when he found himself confronting the petty tyrants of his own land. One of the worst blots on the history of the Reformation in Germany was the wide conscience of Luther and Meianchton, by which they permitted the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, although himself a Zufrau, or companion wife—a himself a Zufrau, or companion wife—a scandal which is said to have deterred the Emperor Ferdinand from joining the Reformation. Even bigamy did not satisfy, in one instance, for the Margrave of Wurtemberg was suffered to indulge himself in three wives at once. Even as late as 1878 the Berlin Consistory, quoting these SHAMELESS PRECEDENTS, sanctioned a morganatic marriage between Frederick William of Prussia and a Frau-

has nothing to do with marriage; and he went on to pronounce the betrothal not a preliminary but a final and all-sufficient front, the band broke into ceremony. The social consequences of these tenets may be read in the statistics of German illegitimacy, and are familiar to all who have traveled through the country, which, from this point of view, should be rather called the mother-land than the father-land. The sanction of a Zufrau was not the only exhibition of Luther's subservience. To an appeal from oppressed every house in the town was lighted up; conscience on an occasion when a

he returned an answer that needs no com-ment: "That two and five make seven," he wrote, "thou canst comprehend with thine own reason; but should your ruler declare that two and five make eight,

THOU ART BOUND TO BELIEVE IT, however, contrary to thy knowledge and feeling." With such encouragement from the highest spiritual authority, it was natural that every ruler should exact prompt and absolute conformity from all his sub-jects. The abrupt and sweeping alterna-tions of creed imposed by successive sover-eigns were, of course, fatal to anything like ural that every ruler should exact prompt and absolute conformity from all his subjects. The abrupt and sweeping alternations of creed imposed by successive sovereigns were, of course, fatal to anything like religious convictions. In a hundred years the Palatinate passed through ten changes of religion, and since the beginning of the present century the tiny principality of Glachau, governed alternately by counts of pietist and rationalist opinions, has regof pietist and rationalist opinions, has reg-ulary changed its pastors with the sovereign, the one sect preaching belief in the atonement, and the other laughing that tenet to scorn. Under these circumstances, the inhabitants did just what the whole Protestant Church of Germany has been constraint of the Thoracci, the constraint of the Church of Chu constrained to do. They suited them-selves to all creeds by not caring for any

selves to all creeds by not caring for any creeds at all. The present organization,
THE PRUSSIAN NATIONAL CHURCH,
while it rigorously prescribes a specific form of worship, exhibits a significant indifference to the articles of belief professed,

THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH, furnished with a distinctive service and lit-urgy, but unprovided with any standard of belief. This omission was intentional and unavoidable, seeing that the mechanical union of doctrines essentially irreconcilable was contemplated. The act of incorporation simply asserted "God's word" the foundation of the Church, and left every member to interpret that word as he the foundation of the Church, and left every member to interpret that word as he chose. The old sects relinquished, without apparent regret, their former modes of worship, which embodied a public profession of their faith; indeed, with the exception of the protests made in a few country consider a careal, a visual of resistance at this moment, after a period of long and parishes, scarcely a ripple of resistance broke the prevailing unconcern. It is cu-rious that, under these circumstances, the civil authorities were not willing to leav-well enough alone. Wishing to make the

testants take no interest whatever in religious or ectlesiastical questions. Indeed until the so-called may be said, with some qualifications, of all the Protestant Churches of Germany, which number twenty-six, besides the Old Lutheran and several sects not belonging to any establishment. They all exhibit

BISHOP OF CASHEL.

MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION IN TIPPERARY.

rather a welcome that royalty could no purchase for many reasons. His Grace purchase for many reasons. His Grace's visit to Rome has come to be accepted as one of the most important events of the time, and has inflamed the affection of his people to the pitch of downright en-thusiasm. His priests and people determined to signalize his return by present. THE PETTY PRINCES
who embraced it resorted to a capricious tyranny in marters of conscience, which Rome herself had never exercised. Toler-the last thing gathered from the high road to accomplishment when his Grace sternly refused to submit his later specifies in his honor, and forpeople to sacrifices in his honor, and for-bade the banns. But the affection of the people was not to be baulked. It took on Friday evening an infinitely more touching way of showing itself. The Most Rev. Croke left Kingsbridge for home the one o'clock train, reaching Thurles at 4.36 p. m. The Thurles railway station approaches were thronged with

men, who LUSTY SHOUTS OF WELCOME RANG OUT LUSTY SHOUTS OF WELCOME RANG OUT high over the strains of "See the conquering hero comes," into which the band of the Confraternity of the Holy Family burst forth as the train came alongside the platform. It may be judged what a scene of wild and pissionate confusion was his greatly first creating. Darkness was his grace's first greeting. Darkness was just falling, a day of dismal mist had worked the roadways into slush, and any open-air demonstration had to be made at all possible atmospheric disadvantages; but the brawny fellows who swarmed around the Archbishop, caressing him with their own rough tenderness, had little thought of the mua under foot or the mist overhead, and, as in most other things, the Archbishop did not flinch from sharing Frederick William of Prussia and a Frau-lein Voss, the Queen giving her consent on condition that her gambling debts were paid. As to marriage, it is well known what doctrine concerning it Luther laid.

The Church, he said,

The Church he said,

"COME BACK TO ERIN," thousands of the people swarmed tumultuously around, giving a refrain to the music with their triumph shouts, and in this manner the procession poured into the lighted streets of the town. Nightfall had sufficiently darkened the sky to throw the illumination into full relief. there was no cabin too poor to boast its had been more than commonly tyrannical, few candles and laurel wreaths. The promptly. All dealers sell it.

houses of the Protestant residents were as gracefully radiant as any of their neigh-bors. In most of the houses every pane of glass in the windows had its taper burnof glass in the windows had its taper burning; in others the lights were arranged in pretty devices, and clusters and rockets, Roman candles and magnesium lights flashed out here and there along the track of the procession. A huge tar-barrel was set lighting like a pinnacle of flame upon

of shamrock in gas jets, many-colored Chinese lanterns, lamps and illuminated windows, in one of which was set forth a portrait of Pope Leo XIII.; in another of his Grace of Cashel, and in a third a representation of the Irish harp. The Presentation Convent was no less beautifully arrayed in lines of light. So was the monastery of the Christian Brothers and the presb tery. An immense cross of gas jets, with illuminated words of welcome underneath, flamed over the entrance gate of the college. The cross, surrounded with shamrocks, was also outlined in gas jets over the cathedral gates. The windows of the stately campanile tower of the cathedral ware also do difference to the articles of belief professed, this system of drill and uniformity in the externals of the Church, means no more than the presence of the Bible in the knapsack of every Prussian soldier. It is a proof of the soldier's subordination to his values not of their solicitude for his remainders not of their solicitude for his remainders. With snamrocas, with some of the cathedral gates. The windows of the stately campanile tower of the dows of the stately campanile tower of the cathedral were also gleaming with colored lights. The scene when the Archbishop reached the great western front of the cathedral was one of the wildest and most singular lever saw. The cathedral peal of rulers, not of their solicitude for his religion. Even the army chaplains, it is said, are free to inveigh against the most sacred dogmas of the Christian faith, so long as they preach obedience to military superiors. That obliteration of religious difference, whose logical outcome is indifference, was finally accomplished by the Calvinist sovereigns of utheran Prussia about forty years ago. Freedrick William about forty years ago. about forty years ago. Frederick William
IV, the brother to the present Kaiser, embodied Lutherans and Calvinists under one denomination, called

about forty years ago. Frederick William the throng of eager, impetuous and expended the throng of eager, impetuous and expended the people were struggling confusedly forward towards the doors. Another vast crowd had already installed themselves within the church, and while the Arch-bishop walked up the nave, the organ organ pealing forth a triumphal march, the excitement of the moment was too much for the people. Then a deep religious silence settled down over the place. The arch-iepiscopal throne was decorated with words of welcome, and the students of St. at this moment, after a period of long and varied travels, that I should do more than varied travels, that I should do more than thank you with all the sincerity of an Irish heart for this one more manifestation of good will and affection for me which you are making this evening. I have many things to be thankful for in connection with my reconstitute the well enough alone. Wishing to make the Church still more

LIKM A MACHINE
they drew up in 1876, for the eight old provinces, a united constitution, with a General Synod as its organ. As might have been expected, the constitution proved too liberal for the orthodox, and too orthodox for the liberal. Even this quarrel is conducted in the most listless fashion, being almost exclusively confined to the ranks of the clergy. in Rome, and that not upon personal

grounds,
BUT BECAUSE WE WERE IRISH bishops. I have to thank God in the third place that there is now seated in St. Peter's Chair in Rome a Pope who, to all his qualor blame.—Madame Swetchine.

The bridge is human life: upon a leisurely survey of it I found it consisted of three score and ten entire arches.

Catholics who sell liquor on Sunday, will look to it, how far they will be made answerable for the young men whom they keep from Mass on that day.

When the marrowness of absolute praise on political grounds, it was considered an essential mark of breeding not to touch upon such topics in society. In short the influence of the home life upon the relimination of children is, in the great answerable for the young men whom they keep from Mass on that day.

The bridge is human life: upon a leisurely survey of it I found it consisted of three gious education of children is, in the great majority of Protestant families, absolutely will be made and a people with and contained and the Irish people. Finally, I have to thank God that I return to my own against the same and a people with and the Irish people it find them once more displaying the same kindness and warmth and affection I have so often experienced at their hands. I do not intend—and I am sure there are examples of pastoral faithfulness. tion I have so often experienced at their hands. I do not intend—and I am sure you do not expect—that I should speak here of all that occurred in reference to my visit to Rome and in reference to old Ireland. You have read, no doubt, in the newspapers the substance of the interview we had the honor of having with his Holiness. Substantially that account gives The Archbishop of Cashel received a royal welcome home to his little cathedral city of Thurles on Friday evening, or the received a release that royalty could not his Holiness towards us was that of a fixed a friend rather than that of the father and a friend rather than that of the august He d of the Church. He understands Ireland; he loves Ireland;

HE HAS READ OUR HISTORY, and he has read it with fruit. We may, therefore, rely upon his Holiness at all times, as a friend no less than as a father. Among the many commissions I got from him in reference to this country was that of thanking you and the people of this archdiocese at large for the contribution of Peter's Pence. me, the first time I met you, to give you, from the bottom of his heart—and I do now, from the bottom of my own heart his apostolic blessing, that it may bring all sorts of grace and benediction on your

heads.

The whole congregation knelt while his Grace communicated the apostolic blessing. The choir then sang the Te Deum with organ and full band accompaniment, after which there was a Solemn Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, at which

Many most remarkable cures of Deafness have been performed by Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the certificates of which the proprietors will cheerfully furnish; it is the most potent remedy known for all varieties of Inflammatory action—taken integrally and creatily and internally and externally applied, it cures Croup, Rheumatism, Colds, Sore Throat, and is a perfect panacea for all manner of pain, lameness and flesh wounds.

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

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

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam contains no dangerous narcotic drug, but is a purely vegetable healing balsam. It cures by osening the phlegm and corrust matter from the Lungs and expelling from the system. Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis Hoarseness, and all pectoral diseases yield to it testant residents were as at as any of their neigh-f the houses every pane ndows had its taper burne lights were arranged in and clusters and rockets, aud magnesium lights and there along the track A huge tar-barrel was pinnacle of flame upon

incient castle at the n. GNIFICENT MASS buildings beyond the rticularly bright. Every the massive square front college was aff me. The rsuline Nuns was decked floor to roof with devices gas jets, many-colored, lamps and illuminated of which was set forth a Leo XIII.; in another of shel, and in a third a re-he Irish harp. The Presit was no less beautifully of light. So was the e Christian Brothers and An immense cross of gas nated words of welcome ed over the entrance gate

The cross, surrounded was also outlined in gas thedral gates. The windy campanile tower of the iso gleaming with colored control of the colored colored control of the colored col at western front of the w. The cathedral peal of th "HOME, SWEET HOME," aying the same touching bells of the neighboring set ringing, hundreds of glambeaux in their hands m wildle in the air at the nd by their strange lights ager, impetuous and exere struggling confusedly the doors. Another vast ady installed themselves ch, and while the Arch-up the nave, the organ criumphal march, the exnoment was too much for en a deep religious silence er the place. The arch-ne was decorated with ne, and the students of St. e stood ranked in their the choir. No sooner had periscopal robes than the e red in the pulpit, and emotion as follows:—My I beloved parishioners,—am sure, expect from me after a period of long and nat I should do more than h all the sincerity of an making this evening

that stronger me and the shops back to our respec-tion of the second place that I with so much cordiality on by all the authorities that not upon personal JSE WE WERE IRISH to thank God in the third s now seated in St. Peter's Pope who, to all his qual-ual greatness, adds a sin-dent affection for trelaud ople. Finally, I have to tt I return to my own nem once more displaying ess and warmth and affec-often experienced at their occurred in reference te and in reference to eve read, no doubt, in the substance of the interview or of having with his Holizally that account gives f what really happened, ou no idea of the manner ppened. The manner of wards us was that of a nd rather than that of the

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the Church.
he loves Ireland;
EAD OUR HISTORY,
with fruit. We may, it with fruit. We may, upon his Holiness at all I no less than as a father. y commissions I got from to this country was that a and the people of this arge for their magnificent Peter's Pence. He bade e I met you, to give you n of his heart—and I do ottom of my own heartssing, that it may bring all and benediction on your

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"THE APPARITIONS AND MIRACLES AT

statue, inasmuch as it entirely harmonizes with the description given by the wit-nesses of the apparition. In the trea-

edited by Mr. John McPhilpin, of Tuam, and published by Gill, of Dublin, the first place is fully and deservedly given to Master Patrick Hill's description. From his deposition, as given before the Archival of the Master Patrick Hill's description. iepiscopal Commission held at Knock, on October 8, 1879, the following is taken: "I beheld the Blessed Virgin Marv,

clothed in white robes, fastened at the neck; her hands were raised to the height of the shoulders as if in prayer, with the palms facing one another, but slanting in-wards towards the face. She appeared to wards towards the race. She appeared to be praying, and her eyes were turned towards heaven. She wore a brilliant crown on her head, and over the forehead, where the crown fitted the head, a beauti-ful rose; the crown appeared brilliant, and of a golden brightness, whilst its upper parts appeared to he a series of upper parts appeared to be a series of glittering crosses."

Now, this statue of Our Lady of Knock

Now, this statue of Our Lady of Knock tallies in every particular with the above. Our Lady is represented clothed in white robes, fastened at the neck; the hands are raised to the height of the shoulder, the palms face one another, and slant inwards; the attitude is that of prayer, and the eyes are turned towards heaven; a brilliant crown is on the head, and over the forehead is a rose; the crown is of a deep golden hue, and its upper part is, indeed, a series of glittering crosses; the robes come as far as the ankles, and, taking all

come as far as the ankles, and, taking all in all, the statue is just what we would expect from the testimony of the witnesses of the Apparition.

Let us hope that when this altar is removed to make way for a marble altar which a generous and holy priest of Irish birth, Father Dunne, of the diocese of Goulburn, Australia, is getting sent from his adopted country—let us hope and pray that the day is fast approaching when Christ's appointed pastors and teachers will set the seal of authority on this the latest and greatest of her favors to this the latest and greatest of her favors to her own dear land, and that then in this, her chosen shrine, an altar and statue will be reared worthy of Knock, of Ireland, and worthy of our own sweet Mother.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

WHY THEY CONGREGATE IN THE CITIES LEADERLESS, MONEYLESS, FRIENDLESS -FRIENDLY COMMENTS ON THE COL-ONISATION CAMPAIGN OF BISHOP IRE-LAND AND BISHOP SPALDING.

pyramidical fashion, supporting at top a ferred to their recent addresse upon wide-silver plate, which, in its turn, encircles spread whiskey-drinking among the Irish, and made some suggestions to their coad-jutors as to methods in which they could attack this great evil and mitigate if not jutors as to methods in wines at a first ack this great evil and mitigate if not attack this great evil and mitigate it. On Wednesday evening, the same good Bishops ad-drossed the task of diverting the great tide of Irish emigration from the large cities to the newer Western States and Territories, where cheap land could be had. Bishop Ireland devoted himself in showing how successful Irish colonice had proved in Minnesota, Dakota, and lows, and as he is President of the Irish Colonization Society, and has been actively and personally engaged in advancing its interests, he speaks by the card Bishop Spalding, on the other hand, spoke of the misery of the Irish laboring classes in large American cities. As a text for some brief comment we quote the follow-ing statements from the Bishop's address

Looking at the Catholies as they were, he found them scattered very much, poor and employed, rather than employing and, while it was true that they were well represented in the cities, the census of 1870 showed that there were only 88,000 Irish Catholics out of 1,700,000 in the country engaged in farming. The Germans, with much less population, had about 250,000 families engaged in farm "OUB LADY OF KNOCK."

It was built in the month of June by the Rev. Father Otley, O. P., Drogheda, at his own expense and by his own hands. When twelve or more pigrim priests would be awaiting their turn, as they often were, to calculate the Hole Scanific the Price of the Americans, one-third of the Jrish were employed in tilling the soil. Was this as it should be, and were Irishmen satisfied with the showing? Those who were not farming,-not alvery lace runs along the front, beneath their native soil. In New York he had the altar-cloth, and fashioned in silver strips is the letter "M.," adorning the soup houses, and in Massachusetts he had front, and serving as a reminder of her to whom and in whose honor the altar has en erected.

Mary, Queen of Earth and Heaven, and masters, rather than seeking to be their own masters—to become the owners of dy of Knock.

This altar stands within the western something. Then, again, there was a ansept, beneath the southern window, of moral view to be taken of the standard on the standard of the standard on the standard on the standard on the standard of the standard on the standard of the standard on the standard of the s for the life the mass of the Irish people were leading were subjecting them to temptations of all kinds, especially drinkworn benches separate it from the high altar; whilst between it and the gable is a raised and railed-in wooden bench. To more from such poison than the Irish, he

was sorry to say.
Fully one half of the American-born shades, and vases; the window-seat has its own burden of candlesticks, crucifix, flowers, and shades, whilst leaning against tural section, and of the 6,000,000 blacks he window is, in rich and heavy mould- 5,000,000 are engaged in farm labor.

money with which to go West and buy farms, and the reason why they have no money is that while at home, where they are farmers, they have been robbed of all their earnings by the crushing, ruinous system of Eaglish landlordism. There is no manufacturing in Ireland as in Eagland, chiefly for want of coal and iron, to support them. A few of them are engaged in small shops and trades, but the vast majority are tenant-farmers, and the only business in which Ireland can be said to be engaged is the exportation of its farm only business in which Ireland can be said to be engaged is the exportation of its farm products to England to pay its rents, while nothing is brought back, and its evicted people look to America to keep them from starvation and death. There are 600,000 tenant-farming families in Ireland, representing 4,000,000 out of the 5,500,000 people engaged in farming and being plundered of everything they raise above pamper's subsistence, and those who above pauper's subsistence, and those who cannot get over here to escape the robbery are supported by contributions from this country. They come here in vast numbers under the pressure of starvation, the most of them evicted wretches sent here by charity after being pauperized by the English landlords. They cannot even increase their productions in order to get a living, for the moment the production of the land increases the rest goes up, which is one of the worst features of a land system and of a systematic, organized plan of robbery that is worse than anything ever practiced by the brutal Turks upon the Christian husbandmen. These starved and peeled wretches pour over by hun-dreds of thousands, and arrive at New York penniless, without a second coat or second shirt, involuntary paupers—pau pers not from disinclination to work, but made so by a brutalizing and infamous system of land robbery.

How can these destitute men buy farms

How can these destitute men buy farms in this country? They cannot even "go West" for some time after landing. They hang about the seaport cities until they get work on railroads, canals, wharves and docks, and so gradually work their way westward with the very hardest manual labor, at the very lowest of days wages. Many younger men and women get into factories or machine shops, and there they stay. The girls go into private families and hotels, and boarding houses as servants, and the married women take as servants, and the married women takes in washing or do any work that will carn a shilling. The married men seek em-ployment with shovel, pick and hod, or work that will earn a meal's victuals. Meanwhile from the very nature of the situation, multitudes get into bad com-pany and bad habits, "drink more than is pany and bad habits, "drink more than is good for them," and squander what they earn, while the very inconsiderable num-ber who can save enough to get a little land do well, because the Irish as a rule

are good farmers, hard workers, and like to delve in the soil.

The problem before the good Bishops, therefore, is, to find means to supply these hardworking toilers with money and with duce them to go upon land, where they can make a good living, and grow up to be honest, sober and respectable men. There is no better class of farmers in the world, but how a farmer is to buy a farm without money is a problem that will tax any one's ingenuity to solve. The Germans, Norwegians and Swedes, or the large number of them, go to farming be-cause they bring enough money with them to purchase farms; but how many of them would be any better off than the Irish if they had been similarly robbed and pauperised!

____ NEW ENGLAND SINKS.

PROMINENT PAPER PUZZLED TO KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH THEK-WEAT THEY NEED IS CHRISTIANITY AND THE CON

(From the Springfield, Mass. Republican.) There are some very bad sinks of in-iquity in both rural and urban New England which need a special missionary effort to drag them out of the slough. Our New to drag them out of the slough. Our New England page, which mirrors with great fidelity the life and morals of the highly favored Connecticut valley, has its blots and its annals of crime. News of deprav-ity we labor not to amplify or to exagger-ate, and as a rule it is only when criminal occurrences we taken up by the authorities. occurrences are taken up by the authorities and put in train for judicial investigation and punishment that they come within the line of the reporters duty. Some crimes, like political bribery, are so rarely prosecuted that they have to be commented upon in flagrant cases without waiting for the authorities to move. Yet even thus limited to the doings of the courts, the record is sometimes repulsive in the extreme, and

REVEALS A STATE OF SOCIETY xisting in our near neighborhood which s disgraceful. It is difficult to speak of these matters with plainness, because there is an absurd degree of local prejudice which ascribes any comment from outside those towns to a malign desire to "pitch on" to the community involved. It is scarcely necessary to say that no journal is more jealous of the good name of New England than The Republican, and that it has no antipathies or sympathies as be-tween one portion and another of its local field. When we see a sore place in the local life, however, it seems to us proper to call the attention of people to it, and to endeavor to arouse suggestions as to re-medial agencies. A few years ago a stu-dent of social development wrote the history of the Jukes, a family in rural New York, which had been in iniquity for gen-

that which we observe to-day. It is un-necessary, at all events, to make contro-versy over the question of improvement or decline, it being sufficiently apparent that the present condition of morals in excep-tional places calls loudly for rehef. We are to-day paying the cost of some pre-vious neglect in this respect, and our pre-sent neglect, if we do not remedy it, will entail still greater cost upon the future. There is constant effort in the cities to re-claim the vicious and the depraved, because they constitute but a portion of a comclaim the vicious and the depraved, because they constitute but a portion of a com-munity as a whole rich, generous and philauthropic. We do not succeed entire-ly, and yet the effort is great and the help to right living and check upon bad living on the whole very considerable. In the country towns, as population declines, it becomes possible for a few ruffians to set the fashion for some "hollow" or hamlet and to destroy respect for man or woman. The policeman and the justice's court are distant or certainly intermittent, and those who may be impatient under wrong are timid of facing the consequences, as they fear them, of its exposure.

WE LACK THE PERMANENT SCHOOL-TEACHER,

man or woman, and the permanent minister or priest, who owes his support to no local dependence, to furnish a rallying point for the defenceless and the timid, to encourage the young, and to maintain the common standard of virtue at such points. We must recognize this deficienc, and provide substitutes for these sentries upon the upon the moral outposts,-the schoolmas-

DOCTOR GANS.

HE GIVES THE REASONS WHY HE BECAME A CATHOLIC. Dr. Gans delivered a most interesting

Dr. Gans delivered a most interesting and eloquent lecture on last Sunday evening, 19th inst., in St. Andrew's Hall, East Monument and North Washington streets, for the benefit of St. Andrew's Church. The subject was: "Why I became a Catholic." After some preliminary remarks, the lecturer went on to say that whilst still a young man pursuing his whilst still a young man, pursuing his theological studies in the Protestant seminary, the great question was asked:
"What is the Church?" He then exby those who then had his training in hand. They defined the Church as coming from God, as being, therefore, divine, supernatural; furthermore, he was taught that the Church is One, is Catholic, is Apostolic, is authoritative in her teaching. Likewise, he was told that the Church has hardworking toilers with money and with hardworking toilers with money and with inducements to take up land and go to farming. One of the greatest works the Roman Catholic Church in this country and the laits to get them to the question: "What is the church?" Being with these ideas concerning the Church, he had entered the Protestant ministry, and during his ministerial career had held fast to them and sought the realization of them in his sect and the various other sects of Protestantism. But nowhere was there a realization; there was nothing in them that corresponded to the notion of the Church which he had in his mind, and which had been impressed upon him by his Protestant preceptors. He, therefore, came to the conclusion that the Church, so far as the various sects are concerned, was altogether ideal.

He next proceeded, he said, to the examination of Protestantism as a whole,

as a body, an organism. the trunk, of which the various sects are the branches. But he had discovered that there was no such thing as Protestantism; he had found it wa not an organism. Protestantism, as such, as an organism, as a body, had no existence; it was a nonentity. He therefore had again been forced to the logical conclusion that, with the notion of the Church such as he held and had been taught, Protestantism could not agree, as it has no existence, and that, therefore, so far as Protestantism was concerned as a the Church was also pure idealism. When he made known to others his doubts and he made known to others his doubts and perplexities in the matter, he was first, referred to the theory of historical de-velopment as a solution of his difficulties and perplexities. That is, he was told that in the sixteenth century the various sects of Protestantism had developed out of the Catholic Church, which had become corrupt. Having studied the matter, and revolved it in his mind, he had drawn the conclusion that the theory would not meet his difficulties, because he could not see how something altogether different from the original could be developed out of it. An apple tree will produce apples, not peaches. He had therefore thrown the theory of historical development overboard. Again the Church, such as he had been taught the Church must be, was a pure idealism to him. He was still at the starting point; he had not found out the Church as a

reality He had next been told to look to the Church of the future. This theory had again proved fallacious. He had asked himself the question: Why shall we look to the Church of the future? Do we look to the Church of the future? Do we not need the Church now as much as future generations shall need it? And, indeed, telling him to look to the Church of the future, was telling him, by implication, that his conception of the Church, which had been impressed upon his mind by his Protestant teachers, had no corresponding reality that there was nothing ponding reality, that there was nothing answering that conception. Again, there-fore, had he been forced to draw the con-

ing, an cil-painting of the Virgin and Child, with praying saints in reverential prostration at her feet. In the centre of the altar and towards its back is the status of the altar and towards its back is the status of the altar and towards its back is the status of the altar and towards its back is the status of the standards a small fountain vae, and always filled with fresh flowers from the green house of Churchfield Hotel. For many reasons does this statue claim and deserve particular attention. It is the most conspicuous figure, in fact, the central and only one, upon this altar. It seems to assign the control of the church of the church. He examined and the first thing that he discovered was, that a control of the church of the church. He examined particular attention. It is the most conspicuous figure, in fact, the central and only one, upon this altar. It seems to assign the subject. The one great cause they have no whole of Christendom over; and, lastly, it is far in advance of every other Knock will have altura and status the whole of Christendom over; and, lastly, it is far in advance of every other Knock statue, inasmuch as it entirely harmonizes of the church o

those matters. Moreover, in other respects, Puritanism is not better off than the other Protestant sects, and he had therefore found that Puritanism was not the reality, of did not correspond to his conception of the Church, which had so long been in his mind, and that, therefore, again he was forced to draw the inference, that his idea of the Church, so far as Puritanism was concerned, was altogether idea. Now Episcopalianism came forth as the sole claimant among all the sects of Protestantism. It had said to him: Episcopalianism has Bishops, it has apostolic succession. He had examined. In his reading of the Fathers he had read of the Pope. He had read of the Pope. He had read of the Pope. He had read of the Pope among Episcopals? The only answer history had given him was: Henry VIII. was the first Pope, and Queen Victoria is the present Pope of the Episcopal Church. This was a very unsatisfactory answer to his question. Episcopalianism had, therefore, not made good its claim of being the reality, of being the Church, which he had now for so many years held in his mind, and again had he been forced to exclaim: the Church, such as I conceive it to be, such as I was taught it should be, is purely ideal.

Now there was left for him only one more claimant; a claimant whom all this while he had passed by; a claimant who had been out of the proper in the conception of the Church, which he was seeking. It did not answer the conception of the Church, which he more seeking. It did not answer the conception of the Church, which he was seeking. It did not answer the conception of the Church, which he more seeking. It did not answer the conception of the Church, which he had now for so many years held in his mind, and again had he been forced to exclaim: the Church, such as I conceive it to be, such as I was taught it should be, is purely ideal.

Now there was left for him only one more claimant; a claimant whom all this while he had passed by; a claimant who had been out of the proper in his or the library that the prop

had been out of the question. This claimant was the Catholic Church. He examined her claims, as now there was nothing else left for him to do. He compared what he had been taught the Church must be, and what, in consequence of that teaching, he had all along conceived the Church to be, with what the Catholic Church taught and practiced. He had discovered that the Catholic Church taught and practiced. He had been taught so many years before by Protestant professors, and that he held the Church must possess; he had found that the Catholic Church taught what the Catholic Church taught what the Catholic Church days years before by Protestant professors, and that he held the Church must possess; he had found that the Catholic Church taught what the Catholic Church days years before by Protestant professors, and that he held the Church must possess; he had found that the Catholic Church days the days the Church stages of religious feeling and faith, many stream, and various philosophies. It is impossible to perform upon them that duty of investigation which the transaction of the compared what is the volume with which the carthing covered and fertilized? It is a collection of writings that have come and interpretation by translation and paraphrase into various languages and dialects. They traverse all history, many successive stages of religious feeling and faith, many stages of religious feeling and faith, many traverse all history was a dialect. They traverse all history was a d Augustines, the Jeromes, the Basils, the Chrysostoms and other Fathers testified the Church of their day, the ancient Church

PROTESTANT BIBLIOLATRY.

THE LONDON "TIMES" LAUGHING AT THE PROTESRANT METHOD OF CONVERT-ING THE WORLD.

There are in this country, as well as in Great Britain, many thousands of simple-minded and uncultured folks, who fondly cling to the idea that Christianity can be promoted by the indiscriminate circulation of copies of the Holy Scripture, "without note or comment." It is obvi-ous, however, that the more educated classes of Protestants have abandoned the "Bible worship" of their forefathers. They have ceased to believe in the efficacy of "the word made print," and are disposed to push the principle of private judgment so far as to deny the sacred character of the holy books. The London Times in a leading article published on the 9th of December laughs to scorn the notion that the pagan world can be con verted by Bible societies. It is so very seldom that we find ourselves in accord with the opinions of the English journal that we have all the more pleasure in reproducing the article in question for the

enefit of our readers. The Times says:
"On Tuesday night there assembled goodly company a few doors from this office to celebrate a work without a parallel in the history of this eccentric world. About 350 members of the British and foreign Bible society and their noble and civic friends met to observe the jubilee of their continental agency, only a small part of their world-wide operations. The edifice in which they met is a palace, and would be so denominated on the banks of the Seine. It is the head quarters to which myriads of all classes and nost creeds, down to none at all, send subscriptions, donations, legacies, and col lections made in public worship or from door to door, to ar amount of revenue which many a respectable State would re-joice to have free and clear. THE OBJECT IS THE CIRCULATION OF THE

BIBLE in every language under the sun. The society is no respector of persons or races in the execution of this work. No people is too savage for it, no manners or intelligence too rudimentary, no language too barbarous no vocabulary too limited. If pre-historic man could be found in his cave breaking bones with a celt to get at the marrow, the Bible society would have ready for his use before a twelvemonth the Bible—the whole Bible and nothing but the Bible-in his own simple verna cular of squeaks, hiccoughs, stammers and grunts. The enumeration of the European nationalities which have received Bible in their own language, and to a large extent actually paid for them, is ap-York, which had been in iniquity for generations and which had cost the public almost an incalculable sum in the commistration of the most an incalculable sum in the commistration. The commistration is a suggestive of the public almost an incalculable sum in the commistration of the future was concerned, and hardly a village preacher the Church which he was in search of was mounts his pulpit without offering some heard also of the moral and religious repalling and suggestive. Our own rever

more claimant; a claimant whom all this while he had passed by; a claimant who had been out of the question. This claimant was the Catholic Church. He examature or circumstances, to live entirely by the

the Church of their day, the ancient Church taught: he had discovered that in the Catholic Church was a divine origin, Unity, Apostolicity, Catholicity, Holiness; he had discovered that the Catholic Church converged to the convergence to the convergence to the convergence to th he had discovered that the Catholic Church corresponded really and indeed to the conception of the Church, which he had now had in his mind he for so many years, and he had said to himself: the Church is not ideal, the Church is a reality. And as he valued his soul's salvation, he was bound to embrace the reality, to become as he valued his soul's salvation, he was bound to embrace the reality, to become to be come a Catholic.

Dr. Gans concluded his learned and instoresting lecture with a few eloquent remarks on the Church. The audience was a large one, the hall being filled, and was most attentive throughout. The lecturer was frequently applauded, and heartily congratulated at the end of the lecture by many of the persons present.

Tradition gathered long after the eventare recorded. The mere reconcilation of the narratives into harmonious forms is often samply impossible, as they must corrowately confess who have given years to the attempt. Our own advertising columns bear innocent testimony to the vast research, the multitude of commentaries, and the ready reception of new lights necessary for even the popular study of the Scriptures; while it has also to be confessed that, with the best intentions, even fessed that, with the best intentions, even scholars may disagree. Besides this there are many parts of the book which, it may be said, are practically abandoned by some

> tudents and to divines in search of types and emblems. EVEN WELL INFORMED CHRISTIANS seldom look at some of the minor Prophets, take no trouble to follow the arguets, take no trouble to follow the argu-ments of Job, dismiss the proverbs as-savoring too much of the wisdom of this world, go delicately, and as if on stepping-stones through the Judges, and pick and choose at their own discreation even in such books as Isaiah and Ezekiel. Meanwhile this volume, sown broadcast over the world, without the omission of one jot the world, without the omission of one jot or title, has been excluded from the legal course of instruction in our own elemen-tary schools. Yet these good folks can honestly and from the depth of their simple hearts tell all the world that the mere reception of this volume is the short and sure way to all excellence and happi-ness; that it is alike the food of babies, saints, and heroes. At home, in our great cities, at the seats of industry, of learning, and of government, the volume, if received

or even all ordinary readers. The details of the ceremonial law are left to curious

and read, is UNSPARINGLY SCRUTINIERD. It is treated as a mass of valuable and interesting literature with a series bearing on our spiritual destinies; but the first thing we do is to put it to every kind of test We examine the language, the history, the doctrine, much as we should the witness in an inportant cause. This we do ourselves, and for ourselves. Our good people present it to the lowest forms of humanity in the heart of newly-opened continents, just as it is, without note or comment, as requiring no commentary but a strong faith and willing heart.

but a strong fath and willing heart.

People must accept the Book in its verbal integrity and entirely. They must never think for themselves. It has always been excusable to take this course with the people, because the people, on the whole, prefer it, and fell into and blunders when they attempt to think for themselves. Mankind, in this matter, as in some others, likes a strong, decided, unwavering tone. They are like ruled by the masculine qualities. They are like women,

IT IS POSITIVE CRUELTY
to call upon the greater part of mankind to exercise independent judgments. It only ends in their finding some one who will not allow them to think for themselves, but will force himself into them, and take no 'denial or doubt. Such has been the history of our country and its ecclesiastical affairs. If the Church's trumpet, or the national trumpet, blows an uncertain sound, other trumpets are heard about which there can be no un-certainty. The Bible Society carries out this programme with the whole world. For the present it seems to answer, though, when we are told of Germany re-

Long Ago.

- Oh, do not sing that song again, I heard it long ago.
 My darling sang it to me then.
 In twillight's gentle glow.
 We stood upon the mossy bridge,
 And watched the river flow.
 But many days have passed since then,
 For that was long ago.
- I seem to see my darling now, As in the fading light As in the fading light We watched the waves play hide and seek, With water lilies white. "Tis better to have loved and lost," In minor cadence low, The sweet words fell from her red lips, In days long, long ago.
- The leaves upon the maple trees
 Had changed from green to red—
 When one day in the twilight's glow
 They told me she was dead!
 "I worshiped at an earthly shrine,"
 God laid my idol low;
 But many years have passed since then,
 For that was long ago.
- And that is why the little song
 Gives me such bitter pain,
 The story of a broken life
 Seems wedded to the strain,
 Yet even though I lost her here,
 I'm glad I loved her so,
 Glad that she carried there the name
 I gave her long ago.

 —Natie -National

KNOCK AS IT IS.

PRESENTS AND SOUVENIRS.

OUR LADY OF KNOCK

A correspondent of the Dublin Irishman

A correspondent of the Dublin Irishman is writing a series of letters in that journal from Knock. The following has appeared in the issue of December 11:

Leaving the sanctuary, its altars, and its treasures, it would ill-requite the generous and holy youth of Cork to omit, or pass unheeded by, the rich and beautiful silver lamp which hangs before the high altar. It is the gift of the Sodality of the Angelic Warfare, attached under the invo-Warfare, attached under the invocation of St. Thomas of Aquin, to the Dominican Church of St. Mary's, Pope's Quay, Cork. To the number of nearly two hundred did the members of this sodality, under the guidance of their director, Father Austin Rooke, O. P., grim worshipping at Our Lady's shrine, all of whom turned out in masse to greet the pilgrims from Cork. Banners glitin the sunlight, bands discoursed sweet masic, and over all and above all there rose the chant of praise and prayer. Mass and Benediction over, Father Booke, on behalf of the Sodality, made the presentation. The lamp is, as already related,

entation. The lamp is, as already related, of silver, hexagonal in shape,
AND OF MASSIVE AND GRACEFUL PROPOR-TION.
Its sides are studded with clusters, six in number, of ruby stones; the central one is large and encircled by some six smaller. Delicate and religious enchasing adorn the sides, and above and below are raised silver mouldings. Shamrocks and crosse alver mouldings. Shanrocks and crosses erown each side, and beneath them and above the sides of the body proper is the inscription, extending around five sides of the lamp: "To our dearest Mother, the Most Holy Queen of Heaven, from her Most Holy Queen of Heaven, from her loving children, the members of the Sodality of the Angelic Welfere of St. Thomas of Aquin, of St. Mary's Church, Pope's Quay, Cork, on occasion of their pilgrimage to this her shrine at Knock, Feast of the Most Pure heart of Mary, June, 1880." Within the wreath of shamrocks and wretchedness and intemperance of too Within the wreath of shamrocks and crosses which crown the sides, the lamp gracefully curves in semi-conical, semi-pyramidical fashion, supporting at top a ferred to their recent addresses upon widee ruby bowl within which the fatness of olive pays its tribute of light and love, by night, unto the Lord and Master A line of shamrocks of smaller size tip the lower extremities, from which curve, as they did above, the lamp sides, ending almost in a point, to be there encased in a circlet studded with six large stones, and suspended from this extremity is a solid silver ring-chasing adorns, and rubies stud the curving sides below, and rubies again stud the beautiful-wrought allver crown, from which hangs by two-globed, three-linked chains, six in number, the lamp itself, joined into the lower exof the chains by brackets pro jecting from the corners, of the body proper. The entire lamp, body, crown, and all, is suspended by chains and pulleys from an ornamental centre-piece set in the flat and painted ceiling. In the centre

in beautiful mouldings of purple, smerald, pink, and gold, sircle after circles, surround the whole.

We approach the third and latest erected altar, which may not inaptly be called "the altar of 'OUB LADY OF KNOCK.'"

of this piece-work is a pink resette, around it an oak-leaf in white and emer-

ald; surrounding this again is a large water-lily in purple, pink, and gold, whilst

awaiting their turn, as they often were, to celebrate the Holy Sacrifice, the want of a second altar was painfully fels. To Pather Otley are many priests indebted for being able to say at Knock an early Mass, if they could otherwise celebrate at all. Hastily got up, it is of wood, the sides and front being of a silken and silvery cloth, rivetted to the framework by strips of the cloth itself at top, bottom, corners, centre, and sides. A strip of silvery lace runs along the front, beneath the altar-cloth and fashinged in silver than they were or could be upon the intrinsive soil. In New York he had the silver cloth and fashinged in silver and 200,000 frish Catholics living at the

been erected. Lady of Knock.

transept, beneath the southern window, of with its five medallions representing the Glorious Mysteries, we shall speak Two rather spacious and timeck of the narrow altar-table two small benches support the candlesticks,

sult. Not a savage but will one ay have his Bible. So far, well. p.t the day must come, as it has cone even with a famous Zulu, when all see world will ask famous Zulu, when all are world will questions and not be easily satisfied."

questions and not be easily satisfied."

This closing sentence refers to the notorious Bishop Colenso, whose belief in the Bible was undermined by a question addressed to him by a South African savage. It is a noteworthy circumstance that the present editor of the London Times Mr. Thoras Changer is the Portion of the addressed to him by a South African savage. It is a noteworthy circumstance that the present editor of the London Times, Mr. Thomas Chenery, late Professor of Arabic at Oxford, is also a member of the Old Testament Company who are engaged in tinkering up the "Authorized Version" of the Bible which was originated that the sampless of King. ally put forth under the auspices of King James the First.

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

Annual subscription.....

ADVERTISING RATES.

ents per line for first, and five cents e for each subsequent insertion. Ad-ments measured in nonpariel type, 12 per line for each surred in nonparier vertisements measured in nonparier vertisements for three, six or Contract advertisements for three, six or twelve months, special terms. All advertisements should be handed in not later than morning.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. All matter intended for publication must have the name of the writer attached, and must reach the office not later than Tuesday aoon of each week.

THOS. COFFEY,

Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change its subscribers and patrons that the chans of proprietorship will work no change in it one and priaciples; that it will remain, what has been, theroughly Catholic, entirely in dependent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I at confident that under your experienced management the Record will improve in useful ness and efficiency; and I therefore earnest commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the ciercy and laity of the diocese. Believe me.

Believe me, Yours very sincerely, + John Walsh, Bishop of London.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY, Office of the "Catholic Record." Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JAN. 7, 1881.

THE STATE TRIALS.

The Irish state trials have commenceder The British severament, Laged in the speeches of its leading members to bring about a reform in the Irish land system, decided some months ago on the prosecution of leading Irishmen who publicly demanded that their pledge be redeemed. Tyranny is not generally consistent. British tyranny in particular is never so. But the inconsistency of the state prosecutions now commenced, is of a character to excite surprise even amongst the very friends of landlordism. The opening speech of the Attorney-general was one of the most complete failures ever heard at the Irish bar. The chief law officer of the crown is not indeed a fluent nor a very effective speaker. But had he a good large. His case was weak and his exposition of it as ineffective as any doubt, in the speeches of some them declarations which but few Irishmen endorse, but on the whole their discussion of Irish grievances has been, very justice of the cause they have in hand, renders it advisable, if not necessary for them to carefully avoid of events recorded in human history, sedition and discountenance lawlessness in every form. From the very beginning of the agitation certain not fail of beneficial results to all ill-advised friends of the landlord who participate in its solemnization, class have sought to fasten on the The world is to-day in need of the League the outrages that have unsalutary influences of regeneration. fortunately occurred in various parts | Vast numbers of men deprive themof the island. The crimes laid at the selves of the benefits of the redempdoors of obnoxious landlords and tion by their voluntary rejection of agents offer no justification whatever | Christ. To Catholics it should be a event the perpetrators are entitled to the manifestation of Christ, as cele- of national suffering can atone for

some writers declare. They are a peaceful and law-abiding people, and by those who know them it is admitted that nothing short of gross and repeated outrages could drive them to seek revenge on those who wrong them. Every instance of violence on landlords or agents reported from Ireland, if fully investigated, would show on the part of the people long and patient endurance of injuries and infamics which no other people would for one day tolerate. But though sympathizing with the people in their misery, the Irish leaders appear to have been all through the agitation very careful to abstain from any advice calculated to lead the people into violence and disorder. The Attorney-general did indeed cite some fragmentary declarations very decisive in tone of speakers at certain meetings, where a great deal of excitement prevailed. But he could show nothing from these extracts to prove either conspiracy or seditious design on the part of the traversers. We have not the slightest doubt that the whole case for the crown will fall to the ground. Under the skilful manipulation of Mr. Macdonough, the able counsel for the defence, the testimony relied upon by the crown prosecutors to build up their case will be forced into very small dimensions. The jury, although selected with care by the crown, will, we feel convinced, take an unimpassioned and unprejudiced view of the case and trials would greatly strengthen the hands of the popular chiefs, and lead to the speedy and complete success of the movement to secure the soil

THE EPIPHANY.

devoted people.

Yesterday the festival of the Epiphany was observed with becoming olemnity. The Epiphany or Twelfth Day may be called the last of the Christmas holidays. The word Epiph any s'onifies manifestation or appearance. is solemnized principally to commemorate the manifestation of Christ in the crib at Bethlehem to the wise men who under the special guidance of Heaven came from the far East very soon after his birth to adore him and make him offerings. There are, however, two other manifestations of our Lord case in hand he would certainly have witnessed at his baptism by St. John active and domineering revolutionlaid it before the jury in a manner to in the Jordan, when the voice from heaven was heard, "This is me court-room, and in the country at loved son, in whom I am well pleased," and that of his first miracle at the Marriage Feast of Cana in Gallilee. friend of the traversers could desire. The festival of the Epiphany is The Attorney-general endeavored to therefore, one of marked importance build up his charges of sedition and in the ecclesiastical calendar. From no sovereign can, like Alfonso, claim conspiracy on extracts from the the very earliest period it has been speeches of the accused. The public observed with special veneration. It utterances of popular speakers in was, we believe, first established in know that the ruler of Catholic times of agitation, offer very poor the Western Church by Pope Julius material for the fabrication of such the First, in the fourth century charges. In the face of a great pub- With much reason indeed should the lic wrong pressing on a whole na- day be specially commemorated, for tion-reducing entire districts to the call of the Magi to Bethlehem debeggary and famine-men must noted the extension of the redempspeak plainly and boldly if they de- tion to be operated by the coming of sire to see the wrong complained of Christ to all nations. These wise removed. They must also denounce men were rulers of nations which those who knowingly sustain the did not adore the true God. His wrong, and point out clearly the worship was restricted to but one evils certain to follow from its main- people. Under the new dispensa tenance. Now this is just what the tion it was to know no limit of race leaders of the Land League move- or territory. The coming of the wise ment has done. There have been, no men at the call of God denotes the urgent need in which the Gentile nations stood of the salutary influences of the redemption. Their acknowledgment of the divinity of if forcible and pointed, remarkably Christ under the circumstances of free from seditious appeals. The poverty which surrounded his birth is one of the most marvellous of the wonders surrounding that greatest

> The annual commemoration of the visit of the Magi to Bethlehem should

afford. The Irish tenantry are not bors, that all mankind may feel and way of atenement was its generous the lawless anarchical class which acknowledge the wondrous mercy of reception on a recent occasion of God shown in the birth of the Sav- large numbers of the banished religiour at Bethlehem.

SPAIN AND THE VATICAN.

The King of Spain in his speech the nation that his relations with the Vatican are cordial and satisfactory. King Alfonso is perhaps the only sovereign who could just now make such a declaration. The tenets of the revolution have made such headway throughout Europe that even princes and rulers accept and enforce them. The sovereigns of Europe are for the most part mere nstruments of societies with revolutionary aims and tendencies. They seek to strengthen their rule, not through good government, but by pandering to the prejudices of the multitude. The establishment of popular institutions on a solid basis is a work well worthy the attention and best efforts of a monarch. But popular institutions founded on any other basis than that of religion lead to the very worst forms of tyranny. France for instance is to-day a republic. For nearly twenty years before the establishment of the republic it was ruled by an autocratic sovereign. The people grumbled, the leaders of the republican element protested against this form of government as opposed to the interests of the French nation and to the spirit of the age. Public opinion the world over was unanimously acquit the accused. A with them in condemnation of termination such as this to the state the Napoleonic despotism. But to-day under a republican form of government France is as much the slave of a despotism as she was at any time ander Napoleon. Since of Ireland for its long oppressed but the fall of MacMahon, Gambetta has ruled the French people with a sway as merciless as ever a Bourbon or Bonaporte exercised. At his dictum ministers rise and fall, and though in name only President of the Chamber of Deputies, this unscrupulous ad-

venturer is really ruler of the nation. In Belgium a so-called liberal administration holds office. It is the mere creature of a revolutionary faction, and holds king and people for the present in absolute subjection. In Italy the same aspect greets the observer. In Germany there is a grotesque blending of absolutism and communism personified in the Chancellor of the empire. In Bavaria there is a monarch nominally Catholic, with a people devotedly commemorated on this day. That Catholic, under the control of an ary ministry. Portugal is now sufserviency to Masonry and kindred institutions. Everywhere, in a word, throughout Europe, the same fell spirit of revolutionary destructiveness is abroad, and in consequence that his relations with the Vatican are satisfactory. We are glad to Spain can assure his people that between the Holy See and himself subsist relations of unbroken cordiality. Spain has not indeed escaped the taint of revolution. The influence of secret societies in the last century led that noble country into a shameful excess of humiliation. The banishment of the Jesuits from the Spanish dominions, a measure as harsh, uncalled for, iniquitous as ever emanated from the sovereign power in any country and in any age, is the darkest stain on the escutcheon of the Spanish kingdom. For the first time in its history did this nation rise in revolt against justice and religion. An ignoble descendant of a line of heroes then brought shame on the monarchy and disgrace on the people who acquiesced in his iniquitous action. But Spain was severely punished for the folly and crime of that period. If the Peninsula to-day presents as we all know it does, an aspect of retrogression and decay, is it not due to the ruinous wars which the tide of revolution brought with it? Foreign invasion and civil war are the greatest evils from which a nation can suffer. Spain has borne its share of these evils. It national sin in the banishment of the Jesuits was one crying for their murder, but in every such special and a pleasing duty to keep to heaven for vengeance. If years

ious of France. By its Catholic generosity on that occasion Spain showed itself worthy the traditions of the best and brightest periods of its history. The Spanish nation is thoroughthe other day to the Cortes, assures ly devoted to Catholicity. To Catholicity it owes its greatness. Greatness, we repeat; for though Spain is now languishing through the effect of national misfortune and local misgovernment-it is yet a great nation. Its depression will, we would fain hope, prove but momentary. One of the best assurances of a return of real, solid, and lasting prosperity to the country is the declaration of King Alfonso of his good relations with the Vatican. When the Spanish king makes such a statement he shows himself to be in no way afraid of the revolutionary element. Were the other sovereigns of Europe equally as courageous socialism had now no room for its odious manifestations in Europe. By good government, which can have no other basis but religion, Spain-with its noble people and magnificent territorycan speedily acquire much of its lost influence. When it does return to the family of Great Powers its voice

MR. BRIGHT AND LORD CAR-NARVON

Mr. Bright and Lord Carnaryon

will, we feel confident, be heard in

defence of the principles of public

order and morality so long forgotten

in the adjudication of national and

continental difficulties

have both been before the British public for many years. In every agitation for the advancement of his fellow-countrymen Mr. Bright has been ever found on the side of right and of the people. His whole life has been given to the amelioration of the condition of the masses in the three Kingdoms. Lord Carnarvon, on the other hand, is never heard of except in promoting some illiberal view, or sustaining some illiberal principle. A Tory of Tories, he would not follow even his own leader wherever he found him seemingly recreant to privilege and prerogative. He regards the aristocracy as the firmest and surest foundation of the monarchy. Any attempt, therefore, to define the limits of aristocratic privilege, excites his alarm and meets with his opposition. His latest publie utterance is a condemnation of Mr. Bright's very liberal and moderate exposition of the Irish land ques- and truly loyal gentleman has let tion to his constituents some few himself down in the most comfortweeks ago. The condemnation carknows Lord Carnarvon too well to fear that Mr. Bright's presence in the Cabinet could lead to the evils he points out as associated with the presence of such a minister in Her Majesty's councils. Lord Carnarvon once left a government himself because it decided on passing a very small measure of Parliamentary reform. Then he thought the constitution in danger because of the passage of such a measure. Now he condemns Mr. Bright, one of the greatest, wisest, and best ministers England has ever had, for pointing out clearly the course to be pursued on the Irish land question. Mr. Bright is a statesman, Lord Carnarvon a discredited politician. Mr. Bright very properly makes no at- lish novelist, died at her residence tempt to reply to Lord Carnarvon's criticism of his speech. He contents himself with leaving that speech and the letter of his noble critic to the judgment of the people. The public have, in fact, already pronounced judgment on the matter, for all rational minds are convinced that if the empire is to be saved it is by the adoption of the course so clearly stated and so ably sustained by Mr. Bright.

AMERICAN society-that is, New York "society," of course-refused conclusion, which was awaited with difference between the woman who has, to put it lightly, made a false step and the woman who has been divorced and re-married. The one is not received, the other is received. The French may not appreciate this

EDITORIAL NOTES.

AND now the threatening letter business is beginning to be adopted by the landlord class. Gladstone, Bright, and other members of the Government have been threatened with violence if they continue to oppose the coercion bill.

THE decision of the English Government to retire from Candahar is emphasized by the news of the stoppage of the construction of the railway thither a few miles beyond Sibi. A correspondent at Sibi says the step is considered as an indication that the Government will not only abandon Candahar but Pishin Valley

THERE is a probability that the English House of Commons will pass a Coercion act for Ireland. It is also stated that the Government will then take up the land question. Would it not be more in accordance with common sense were this latter subject gone into at once. No one would then find cause for the passing of coercion acts.

Our dailies are filled to repletion with speeches and mass meeting resolutions for and against the Syndicate. This is a political matter. It is none of our business. It is heavy reading, and is just the kind which will be relished by those who like that kind of thing. We merely wish to remark that it is very much better reading than the usual mass of matter giving full details of all the horrible and sickning crimes which take place the world over, and set off with headings which delight the hearts of those who have tastes which no one need envy.

AT A MEETING of the English Cabinet a few days since, it was resolved to pacify the Boers of South Africa by making liberal concessions. South Africa is a long way-a very long way-removed from England. Conciliation is the card most advisable to play. Ireland is a very convenent country. Coercion will most likely be the trump card in this case. The mother country has many un-dutiful children, and the children have a mother country ill-deserving that title.

THE now rather notorious Judge give up the dead that are in it! May, the lineal decendant of Norbury, has taken the sulks. He appeared on the Bench with his brother judges on the opening of the case against the traversers, in Dublin, but announced that as he was misunderstood on a recent occasion when applied to for a postponement of the trial, he would not sit in judgment on the Land Leaguers. The learned able manner imaginable. He did say he was mis-reported. He was merely misunderstood. It was simply a slip of the tongue, and if Mr. Justice May is Irish (which God forbid) he should at least be allowed the privilege of speaking twice. It is very probable he was after dining at the castle when he made the speech wherein he was mis-understood. He was brim full of the exuberance of loyalty, and he spoke warmly-very warmly-the ideas which were then uppermost in his mind. Now that he has had time to take sober second-thought, it is to be hoped he will profit by experience and not again make such a miserable exhibition of himself by heaping abuse on men who are immeasur ably his peers in all those qualities which render manhood noble.

On the night of Wednesday, Dec. 22, "George Eliot," the famous Eng. in London, aged about sixty years. She had, apparently, been in good health until within a few hours of

her death. The main facts of the career of

this extraordinary woman are familiar to the public. Her maiden name was Marion Evans. She had great educational advantages. She had distinguished patrons from the outset. Nevertheless she had attained her thirty-seventh year before she won the recognition due to her splendid abilities. From this point, her upward progress was steady and plendid. A year after the death of George Henry Lewes, the author to receive Sarah Bernhardt, and this with whom she had lived a long time in unlawful union, she married breathless interest, has settled an John Walter Cross, a London banker, important point, namely, that accord | a man many years her junior. First ing to our American code, there is a in intellect and intellectual achievement among the women of our time, -having no intellectual peer (except perhaps, Elizabeth Barrett Browning) among the women of any time-George Eliot has made for herself a fame that will last while the world any extenuation of guilt which the circumstances in which they live, lefore themselves and their neigh-

ANGLO-IRISH QUESTION

A LETTER BY HIS GRACE, THE MOST REV. DR. LYNCH. ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO.

To the Editors of an Independent and generous

GENTLEMEN,—It is acknowledged on all hands that one of the great terrors to evil doers is exposure in the public press, thanks to its independence and to its just appreciation of right and wrong. The press goes far to form public opinion, and, if rightly directed, influences legislation to reform abuses and to enact good laws. Hence I appeal to the press to give me a fair hearing on the Anglo-Irish question which engages so much attention at the

Some years ago I wrote on the evils of that wholesale and improvident emigration from Ireland, which caused the destruction of hundreds of thousands of families thrown on this continent in a state of destruction. They came, not as the Germans or even the Icelanders come, with means o settle in the country places and to follow their usual avocations; but robbed of their birthright in Ireland they were ob-liged to sink into degradation in the back slums of our cities where their children grew up to shame their parents. It could not be otherwise; and the press did incalcuable service in exposing those evils. I therefore appeal now with confidence to the same power to put a stop to a threat-ened evil worse than the last.

In my letter I gave the statistics of jails and po rhouses which contained far more than the average number of Irish. Their crimes were not of the higher class, but arose chiefly from the want of the necesalso more than their complement of the unhappy Irish. This arose from disturbances, fretting, loss of home and friends. Tens of thousands of Irish orphans were drafted off from the cities to the Western States, as slaves for the farmers. Their names were changed that their country and religion might be unknown. A million and a half of the Irish people were swept from the face of the earth from want of potatoes, though heir country produced an enorm tity of every other kind of food, which was sold to pay unjust and exorbitant rents to inhuman landlords, who were backed by the power of the English mili-

tary. In France, Russia, Germany and other countries, export of grain is forbidden when the crops are not of the usual yield, which claims to be as highly civilized as any of them. The forced exodus of the Irish people followed, bringing desolation to thousands of families who received the to thousands of families who received the plague-stricken people in America, leaving the track of the emigrant ship black with tossing corpses, and the story of England's crueity written on the ocean's bed in the white here. in the white bones of murdered milli-What a day it will be when the sea shall

For the enormity of forcing its people to starvation or exile shall there not be a day of reckoning for that proud country? day of reckening for that proud country? Shall not the oppression of the poor, which cries to Heaven for vengence, be laid at her door? Has she not already begun to feel the retribution? Has England lost no prestige or future military power from the forced exodus of her Irish subjects? Have not Irish soldiers upheld her power by their blood and lives in every clime? Can she find as many recruits there, now? Will not the people be tempted to with civil excon They crept into the elephants which carried the war materials, and maddened them. So take care. Unfortunate Ireland is governed by the

laws, as it were, of a cruel step-mother; laws which have destroyed her trade, turned her peasantry into slaves starve in toiling to support exorbitant im-perial taxation and rack-rents and absentee perial taxation and rack-rents and absence landlords, as well as the unfriendly Gov-ernment officials who are foreign to the ernment officials who are foreign to the people in almost everything. We who enjoy the blessings of a good Government Canada, free from the trammels of effete feudalism, of so-called vested rights, and of pride of caste, feel the degradation of and of pride of caste, feet the degradation of Ireland more than others. No wonder then that the Irish when they come to this happy country, look back with revenge in their hearts when they compare laws and conditions of things. We were supprised to find so many young men of In warm and control of the surprised to find so many young men of Irish parentage amongst the Fenians in this country. The answer invariably this country. The answer invariably given for being in their ranks was, that their mother told them such fearful stories of their former oppression that they burned to revenge it in some way. Is it wise to scatter out into the world a people who will rejoice at every reverse of Brit-ish arms or trade?

Let us picture to ourseives two sisters, one rich, healthy, elegantly dressed and one rich, enjoying all the luxuries of life; the other in rags and poverty, sickly and downcast, and always in tears. You ask did the father of those sisters treat them alike, or has the poor and miserable one received her dowry and spent it in luxurious living? The answer is, NO. Ireland has been robbed, ill-treated and calumniated by her

sister, England. Let a tourist after visiting Europe and England pass over to Ireland; will he no be shocked at its picture of misery? Cities without commerce, dilapidated towns and villages, cabins of the poor not fit abodes for animals—the men ill-clad and ill-fed, multitudes of women and children barefoot, and all with sad faces. He will pass miles of rich country resembling the Campagna of Rome,—under fat cattle, but not a pleasant cottage to be seen. The stranger will ask what is the meaning of stranger will ask what is the meaning of this? The soil is rich, the harbours mag-nificent, the people toil and sweat, and yet, why this misery?—The reply is ve-victis! Unfortunate Ireland was conquered piece-meal, confiscated twice over, pillaged and plundered, starved time and again, and at present is farmed in the interests

I wrote on the evils of improvident emigration ch caused the destruction thousands of families ntinent in a state of desame, not as the Germans nders come, with means untry places and to ocations; but robbed of Ireland they were ob-degradation in the back as where their children their parents. It could and the press did incalexposing those evils. I put a stop to a threat-

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ia, Germany and other of grain is forbidden not of the usual yield, Government of England, e as highly civilized as e forced exodus of the wed, bringing desolation ople in America, leavhe emigrant ship black es, and the story of Eng-ten on the ocean's bed s of murdered millions. when the sea shall hat are in it!

for that proud country? ession of the poor, which ession of the poor, which or vengence, be laid at he not already begun to ha! Has England lost no military power from of her Irish subjects? Idiers upheld her power l lives in every clime? any recruits there, now? ole be tempted to visit A great arn.y was rout by little insects. e eyes and ears of the arried the war materials,

orned the war materials, im. So take care, cland is governed by the of a cruel step-mother; destroyed her trade, antry into slaves who support exorbitant im-l rack-rents and absentee as the unfriendly Gov-who are foreign to the everything. We who everything. We who s of a good Government from the trammels of f so-called vested rights, e, feel the degradation of an others. No wonder the when they come to try, look back with rearts when they compare no of things. We were o many young men of mongst the Fenians in The answer invariably n their ranks was, that them such fearful stories oppression that they it in some way. Is it t into the world a people so justly discontented at every reverse of Brit-

to ourseives two sisters, , elegantly dressed and xuries of life; the other ty, sickly and downcast. ars. You ask did th ters treat them alike, or miserable one received nt it in luxurious living? NO. Ireland has been and calumniated by her

fter visiting Europe and to Ireland; will he no ts picture of misery? commerce, dilapidated s, cabins of the poor not als—the men ill-clad and of women and children with sad faces. He will country resembling the cottage to be seen. The what is the meaning of rich, the harbours magle toil and sweat, and sery?—The reply is we e Ireland was conquered atted twice over mileced. ated twice over, pillaged arved time and again, farmed in the interests ters who carry off the to enjoy them in over up this iniquity, to injustice, and the is laid at the door of

poor of Ireland and England.

The cruelty of many landlords during the late great distress caused a shudder of disgust and horror to thrill through every honest heart all over the world. The landlords most absurdy and unjustly delandlords has feel been dead on the process. landlords most absurey and unjustly de-manded cash for the produce of a harvest that the Providence of God did not send, and with the utmost barbarity evicted their unfortunate tenants to multiply the starving population. Death frequently ensued during these inhuman evictions, and this barbarity has been carried on for years past without apparent shame or reyears past without apparent shame or re-

The present Bishop of Meath told me that two hundred families were evicted in the stormy days of December. The mili-tary of England and the constabulary of Ireland with horses dragged down the roofs of all the 200 wretched cabins. A pelting storm of rain, such as often occurs in Ireland, swept over the country that night. The Bishop, then the curate of will be punished who say 'amen' to the Ireland with horses dragged down the roofs of all the 200 wretched cabins. A the parish, went along the road next morning to visit a number of dying persons, young and old. "Such a sight made my heart tremble," said the Bishop, as the tears started into his eyes. The presence of the priest was quickly conveyed along the road--men, women, and crying children soon clustered around him. Their wet, blackened and ragged clothes clung To shelter them to their shivering limbs. to their shivering limbs. To shelter them-selves during the rainy night they propped together the rafters, which were covered with soot, and the rain falling upon them drenched the unfortunate people, hence the black faces and clothes. The good the black faces and clothes. The good priest prepared for death quite a number of these poor people, and it took all his eloquence and piety to calm their feelings of indignation and wrath against their oppressors. When he asked them, in the name of God, to die as Christ died on the forgiving their enemies, he succeeded in every case. In one year, his lordship said, half of these people were dead from cold, starvation, and loss of

everything that would make life possible everything that would make his possible.

Such facts would be incredible in any
civilized country, but they are too frequent in unfortunate Ireland. There is
just indignation at the shooting of a rich man, who oppressed hundreds of poor, and who gloated over the victims of his degraded concupiscence, but apparently little pity in high quarters for the quasi-legalized murder of ten thousands of poor people. A great Doctor of the church once said: "You have willingly let the man starve—you have murdered him!" There are societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals but none to prevent cruelty to human beings in Ireland. England has spent millions of pounds sterling in putting down the slave trade, in feeding the pagans of India, and in civilizing, bg the sword, the unfortunate Africans, but the Irish serfs are treated as wild animals or noxious beasts, and this in the nineteenth century by the most in the nineteenth century by the bible-spreading people of the world.

I visited some years ago by invitation one of the best conducted poor-houses in the county Wicklow. Indignation and shame arose in my heart at once on seeing the children with bald heads and grey the children with bald heads and grey hair caused by constantly being fed three times a day on oatmeal porridge—no vege tables or other food, whilst poor rates went to support a cumbersome lot of officials, well-fed and well-clothed.

On my first arrival in America I visited the plantations of Louisiana; I found that the slaves were better fed, better clothed and better housed than the generality of the peasantry of Ireland. most illustrious of the English cardinals said that "the Irish people must be more or less than human, (angels or irrational beings) to bear the treatment which they were receiving." Another Englishman said to me tauntingly "that the Irish deserved all they got if they were slaves enough to bear it." Last year vast multitudes of starving poor were fed by the charity of foreign countries, whilst their own rulers did next to nothing in such a crisis. The good and noble Duchess of Marlborough was a bright star in a very gloomy sky and lessened as far as she could the everlasing disgrace of England.

Another personage, the Duke of Edinburgh, contributed his share too. He burgh, contributed his share too. He humbled himself so far as to become one numbed nimself so far as to become one of the chief almoners of American generosity in saving the lives of his Royal mother's subjects from "death by starvation." Whilst the people are starving, their rulers in Parliament were wrangling over a bill for the preservation of hares and rabbits, for the sport of the How disgusted we in Ameraristocracy. ica were in reading the morning telegrams from England of the transactions in the House of Commons and of the cool inhumanity of the House of Peers. Our good and noble government of the Dom-inion voted \$100,000 for the relief of Ireland, but unfortunately, the warned of the danger, sent it through the hands of the British Government. The money is reported to have been spent on works which a good government should have done itself. At least no accounts have reached us that food was purchased with it for the starving poor for whose benefit alone it was subscribed by a generous people. Our liberal government of Ontario acted wisely and sent its kind gift of \$20,000 to the Mansion House committe

How history repeats itself! Napoleon the First sent a large sum of money as restitution to the Catholics of Ireland for the destruction of their ecclesiastical college in Paris. Alas! it was sent by an friendly minister through the British Ambassador at Paris. It has not as yet reached its destination, though the superiors of the present Irish college in Paris have often applied for it. It is to be hoped that sooner or later honesty will prevail and that the money will be re-stored with interest. The original sum was, either by act of parliament or order of council, applied to the renovation of her Majesty's residence, the great Windsor

Is Ireland always to be unjustly treated, and to be the world's mendicant; the revolts.

laziness, priestcraft, and want of thrift. This has been time and again proved untrue, by the position and prosperity of the Irish out of Ireland. They prosper in other countries, notwithstanding the great drawbacks of poverty at the start, and moreover, are helping in the export of American produce and other goods to England. This will altar very considerably the position of landlords, or rather land-kings, and their tenants; and will tend to ameliorate the condition of the poor of Ireland and England.

The cruelty of many landlords during the late great distress caused a shudder of muzzled," or starved at the manger. The ox that treadeth the corn should not be muzzled," or starved at the manger. The just discontent of the Irish people is the disgrace of England in the eyes of the nations of the world, for all agree that

> to me that "if the Scriptures should be fulfilled and that children are to be visited sins of their parents, or who do not try to make restitution for them when they can."
> "Well," said the noble lord with a sign of relief. "I am safe: I always abhorred and spoke against the unjust treatment of Ireland; and often suffered for it by the

jeers of my friends."
Alsace and Lorraine (Teutonic) were
the most loyal provinces to the French for the simple reason that when these provinces had been conquered the people were treated as equals. Loyalty of the subject is the price paid for good government, or as it has been put by the Protestant Bishop of Derry, Lord Bristol, "There is no allegiance due to tyranny." This long oppression, however, has not been able to stamp out the Irish people, thanks to the providence of God and to their love of virtue of chastity; and the Irish nation abroad is more than four times more numerous, and is fast becoming more power-

The saying of O'Connell founded upon a succession of facts, that "England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity," has a reverse, "Ireland's poverty is England's opportunity" to get rid of many of her starving subjects. It has not been known that a tyrant ever released his mortal grip on the conquered without some resistance on their part. England did not relax the Irish penal laws until taught a lesson by Irish penal laws until taught a lesson by the revolt of her American colonies, nor was emancipation granted without the fear of a civil war, as Wellington put it. Tithes were enacted from the Catholic people by Protestant clergymen backed by English laws, until the massacre of a resisting people occurred at Carrickshock, nor would the Church, as by law established in Catholic Ireland, be disestablished, were it not for the mad rising of a few men distracted by misery, nor would the unfortunate tenple occurred at Carrickshock, nor would the Church, as by law established in Catholic Ireland, be disestablished, were it not that they by misery, nor would the unfortunate tenants be in any other condition than that they of semi-starvation were it not that they have arisen, not in their might, but in the was title originally confering to but there is question of justice to poor our affairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Queen has been pleased to confirm Mr. Charles Colmore Grant in his title of Baron Grant (an ominous name, sure enough,) of in blood, interest and religion. She has treated her as a slave. Let an angel collect to ourselves here, Canada obtained by the reach the ras a slave. Let an angel collect and the work is foot mangled in a horrible hand to have his foot mangled in a horrible manner. The locomotive of No. 7 Express caught it, and a portion of the foot had to be amputated.

The Queen has been pleased to confirm Mr. Charles Colmore Grant in his title of Baron Grant (an ominous name, sure enough,) of gentlemen composing the Separate School body in the state of the soil, and a portion of the foot had to be amputated.

The following are the massorume our affairs.

The Queen has been pleased to confirm Mr. Charles Colmore Grant in his title originally confering to have the following and a portion of the foot had to be amputated.

Whereas, it has pleased Almig rebellion, as it is called by some, of 1837, a Responsible Government. There is, therefore, a premium set on revolt against

The consciences of the clergy are sorely tried between loyalty to the Government and the loyalty which they owe to their oppressed people. They wish to preserve the peace, and keep the defenceless peasantry from being slaughtered in a foolish rising. For this they are accused by many well-meaning persons of holding down the victims whilst their life's blood is being drained from them. How many deeds of revenge might have been committed were it not for the religious influence of the it not for the religious influence of the Irish clergy? The weightiest argument trish clergy? The weightiest argument on their side is that no people, no matter how much oppressed, have a right to revolt without a moral certainty of ultimate success, as their condition would be made worse by failure. What thanks do the worse by failure. What thanks do the faithful Irish priests receive from the English Government? NONE! They were called surpliced ruffians in the Parliament of England, and their bishops were insulted. The Irish have read the encouragement given by word, example and hospitality of their English masters to the revolutionists of Europe, and their glorifica-tion of the chiefs of revol⁺, Garibaldi, for instance, and his associates. The Irish have also learned the rights of peoples and the obligations of their rulers, and the sanctity of law, which must be for the general good and not for the convenience of a few. Otherwise the law is not law.

but a travesty of law.

The statesmen of England must now raise themselves up to the height of the work before them, which is, to apply an efficacious remedy to a huge "King's Evil," which has drained the life's blood of a sister nation for centuries. The evils

are, 1st, The almost total destruction of her commerce and fisheries.
2nd. The over-strain on her national re-

sources from Imperial and other taxation. 3rd. The ruin of her peasantry by rack rents paid to landlords who mis-spend their money out of Ireland, and
4th, No security for the industry and

hard labor of the tiller of the soil. English statesmen must further keep in

mind that: 1st, All civil power comes through the people from God.

people from God.

2nd, That a Government be legitimate must give universal protection to all its subjects, and enact laws for the general good, and not for a particular

lass.

3rd, That resistance to unjust laws is patriotic, and, under certain circumstances allowable

4th, That unjust laws do not bind in conscience.

5th, That Ireland has been unjustly governed for centuries, and hence her frequent

in their large subscriptions last year to feed the famishing people of that unhappy country.

One of the noble lords of England said in themselves to be outnumbered by

support of the Beauharnais family, by the allied powers of Europe on the fall of Napoleon. Agents were sent to collect their rents, and these agents were cruel and in-fidel men. Collisions naturally arose, and murders, assassinations, and riots ensued. His Holiness patronized a company in Rome to buy up all these lands, and sell them back at fair rents to the people, who cultivated them: By this arrangement the Pope cured his kingdom of a physical and moral evil; and the Beauharnais family received more for the property in rents wrung out of the people. Another of the Popes made a law under confiscation that the nobles should cultivate a proportionate number of acres, that the people might be supplied with food. Might not England learn from the Pope's government a lesson respecting the game preserves of here. ily received more for the property in government a lesson respecting the game preserves of her nobles. The Canadian Government bought up the seignorial rights of the lords of Lower Canada in times gone by, and sold theirestates to the people. The same was done in Prince people. The same was done in Prince Edward Island to the greater advantage of all, and the slave holders in the English colonies were paid millions from the British treasuary to emancipate their African slaves. The lands belonging to the dises-tablished church in Ireland were sold to the tenents, and they are paying for them honorably and honestly. Let something of this kind be done in Ireland. There of this kind be done in Ireland. There is no question of confiscation, or of robbery of landlords, or of revolutionary principles, but there is question of justice to poor cultivators of the soil, a most important

atively satisfied because her religion national prejudices are respected. If Eng land fails now in justice to Ireland her troubles are only commencing.

The just and generous press will direct

a healthy public opinion, one of the great forces which move English statesmen, and Englishmen are said to love fair play. We appeal to the press as much in the in-terest of England as of Ireland. This letter contains too many hard truths to escape being attacked by those who are most guilty and who strive to uphold evil, but abuse will not disprove facts and we know that the just and humane will be on the oppressed Ireland. We rest Ireland's cause on justiceand on the generous advocacy of an independent newspaper

Press.
I am, gentlemen With much esteem. Yours very sincerely, + John Joseph Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, Canada. -Toronto Tribune, Dec. 31.

NEW CATHOLIC SCHOOL IN PICTON

Wednesday last was an auspicious day for the Catholics of Picton, as it was the day selected for the blessing and opening their new and beautiful school-house Precisely at half-past nine a. m., our be loved pastor, Rev. Father Brennan, accompanied by acolytes bearing a crucifix and lighted tapers, entered, and after address to these passents of the passents of th to those present a few words in al forcible and touch dressing to the his usual forcible and touching style, proceeded to bless the school-house with all the solemnity, beauty and impressiveness which characterize all the ceremonic

of our holy religion.

The Catholics of Picton owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Rev. Brennan, as it is through his indefatigable zeal and energy that they have now a school which it is no exaggeration to say, is one of the finest and handsomest buildis one of the finest and handsomest buildings in the country, and an ornament to our picturesque little town. The structure is of brick, from which rises a lofty tower surmounted by 2 cross, the emblem of our salvation. The interior is well lighted and ventilated and capable of ac commodating between 200 and 300 pupils. The seats, desks, &c., are of the newest and most approved style; and everywhere is evident a regard for the ease and com-

fort of the pupils.

Immediately after the blessing of the school the examination of the pupils began, Rev. Father Brennan presiding. Several recitations from Scott's "Lady of the Lake" were given in a very creditable interest centred in the contest for the may-manner. At the close of the examination orality, between Dr. Henwood the present 10th January.

Rev. Father Brennan expressed himself highly pleased with the progress the pupils had made during the year. Congratulatory addresses were also delivered by Messrs. Sills and Washburn, two of our difference. The friends of both gentlemen are working hard, and both parties feel prominent townsmen Picton, Dec. 27th, 1880.

QUEBEC LETTER.

The festival of Christmas was observed as usual in this city by the celebration of

disgrace of England in the eyes of the nations of the world, for all agree that Ireland has been the worst governed country of civilized Europe. Witness the unanimous vote of sympathy towards the unjurity dealt with population of Ireland from the members of the House of Representatives at Washington a few days ago, and the universal sympathy of the nations in their large subscriptions last year to a large Catholic city must be experienced

mit themselves to be outnumbered by members of parliament of either province. The few Irish members entirely swamped in an English parliament are a mere farce of representation, and would not be telerated here for an instant. Witness the debates in our houses of Parliament.

Pope Leo XII. tid his dominions of a like heavy burden to that of which Ireland complains. Quite a considerable portion of his States was given over for the support of the Beauharnais family, by the feeling anent the removal of the figure representing "Erin" holding a harp which was so familiar to all on the old instru-

In all the churches High Mass was celebrated at the usual hour in the day time. His Grace the Archbishop pontificated at the Basilica and the serme on was preached by Rev. Doctor Lewis Paquet, The Quebec branch of the.

LAND LEAGUE was finally organized by the election of of-

Even during the holy season of Christmas the destroyer has been at his fell work. Mrs. Micheal J. Murphy (nee La Roche,) was snatched away after only a few hours' illness in childbirth on Christmas morning, to the sorrow of a large circle of friends.

A well written and appreciative article on the question of the hour appeared in Le Canadien of this city this week. Up to now a very confused, if not erroneous impression prevailed amongst French Canadien. This is the season for the secret society.

Le Canadaen of this ear, now a very confused, if not erroneous impression prevailed amongst French Canadians on the "Irish Question."

I am glad to see this new departure on the part of the leading French paper in this part of the Province of Quebec, and if the part of the Province of Quebec, and if the part of the Province of Province of Quebec, and if the part of the Province of Province of Quebec, and if the part of the Province of Quebec, and if the Province of Quebec, and if the part of the Province of Quebec, and if the part of the Province of Quebec, and if the part of the Province of Quebec, and if the part of the Province of Quebec, and if the part of the Province of Quebec, and if the Province of Qu not trespassing too far on the impersonality of the press, I would here thank the talented assistant Editor, Mr. J. P. Tardivel—who, by the way, is, I believe, like Parnell himself, half American—for his generous effort to educate his readers on

BRANTFORD LETTER.

Now that the holidays are over, with the accompaniments of hand-shaking, and kind wishes, and little presents, and good resolutions, and much indigestion, it may not be out of place to bring up to date our record of the every-day goings on in this

Last Thursday evening was the sixth and last night on which the ladies of St. Basil's kept open their Christmas Tree, and they deserve to be congratulated on the success which has attended their efforts in the undertaking. During the greater part of the time the entertainments were in progress the mercury stood several degrees below zero, which must have kept many away. Then it is not easy to keep such a thing running for six nights and such a thing running for six fights and have a fair attendance all along. The tree looked very well and bore a number of valuable articles and a great-load of trifles. The St. Cecelian Orchestra was present every evening and enlivened us with some very good selections. On the last two evenings a poll was held to decide upon the merits of rival candidates for the mayoratly, the result being that Mr. Watt received 1222 votes and Dr. Henwood 1122. The evenings were enjoyable, and very few who came had any fault to find. The amount realized will reach nearly

The Separate School Trustee nominations were held on Wednesday last, and resulted in the five retiring members being re-elected by acclamation. They are Messrs Joseph Quinlan, Arthur Savage, Arthur Hawkins, Andrew McEvoy, and Moses Whitby.

A few weeks ago Mr. Thos. H. Coneley, teamster for J. O. Wisner & Son, lost three of his fingers in a machine, and has since been enable to do anything in the line of work, with the prospect of being line of work, with the prospect of being idle for some time longer. His friends in the fire brigade got up an entertain-ment for his benefit on Wednesday eve-ning of last week. The Grand Irunk Band, and Grand Trunk Dramatic Com-pany gave their services, as did also the city Glee Club and several of our amateurs. A pushing committee had the matter in hand and succeeded in filling the Kerby ball completely, and presenting a fairly interesting programme. The proceeds will be something over one hundred dollars. Evidently the Brantford firemen are well appreciated by the citizens. Mr. Coneley

municipal matters have waxed hotter than usual in the past week. The great interest centred in the contest for the may-

Rev. Father Brennan expressed himself | mayor and Mr. Wm. Watt. Last year the are working hard, and both parties feel confident of winning, which will be a very difficult matter. Of the candidates for alderman in the field three are Catholics, viz:
D. Hawkins, John Whalen, and Joseph
Quialan. The two first were on last year's

board. On New Year's morning Father Bardou. in the course of his instruction, stated that thirty-six members of the congregation had died during the year 1880, and pointed

working in Philadelphia, is home for the holidays. Brantford, Jan. 3, 1881.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Sacred Heart Acadeny will reopen on January 10th. We hope the old pup-ils will be present in their usual places, and that many new faces will be added to the roll of this truly excellent educational

H. D. Wright, an accountant, for some years a resident of London, committed suicide in Detroit a few days since.

A fire took place in Pembroke on the 25th, which destroyed property to the extent of \$11,000.

men of the G. W. R., while standing on the track looking at the fire in London East, on Xmas night, had the misfortune

a Responsible Government. There is, therefore, a premium set on revolt against tyranny and injustice. Is patriotism a black crime in an Irishman, and a noble virtue in English, French or American citizens? We hope that the English Government at present will learn wisdom from the mistakes of the past.

Besides the human aspect of this disgraceful and sad state of things in Ireland, there is also the sacred and moral side. The consciences of the clergy are sorely tried between loyalty to the Government.

The annual meeting of the St. Bridget dayling of the

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

CITY OF LONDON.—Wayor, John Campbell. Aldermen, No. I Ward, Messrs. Pritchard, Wilson, Smyth; No. 2, Cowan, Murray, O'Meara; No. 3, Jones, Stringer, Love; No. 4, Milroy, Hiscox, Higgins; No. 5, Brown, Glass, Adams; No. 6, Buckle, Boyd, Scarrow; No. 7, Sharman, Wyatt, Partridge, jr. Water Commissioners, Messrs. Powell and Muirhead. It has been decided to retain the present exhibibeen decided to retain the present exhibi-tion grounds by a majority of 95 votes.

PETERSVILLE.—Reeve, Mr. Burtram; Councillors, Messrs. Brodie, Emigh, Grant. It has been decided by a majority of nearly 200 to change the name to London West.

LONDON EAST.—Reeve, Mr. C. Lilley; 1st Deputy, Mr. Belton; 2nd, Toll; Councillors, Legg, Gould, Hayman.

DONATIONS TO THE ORPHANS.

The Sisters of St. Joseph have requested us to return their sincere thanks to the kind friends that were so mindful at the joyous Christmas season of the poor little orphans at Mount Hope. The generosity of the people of London is well known, and when it is exercised in behalf of the poor orphans that these good ladies so kindly care for, it cannot but bring upon the doners the blessings of heaven. We hope next year that we will have the op-portunity of publishing a much more extensive list of donors than that which we now publish: His Lords

Lordship Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, His Lordship Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, side of beef; Rev. Father Tiernan, candy to the value of \$5.00; A Friend, per Rev. Father O'Mahony, \$5.00; Mr. J. Hagerty, \$10.00; Mr. J. D. Saunby, 1 turkey; Mrs. D. McCarthy, 1 turkey; Mrs. J. Rocke, 2 turkeys; Mrs. Bricklin, 2 geese and 1 turkey; Mrs. Delaney, 2 geese; Mrs. E. O'Brien, \$4.00; Mr. O'Byrne, 1 ton of coal; Mrs. O'Gorman, \$2.00; A Friend, \$5.00; Messrs. Adam & Long, large quantity of groceries; Mr. I. O'Higgins, large quantity of groceries; Mr. Haggrayes, 2 quantity of groceries; Mr. I. O'Iniggus, large quantity of groceries; Mr. Hargraves, 2 turkeys, 3 geese and box of candy; Mr. Masuret, large quantity of groceries, provisions and candy; A Friend, \$5.00; Mr. Phalen, 3 geese; Mr. Wm. Green, one piece of factory cotton.

KINKORA AND BORNHOLM .- We should feel obliged to our subscribers in these places if they will kindly settle with Mr. David Haragan, jr., next week when he calls on them.

Rev. Father Flannery will lecture on "Thomas Moore," at Woodstock, on the

CANADIAN NEWS.

A little girl, daughter of Mr. Jas. Davidson, of Union, was instantly killed on Sunday while playing with a penknife. It seems she went to close the knife, and in order to do so pressed it against her body, when the blade penetrated to the heart. Death was instantaneous.

Vittoria, Ont., Dec. 31.—A stranger entered the Commercial Hotel, here, this afternoon, and asked the landlord to tie his horse, as he was ill. He seated himself beside the stove in the bar-room, and

had died during the year 1880, and pointed a moral from the fact for those present. Among those who died were seven children; some who had reached a ripe old age, and many whom no one a year ago supposed would be called away. The greeting of the priest to the congregation was warm and affectionate.

A lad named Michael Quinlan had his hand severely crushed in the Waterous Engine works last week.

Teresa Sinon passed the entrance examination to the Collegiate Institute last week.

Self beside the stove in the bar-room, and in about three minutes he dropped dead.

Two boys, aged respectively 5 and 7 years, sons of Mr. George Nevoll, carriaged boy shot his brother. The shot took the right eye. A physician was called, but up to the present has failed to extract the bullet. It is feared that the shot will prove fatal. The pistol has been lying around for a long time. eek.
Maggie Quinlan won the highest scholand was supposed not to be loaded.

Maggie Quinlan won the hignest school arship at the entrance examinations.

Mr. Patrick Boyle, formealy teacher of our school here, is spending his holidays in this city.

Mr. Thomas Kelly, for some time past Mr. Thomas Kelly, for some time past the muzzle of the gun at the same time. the muzzle of the gun at the same time. Just at this time the gun was discharged by the dog, the charge passing through his hand entered under the jaw, severing one of the numerous arteries. He died from hemorrage within an hour after the acci dent.

Listowel, Ont., Jan. 3.—As George Mc-Listowel, Ont., Jan. 3.—As George Mc-Keever and William Baird were driving out of the town this afternoon they were met by a team driven by two men named Hannah, of Elma township. A dispute took place about the right of way, which resulted in a fracas. McKeever and Baird were severely beaten with sleigh stakes. Baird is replable forthly in the property of the pro-Baird is probably fatally injured, and was left senseless until assistance came. Mc-Keever escaped without any serious injury. Warrants have been issued and constables despatched for the arrest of the Hannahs.

An exciting contest was witnessed at the Roman Catholic bazaar in the Town the Roman Catholic bazaar in the Town Hall, St. Thomas, on the evening of the 31st. Upon the platform stood a capacious arm chair with a label attached bearing the inscription, "For the coming Mayor," and the ownership was decided by an election between Messrs. Vanbuskirk, Still and Roe, candidates for the Chief Magistracy. Votes were cast at a cost of five cents each, and so intense did the competition become that about \$94\$ was realized by the ladies. The trophy was realized by the ladies. The trophy finally was won by Dr. Vanbuskirk.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At a meeting of the Father Mathew. T. A. S. of Hamilton held recently, the following resolutions were unanimously

death this society has lost one of its most devoted members, one who was ever anxious to assist in advancing the cause of temperance and who by his sterling quali-ties and amiable disposition won for him-self the admiration of all who formed the

resolutions be presented to the afflicted family of deceased, and be sent for publication in the Catholic papers of Toronto and London, and be printed in the city

Committee on Resolutions.

Committee on Resolutions.

(F. Fralinger.
T. Kelly.
J. Schlivan.
J. Buckley. Hamilton, Dec. 22nd, 1880.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CHURCH AND THE MORAL WORLD:—
Considerations on the Holiness of the Catholic Church, by Rev. Aug. J. The-baud. S. J., author of "The Charch and the Gentile World;" "Gentilism;" "The Irish Race in the Past and Present;" etc. 8vo., cloth, price \$5.00.

The long array of historical facts, which this work presents—showing the Moral Change effected by the teachings of Christanity among the Jewish, Roman, German, and Scandinavian people, and the Christian, holiness of the much-maligned Middle Ages—will render it of special value to the Ages—will render it of special value to the clergy in refuting argument and in affording abundant material for doctrinal or ontroversial sermons.

The object of the book is to demonstrate.

the divine origin of the Church from her sanctive, and no more delightful theme can be found than the spectacle of a religion, whose sphere of holiness is shown to be raised far above any system of human states. ethics.

The work is divided into two parts:

The first of these enumerates the principal sources of sanctity as found in the Catholic Church alone; the second contains the main historical facts, which prave her claim.

To the Catholic a thorough knowledge of these sources and facts is of the highest importance since by it faith is strengthened, and zeal fostered, whilst numberless objections of old and new adversaries are answered and thereby set at naught. For the Non-Catholic it most prove a

profitable study, as they must be interested in perceiving how the Moral World is enlarged when penetrated by Religion. The consideration of the divine origin of virtue; of the exalted type it presented among Christians from the very beginning, owing to the supernatural character of the new religion; of the semeness of that type among all nations and in all countries; of the remarkable charges effected at once; of the permanance of this change to our very day, must strike every reflecting very mind. day, must strike every reflecting

The author handles his theme with masterly skill, and the publishers are con-fident that this volume must greatly add to his reputation.

The work can be ordered from Benziger

Brothers, 311 Broadway, New York.

Dear Lord! in some dim future year,
In some dim future month and day,
Abides the hour, the solemn hour.
When Thou shalt call my soul away,
That year, that month, that day of days,
Come soon? came late?—I know not whet
O Thou, who rulest all my ways!
Master of life, whom Death obeys,
Be with me then, be with me then!

Somewhere upon this globe of ours
Is hid the spot where I must die,
Where 'mid the snows, or 'mid the flowers,
My shrouded form shall coffin'd 'ie;
If north or south? If east or west?
At home 'abroad ?—I know not where,
O tender Father, Lord of Grace!
Whose presence fills the realms of space,
Be with me there, be with me there

By fire? by flood? by familine sore?
By sudden stroke? by slow decay?—
When Death's dark angel opes my door;
How shall it call my soul away?
God only knows; He bends the bow,
And He alone can fix the dart;
Yet care! not when, where, or how
The end may come, sweet Lord! if Thou
Wilt then but shield me in Thy Heart
—Messenger of the Sacred Heart.

CABLE NEWS FROM IRE-LAND

COMMENCEMENT OF THE STATE

Replying to a deputation of the Dublin Corporation on Monday, Forster said that the Government could not permit an immediate franchise reform, as it was too

Clonakity threatening Benee Jones or his employees, or any person furnishing him with supplies, with death.

The Home Rule members of Parliament have adopted a resolution binding the

members to sit in opposition to every Government that refuses the just demands of the Irish people, especially that for legis-lative independence.

A Dublin correspondent reports that

many of the jurors in the State Trials are securely Boycotted, and will be un-able to answer to their names when

Five hundred troops have arrived at dif-ferent towns since Friday.

Soldiers patrol the roads near Bence
Jones' nightly.

Jones' nightly.

The State trials formally opened on
Tuesday in the Court of Queen's Bench,
Dublin, before Lord Chief Justice May, Justices Fitzgerald and Barry. There was a great crowd around the approaches, and the traversers were loudly applauded on their appearance. The Judges took their seats at ten o'clock, and the Chief Justice, with considerable composure, read an address, stating that after the misconception which had arisen as to what he said on a former occasion, he should not take part in the present trials. After reading the address, which elicted no manifestation of feeling, His Lordship left the chair, which was occepied by Justice Fitzgerald, and the trials proceeded before him and Barry. Only eighteen out of the twentyfour jurors called answered to their names. The body of the Court-room is occupied

for the defendants are Messrs. Francis MacDonough, Q. C., Samual Walker, Q. C., W. McLaughlin, Q. C., and Feter O'Brien, Q. C., with Mr. John Curran, J. Nolan, Richard Adams, Dillon, and A. M. Sullian, M. P. Sullivan, M. P.

The Attorney-General applied for a

postponment of the State trials until Wednesday because of the short attendance of jurors. The counsel for the traversers urged that it was usual to form a jury of twelve from those who answered to their names. Justice Fitzgerald agreed that the latter was the regular course. Three jurors were then everysed ourse. Three jurors were then excused on account of age and infirmity, and the traversers' counsel challenged another.

A jury was empanelled after much difficulty, the process occupying two hours. All the traversers were present and answered to their names.

The Home Rule members of Parliament have resolved to oppose any coer-cion bill in the House by every means in their power; to obstruct English and Scotch bills until all arrears of Irish legis-

lation are wiped out.

Forster told a Dublin deputation that the borough franchise would be assimilated in two countries, but he thought that as the English and Scotch county franchise would be probably be greatly changed shortly it would not be judicious to tamper with the Irish franchise at present. The Government were of the opinion that the municipal franchise should be the same

as in England.

A legal argument of more than an hour ensued on Macdonagh's challenges. The Court decided that the traversers had the right to challenge in the usual way a certain number of jurors, but counsel for the traversers did not take advantage of this decision to obstruct the course of the trial. The jury consists of eight Catholies, three Protestants and one Quaker. When the jury had been constructed the Attorney-General opened the case for the Crown in a firm but moderate tone. He said that the object of the conspiracy in which the traversers were engaged was t cause the social excommunication of number of persons, and to make their lives not worth the having. He pointed out the absurdity of the idea of parcelling out treband among a population of five millions, which would only add to the misery of the unfortuna country. He severely condemned the policy of the Land League, which, he said, advocated freedom, yet brought all its power to bear in the coercion of private individuals. The Government, he said, were bound to institute proceedings to put down the

wicked agitation.

A great crowd cheered the traversers on A policeman has been dangerously wounded by a shot from behind a hedge near Cappagh White, County Tipperary.

ng

Morris.

A monster land meeting was to have been held to-day in Clare, but was prohibited by the authorities. About 1,000 persons assembled, but here quickly dispersed by the police.
Westport, Ireland, Dec. 29.—Several soldiers have been severely beaten by a

London, Dec. 30.—A Dublin correspon-

dent says the military authorities are adopting extraordinary precautions, and the extensive character of the arrangethe extensive character of the arrange-ments appears to indicate grave apprehen-sions of immediate danger. All troops are confined to their barracks. The guard and pickets have been augmented. En-trenching tools and lanterns have been served out for the patrols in the exent of the gas being cut off from any of the barracks. There are now here 250 officers, 6,000 men, 1,000 horses and sixteen guns, the flower of the British army, besides strong

busy with the more important measure of terial Executive of Ireland recently sent the Land Bill. He left it to be under- Gladstone a Memorial, declaring that the stood that the franchise measure would be considered in good time.

Several notices have been posted at Government. Gladstone replied that Parliament will deal with the subject.

It is reported that the defence in the

State trials proposes to call several English officials and then have them testffy to the character of the political meetings lately held in England, at which the utterances of the speakers were much more hostile to the Government than those of Parnell and the other indicted leaders. It is an-nounced that the law officers of the Crown

will strenuously oppose this course.

London, Dec. 30.—A correspondent at Dublin says that the public interest in the State trials is considerably abated. There was little or no excitement yesterday in the neighborhood of the Court. A large number of the Irish members of Parlia-ment who attended on Tuesday did not

appear.

The barrack accommodation in the country is insufficient for the increased number of soldiers. Temporary barracks, therefore, will be fitted up at several

places.
London Dec. 30.—Patrick Hennelly has been arrested at Tipton, charged with the murder of Lord Mountmorres in Ireland. It is said Hennelly also answers the description of the man who recently shot an Irish laborer near Birmingham. It is supposed to be in compliance with the order of a secret society.

London, Dec. 30.—Fresh cases of Boy-

cotting are continually reported in Ire-

land.
Dublin, Dec. 30.—The proceedings of the State trials excite but little interest. The Traversers came into court this morn-The body of the Court-room is occupied by the council engaged in the trials and other members of the Bar. The principal gallery is filled by Irish Members of Parliament, a few ladies and a sprinkling of the general public.

In the State trials the Crown is represented by the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Sergeant Heron, Messrs. John Nash, Q. C., David Ross, Q. C., James Murphy, Q. C., and A. M. Porter, Q. C., with Mr. Constantine Malloy, the best criminal lawyer in Ireland. The counsel for the defendants are Messrs. Francis for the defendants are Messrs. Francis

London, Dee. 13.—The News discussing the coming session of Parliament, says a Coercion Bill must be passed first and a Land Bill second. We believe that when the explanations of the ministers are heard it will be found that no effort has been spared to make the existing laws sufficent for Ireland.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy' and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Naryons Complaints after having tested Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his cufficient fellows. known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve

being diseased is checked, and the flagging being diseased is checked, and the negging physical energies restored by its invigora-ting action. Phosphorus, the active prin-ciple of the hypophosphites, not only sup-plies the system with an important element of strength, but gives a healthful piles the system with an important element of strength, but gives a healthful impetus to the circulation. The lime and soda also add to the vigor of the frame. In wasting diseases of all kinds, this preparation can be depended upon to produce a beneficial effect. A fair, persistent trial, is all that is necessary to prove its potency, either as a pulmonic or ground in either as a pulmonic or general invigorant. For poverty of the blood, with which so many invalids are troubled, it is a sovereign remedy, promoting the acquisition of both strength and flesh. Prepared by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, and sold by

A ponceman has been dangerously all druggists.

all druggists.

THE "Myrtle Navy" tobacco is not burbanel many members of Parhament have ardened with the usual costs which swell the Water

rived at Dublin to attend the State trials. The garrison was closely confined to barracks on Monday. A strong force of police guarded the approaches to the four Courts.

London, Dec. 29.—Michael and William Park, and John Hanberry, have been arrested at Clonbur, on the charge of complicity in the murder of Lord Mountmorris.

A monster land meeting was to have been held to-day in Clare, but was prodemand as for wheat or flour, and the merchant can, therefore, sell it at the minimum rate of profit.

Beteetings.

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

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2nd. That it is the only Company that has always strictly adhered to one class of business, and now has more property at risk in the Province of Outario alone than any other Company—stock or mutual—Ergish, Canadian, or American, fyide Government Refugnish. arns]. 3rd, That it has paid nearly a million do arg in compensation for losses, having di-

lais in compensation for losses, having dis-tributed the same in nearly every township in the Province
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known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

The Dats of Misery and Nights of Unrest endured by the sufferer from a persistent cough soon sap the vitality of the system and wreck the constitution. Such a catastrophe can only be avoided by precautionary measures. Prevent the climax of a cough with Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda—approved of in professional quarters, and which is a combination of the purest and the sufficient of the work of the weak proved of in professional quarters, and in the sufficient of the sufficient of the first physiological effect of the Mollere Electric-Vapor Baths is to perfect the perspiratory functions of the win, to give a living and healthy cuticle, Instead of the weak, diseased covering which the majority of people possess. The skin is thus fitted for important processes. The ski Vapor Baths are highly tonic, and the rule is to put weak poople in orten, as it is conducted to flesh and strength. Perspiration can be to flesh and strength. Perspiration with the conduction of the strength of of the st BACK TO LONDON.

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Jeweller, etc., has re
turned to London at North

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PECTORAL. ity of results. It strikes at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt relief and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palarable, the youngest children take it readily. In ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Ciergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarth, the effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. In Whooping-cough and Consumption there is no other remedy so efficacious, soothing, and helpful.

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A Toronto a ample dimension a while on the placard on his ened at the exp

"Do you pay young lady in Ol ten on white pap pound. Most poetry, but we w in a substantial n Artemus Ward niest story he ever ebriated reporter railing of the re English House "Will shum nobl

shong!" Lord Dufferin with great gusto, he came home fr hire a common along he asked the news. "Nothin pretty Kate Han that one-eyed Do Board Schooln the word conceit I was always be

that I knew a go stance, or that was—that I was know-what she Straight-forward court for the pur rectness of a doct lawyer whether several visits afte danger?" "No," considered the pa

> Dr. Chalmers riage "Dimissin heaven upon ear soberly and det the married stat his fiancee that he passion that the narried because telling the poet might overcome ity for making A story is told trate, noted for l

the doctor contin

occasion, upon a up for sentence, full rigor of the prisoner, he beg nis situation. I ed, and he burs expression of tha said the surprise von to thank m ou Honor'ud n hard on a poor that way." Th and imposed a n he had intended

DIVORCE WHAT NEW ENGL

It is sometime vorce law would increase licentio ought to prod But if we take t in 1860-1870, th change from the of divorce, we s half times as nur only about ten the last five yea

the first five-a

Take the lead

by periods of fir

ning, and the period of twent n the first there adultery, agains The divorces fo increased only o for fornication five years, to 93 of wives, for rose in that p lesser offenses g not vigorously period of twent crime taken al called liquor ca erally has incre erous as former The explanat

"HONESTY I Our daily bread by honest toil. an honest oil, cures more case ness, Stiff Join Scalds, Bruise Colds, Sore Th any other remainded should sho Gray hairs at them. Clothe t by using Ayer'

Having suffe bilious Headac

of the Bowel Burdock's Blo

very efficacious

is not attempte to draw his ow

and constipation it to all similar Cedarville, Gr Reader have yield to the us lay, do not of Pectoral Balsa known; a few ant medicine v

stinate cough.

HUMOROUS.

A Toronto alderman of the typical ample dimensions, wandered around for a while on the first of April, with a placard on his back, inscribed: "Wilened at the expense of the corporation."

"Do you pay for poetry?" asks a young lady in Ohio, "We do. If written on white paper it is worth a cent a pound. Most papers do not pay for poetry, but we want to encourage genius in a substantial manner.—Atlantic Month-

Artemus Ward once told us that the funniest story he ever heard was about an in-ebriated reporter who leaned over the railing of the reporters' gallery in the English House of Lords, and enquired, "Will shum noble 'ord plea shing a comic shong !"

Lord Dufferin is said to have related, with great gusto, to a friend, that when he came home from India to be married, he found no carriage awaiting him at the little Irish railway station, and had to hire a common jaunting-car. Going along he asked the driver if there was any news. "Nothing," said he, "except that pretty Kate Hamilton is to be married to that one-eyed Dufferin."

Board Schoolmaster, desiring to explain the word conceited —"Now, boys, suppose I was always boasting of my learning; that I knew a good deal o' Latin, for instance, or that my personal appearance was—that I was very good-looking, y' know—what should you say I was?' Str.ight-forward boy—"I sh' say you was a linr!"

A person who has recently called into court for the purpose of proving the cor-rectness of a doctor's bill, was asked by the lawyer whether the doctor did not make several visits after the patient was out of danger?" "No," replied the witness, "I considered the patient in danger as long as the doctor continued his visits.'

Dr. Chalmers said, just before his marriage "Dimissing all anticipations of heaven upon earth, may I betake myself soberly and determinedly to the duties of the married state." Whitfield informed his fiancee that he was free from the giddy passion that the world calls love. Racine married because his confessor advised it, telling the poet that by that means he might overcome his unfortunate propenity for making verses.

A story is told of a certain Irish magistrate, noted for his severity, that, on one occasion, upon an offender being brought up for sentence, he confessed to his brother magistrates his intention of inflicting the full rigor of the law. Then, turning to the full rigor of the law. Then, turning to the prisoner, he began by twitting him upon his situation. The follow's face brightened, and he burst forth in a rapturous expression of thanks. "What do you mean?" said the surprised magistrate; "what have you to thank me for?" "Ah, sure I knew you Honor'ud never have the heart to be hard on a poor fellow after ickin' him. hard on a poor fellow after jokin' him that way." The Justice felt the rebuke, and imposed a much lighter sentence than he had intended.

DIVORCE AND CHASTITY.

WHAT NEW ENGLAND THEORIES OF DIVORCE LEAD TO.

[From the Boston Congregationalist.] It is sometimes unged that a strict divorce law would discourage marriage and increase licentiousness. Then a loose law ought to produce the contrary effect. But if we take the State of Massachusetts in 1860-1870, the ten years covering the change from the strict to the loose system of divorce, we shall find these facts: Divorces become more than two and half times as numerous; but marriages were only about ten per cent. more frequent in the last five years of the period than in the first five—and this while the population of the Statehad considerably in crease

Take the leading crimes against purity by periods of five years—one at the beginning, and the other at the end of the period of twenty years—and we find that in the first there were 134 convictions for adultery, against 367 in the last five years. The divorces for adultery, however, had increased only one-third. The convictions for fornication rose from 243 in the first five years, to 934 in the last five; and even polygamy does not seem to be avoided by increased legal facilities for the exchange of wives, for convictions for this crime rose in that period from eighteen to fifty. Conviction for one or two other lesser offenses gained but little; one suspects because the law against them was not vigorously enforced. But during this period of twenty years, all convictions of crime taken altogether, aside from so-called liquor cases, have increased only twenty per cent. While, then, crime gen-erally has increased but one-fifth, crimes against chastity are three times as num-

erous as formerly.

The explanation of this alarming fact is not attempted here. The reto draw his own conclusion. The reader is left

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any other remedy offered for sale. No household should be without it. Gray hairs are honorable, but few like them. Clothe them with the hues of youth by using Ayer's Hair Vigor.

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

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

Reader have you a cough that does not vield to the usual remedies? Do not delay, do not despair, but try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the best cough cure known; a few doses of this safe and pleas-ant medicine will break up the most ob-stinate cough. All medicine dealers sell it at 25 cents per bottle.

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

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VERY LATEST FROM IRELAND.

Dublin, Dec. 31.—The military commandant here is making arrangements for the organization of flying columns to scour the country, as during the Fenian rising. It is intended to start nine columns, two from Dublin, two from Currah, one from Athlone, one from Cork, one from Fermoy, one from Limerick and one from Belfast.

Dublin, Dec. 31.—The Attorney-General, Mr. Law, resumed his address to the jury this merning, speaking an hour, and concluded with a forcible peroration. He hoped the jury would be true to their conscience and return a verdict satisfactory to the country. The disorder, he said, must

science and return a verdict satisfactory to the country. The disorder, he said, must be put down, no matter at what cost. As he resumed his seat there was no manifestation of any kind. The Government short-hand reporter was then placed in the witness box to read the notes made at public meetings attended by Traversers.

London, Jan. 1.—A Dublin correspondent says that he has authority for stating that flying columns were found necessary in consequence of night drilling of armed men, the police patrol in many cases having had to avoid parties drilling.

London, Jan. 3.—The Land Leaguers on trial at Dublin claim eight jurymen on their side, and beast that there will be no conviction.

conviction.

It is stated that a fourth party, of which Lord Randolph Churchill is the acknowledged leader, will join the Parnellites in opposition to the coercion, if by doing so they can defeat the Government. The Ministry expect prolonged opposition to the coercion measure, and are prepared to the coercion weaking white have been expected.

meet it. Urgent whips have been sent out to all their supporters. London, Jan. 3.— It is stated that one thousand guns are being sent to Ireland surreptitiously from Birmingham weekly, and that within three weeks 5,000 Enfield willow have been sent the reference in the control of the contro rifles have been sent there from Birming-

ham.
Dublin, Jan. 3.—On the resumption of the State trials this morning the court was the state trials this morning the court was crowded though the proceedings were un-interesting, and consisted of the reading of the stenographer's notes of speeches by the Traversers. The court decided that the speeches delivered in favour of the Traverspecches delivered in favour of the Traversers at the various meetings throughout the country may be read by their counsel. It is expected that this decision will considerably protract the trials.

One of the largest land meetings ever held in Connaught took place in Laughrea, county of Galway, on Sunday. Davitt was the principal speaker. Several thousand were present.

and were present.

London, Jan. 3.—At the land meetings in Carlow to-day Dwyer Gray urged that if the Government introduced a Coercion Bill it should be opposed even if a good land bill is thus lost.

Dublin, Jan. 3.—It is rumored in official Dublin, Jan. 3.—It is rumored in official circles that Attorney-General Law will announce on Friday that in consequence of the intimation in the Queen's speech that ameliorative measures are to be immediately submitted in the House of Commons, the prosecution of the traversers will be abandoned.

A quantity of gunpowder placed on the window sill of a private house here, Monday night, exploded and smashed all the windows in the dwellings. Two girls inside the house were knocked down and

considerably hurt.
London, Jan. 3.—The arrangements for the sending of reinforcements to the Cape are so far complete that by the beginning of February the British force will considerably exceed the numbers which the Boers are reported to be able to place in the field.

London, Jan. 3. - Relative to the reports London, Jan. 3.— Relative to the reports concerning the projected seizures of arms by Fenians in the North of England, the only fact known seems to be that the general commanding officer at York has ordered the locks to be removed from the rifles in the armories of the volunteers.

London, Jan. 3.—A scheme to blow up the ironclad Lord Warden, the guardship of the Firth of Forth, is supposed to have existed for the past week. A torpedo net

existed for the past week. A torpedo net has, consequently, been buoyed around the ship to keep the boats or torpedoes off, and other measures of precaution have been taken. The Lord Warden is an armoralized strength of the control been taken. The Lord Warden is an armor-plated steamship of 7,800 tons, and earries eighteen guns.

THE CAPE.

The 97th Regiment has left Gibraltar Natal. A despatch from Durban says that the disaster to the 94th regiment on the road between Sydersburg and Præteria

the road between Sydersburg and Practoria has been exaggerated. Thirty only were killed and wounded. The rest were dis-armed and allowed to proceed to Practoria. A despatch from Durban says that the Boers have released the men of the 94th Regiment whom they took prisoners, and have sent them to Practoria. It is sup-posed that the leaders of the rebellion dis-approve of the massage. approve of the massacre

approve of the massacre.

An official despatch from Victermaritzburg says that the attack of the Boers on Potchefstroon camp lasted throughout Sunday. The British loss was slight.

The Boers have seized Utrecht.

The troop-ship Euphrates will take from Bombay for Natal, South Africa, the Lith Regiment of Hussars and a lattery.

15th Regiment of Hussars and a of artillery, without horses, and also the 65th Regiment of Foot. Potchefstroom is now in the hands of

six thousands Boers. There are three thousand Boers at Heidelberg.

London, Dec. 28.—A Durban dispatch says the first shot of war was fired at Potchesters.

chefstroom on a body of Boers who were approaching the British camp. London, Dec. 28.—The Cunard steamer

Palmyra will take a battery of artillery to Natal. Two other ships besides the Queen will take reinforcements for South

London, Dec. 19.—The Pall Mall Gazette this evening, in a leading article on the affairs in the Tronsvaal, says:—"At any

time in the past three years we have had it in our power to secure peace by concession and justice. We are entering on an

stroom after 48 hours' fighting. A large force of insurgents is advancing on Utrecht. The Boers have taken Derby. At Utrecht all persons refusing to join the insurgents have been shot. English traders' stores have been looted. At Potchefstroom only 120 Brttish troops hold the camp. Their position is extremely critical.

Dosition is extremely critical.

London, Dec. 29.—About 200 infantry will go to Capetown to augment the 97th Foot, which is proceeding thither from Gibralton.

London, Dec. 30.—A Durban despatch London, Dec. 30.—A Durban despatch says that five hundred Boers are watching Newcastle for the purpose of waylaying reinforcements. A republic was to be proclaimed at Utrecht on the 29th. Loyal fugitives are pouring in here. The Government has proclaimed martial law. Paul Kruger, the rebel leader, is at Potchefstroom. Nearly all the inhabitants in town are prisoners. The Boers have loeted all the shops.

A plan has been mooted by the leading members of the Legislature and citizens of Cape town to send Chief Justice Sir John DeVilliers, President of the Legisla-tive Couvellact. tive Council, as Commissioner to the Trans

A telegram to the War Office from Pie-termaritzburg, dated December 30th, re-ports that the Boers captured Major Clark, Police Commandant of Raafe and twenty men, who were occupying the Court House at Potchefstrom. It is rumored that the Boers occupy Pretoria, and that the troops have retired to the fort.

have retired to the tort.

The Eleventh Regiment of Bengal Lancers (natives) stationed at Bombay have volunteered for service in South Africa.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

The German Jesuits in Paris have not been molested. The Government has had trouble enough with French religious and has respect enough for all Germans now to let them alone.

M. Gambetta's father and mother, who reside at Nice, frequented the Church of the African Missionary Fathers, which their unbelieving son mercilessly con-demned to be closed.

Forty thousand pounds have been sub-scribed in England and France for the relief of the expelled Jesuits. The Duke of Norfolk and the Marquis of Bute are large donors. A noble French priest in the Hawaiian

Archipeiago has generously devoted his life and services to those there afflicted with leprosy. He can never hope to see country or friends. Lepers his companions for life here, angels hereafter in heaven.

The Catholic Church, besides its untold millions since the time of Christ, outnumbers threefold at the present day all Protestant denominations of every shade, and is nearly twelve times more numerous than the largest of them, according to a Protestant authority of 1876 (Almanach de Gotha, compiled for and by Protestants).

The Italia, referring to the approaching promotion of Mgr. Hassoun to the Cardinalate, says that for three centuries the Holy See has not created a Cardinal of the Armenian nationality. The fact is that Mgr. Hassoun is the first Armenian who has been destined to be raised to the sacred Durale.

Frederick the Great at one time offered the Jesuits an asylum in Prussia. He erthe Jesuits an asylum in Prussia. He erplained that he did this as a commercial
speculation, because, some day, they would
be recalled in other countries, when if he
had a stock on hand, he might be able to
sell Jesuits to his brother potentates for
their weight in gold. their weight in gold.

Birmingham, Jan. 3.—Some Irish police have arrived to watch the proceedings of Irish political societies. It is stated that similiar precautions have been taken in the large towns. A Paris correspondent writes: English Catholics will be glad to hear that the remember, a great pilgrimage, headed by the Duke of Norfolk, was made some years ago from England. The monastery is a place of great sanctity, and is an es-pecial object of veneration to the British members of the Catholic faith, inasmuch as it contains the body of St. Edmund, an English saint.

Rev. Dennis Baron, a member of the Order of Reccolets, was the first priest and the first minister of any religious denomnation to set foot upon the soil of Pittsburg. The chapel or room in which Mass was celebrated was dedicated under the title of a The Assumption of the Blossed. burg. The enaper or room in which Mass was deelevated was dedicated under the title of "The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary," the national feast of the French under the old reign. To this title was added that of "The Beautiful River," from the enchanting scenery of the stream upon which the fort was located.

upon which the fort was located.

Figoro writes: The General of the Jesuites has been called the Black Pope. What title should be given to the Superioress of the Daughters of Chartity, who commands an army of 20,000 souls? The Superioress General has just been elected. There were nine hundred votes, and the scrutiny took place in the chapel of the motherhouse, Rue du Rac. The choice fell upon Mother Derrieux, head of a military hospital at Lyons. Mother Derrieux will arrive as soon as possible at Paris and take into her hands the reins of her great government.

Six Sisters who nurse the sick.—Six sis-Six Sisters who nurse the sick.—Six sisters of Bon Secours are expected to reach Baltimore, Md., from Paris, in a short while. They come at the invitation of the Archbishop made at the request of several prominent Catholic physicians. They are professional nurses. They do not keep an hospital, but go to the houses of the sick whom they tend. They do not demand wages, but of course as they must have the necessaries of life, they accept whatever gifts are made to them by the families of those whom they serve. The rich are expected to make a just recompense for the those whom they serve. The rich are expected to make a just recompense for the work done by the Sisters, while the poor will give what they can spare—if something, something; if nothing, nothing, Another of these contrasts is afforded by the Reventt family. The new notarious

Another of these contrasts is allorded by the Boycott family. The now notorious Protestant martyr of Mayo, the hero of Orangemen all the world over, is the son of a lady who may be ranked among the most devout converts to the Catholic church in Paris, where she lived for many years. She was known for her zeal in the years. She was known for her zeal in the cause of clericals, and her salon, which was time in the past three years we have had it in our power to secure peace by concession and justice. We are entering on an expensive, irritating war of conquest against a people whose injuries we admit."

London, Dec. 29.—A despatch from Durban reports that Major Clarke's 25 men surrendered to the Boers at Potchef-

dame Mabel Digby Boycott, the two latter having left the world for the cloister.—Liverpool Catholic Times.

In one of his sermons before the University of Cambridge Bishop Littlejohn (Pro-testant Episcopal) of Long Island, said that it was "a delusion and a snare to suppose that a purely secular education was equivalent to an education that deals with the whole man. In America deals with the whole man. In America the State had determined that religion was not its business, but that education was. It did not encourage infidel training, nor did it prevent it. In the opinion of many the effect in the next generation would be seen in the rising tide of faithless secularism. They saw that there knowledge was not an unmixed good; with schools that had no Christ in them a suspicion was created that all would not be safe for another generation, and possibly the withes and bands of society would not hold in their proper balance huge masses who had been taught to know their power without knowing their duty to God."

GENERAL OF THE JESUITS.

The Rome correspondent of the American Register, Paris, writes: There has been some little excitement both in the press, and also in the chamber of deputies, at the arrival of French Jesuits in Itaty. Florence is said to be full of them; and M. Depresistant of the chamber of them; and M. Depresistant of the chamber of the chambe is said to be full of them; and M. Depretis, the minister of the interior, has been asked to explain why the present Italian government allows that which was not allowed years ago by Tuscany? M. Depretis answered, almost in a humorous strain, this question. He said there were but very few foreign Jesuits who had come to this question. He said there were but very few foreign Jesuits who had come to Italy to stay—they were merely passing through, ex route for other more hospitable shores. In a few provinces, however, there were attempts to reconstruct convents, escapilly in Lawberg But the removed were attempts to reconstruct convents, especially in Lombardy. But the promoters were requested to remove. Those who refused to submit to the laws of the country, would be shortly arraigned in a court of justice. I may here mention that Father Beckx, the celebrated "Black Pope," or General of the Jesuits, has removed from Lienna to Fiesole. A friend of mine who saw him a little time ago, tells me that he is of middle height, bent with years, and with a pale and wrinkled of mine who saw him a little time ago, tells me that he is of middle height, bent with years, and with a pale and wrinkled face. His face is white and his gait uncertain. There is nothing very characteristic in the man, only when you look at him will you see a proud look in his eyes and deep thought en the ample forehead. His gestures are quick and resolute, as is the case with all those accustomed to command. He lives in the Villa San Girolamo, and old building which was once a convent, and founded by Cossimo de Medici. It then became the property of the Bardi family, and then of Pietra Ricasoli, a Jesuit who bequeathed it to the other. It is built on one of the most delicious spots of the Fiesole Hill. From its windows is seen the most beautiful of landscapes, and the air is exquisitely mild and salubrious. Father Beckx occupies four rooms, furnished with severe luxury. He only leaves them for his daily walk in the neighborhood of the Villa. The remainder of the day he writes, studies and gives audience to the agents of his order.

ORANGE LAND LEAGUERS.

The Orange revolt against landlordism is spreading to the United States. At a meeting of the "Boycotters' Land League" in New York City last week, Mr. Michael Breslin, in the course of an able address, pointed out the necessity of making all due allowance for the anti-Catholic and anti-National menuicless engaging in the course of an anti-National menuicless engaging in the course of the same anti-National menuicless engaging in the course of the anti-National prejudices carefully instilled into the Orangemen during their early trainings. He said they were taught to trainings. He said they were taught to believe that the preservation of Orangeism was the only safeguard of "civil and religious liberty," and that they would be oppressed by the Catholic majority if Ireland were free. At the close of Mr. Breslin's remarks the chairman took the floor and said he endorsed every went that had fall remarks the chairman took the floor and said he endorsed every word that had fallen from him. He was himself an Orangeman, though he had never publicly avowed the fact before, and in proof of his statement exhibited some of his regalia. But he was the son of an evicted farmer, and the Land League had opened his eyes, and he was now happy to be able to work side by side with his Catholic fel to work side by side with his Catholic fellow-countrymen for the good of their mon country. He received a tremendous ovation.

THE GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE.

The present Garden of Gethsemane is in the shape of an irregular quadrangle, the circuit of which is about seventy paces. It is now closed by a hedge, as the pilgrims used to injure the olive-trees which it contains. These seven venerable olive-trees, with trunks burst from age and shored up with stones, are said to date from the time of Christ. Some of the said to date from the time of Christ. Some of them are certainly of great age and size (nineteen feet in circumference), but we have no mention of olive-trees here before the sixteenth century. It is, moreover, well authenticated that Titus and Hadrian cut down all the It is, moreover, well authenticated trees around Jerusalem, and that the Crusaders found the whole region absolutely destitute of wood. It is, however, pos-sible that these old trees are remote descendants of those which grew here in the time of Christ,—Bædeker's Handbook.

BUSINESS ITEMS

A gentleman of Trov City, New York, thinks so highly of the old Irish lady salve, Ailsa Craig, Ont., that he has volunteered to send 2000 circulars touching its meritic that the property of being the control of the send to th to that number of clergymen of his acto that number of clergymen of his acquaintance, largely with the view of benefiting suffering humanity as much as possible. All kinds of sores, including kings's cancer if taken in time, cured by this really wonderful salve. Write Revd. T. Atkinson, Ailsa Craig, and hear further about it

For the best photos made in the city go to EDY BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and

Alexander Wilson, successor to Wilson & Cruickshank, 353 Richmond street.

J. Gibbons has received his winter goods. The stock is very complete, and criese low to suit the times.

goods. The stock is very complete, and prices low to suit the times.

New Boot and Shoes Store in St. Thomas.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. They intend to carry as large a stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all to get what they want, as every known style and variety will be kept on hand in large quantities, a new feature for St. Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit the present competition. Give them a call. SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has removed to A. J. Webster's old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and at

is the Sewing Machine repair part and at-tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma-chines on sale.

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

On the 28th, at her residence, Alvinston,
Mary Anne, wife of Mr. Edward Donnelly,
aged 27 years and 8 months. Mrs. Donnelly
was sister of Rev. Father Waish, late Director of St. Michael's College, Toronto,

COMMERCIAL. Wheat, Winter Buckwheat | 150 to 200 |
Beans | 150 to 200 |
Beans | 150 to 200 |
Fall Wheat Flour | 150 to 3 25 |
Mixed Flour | 275 to 3 30 |
Spring Flour | 2 25 to 2 50 |
Buckwheat Flour | 2 25 to 2 50 |
Graham Flour | 2 75 to 3 00 |
Cracked Wheat | 2 25 to 2 50 |
Cornmeal | 150 to 2 60 |
Bran, per ton | 12 00 to 14 00 |
Shorts, ₱ | 14 00 to 18 00 |
Oatmeal, ₱ cwt... | 2 50 to 2 75 | Commeal
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PRODUCE. Lard, \$\psi\$ b

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



Burdock Healing Ointment she in connection with Burdock Blood Bir used in connection with Burdock Blood Bitters for curing Ulcers, Abscesses, Fevers, Sores, &c. Pric 25 cents per box. T. MILBURN & CO.,

INSPECT OUR STOCK OF BOYS' & MEN'S

CLOTHING **OVERRCOATS** AND ULSTERS!

And you will find them

THE BEST VALUE IN THE CITY.

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RICHMOND STREET CONSUMPTION BE CURED!



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Since which time over 16,000 cases have been
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—Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Catarrhal Opthalmia,
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Diseases of the Heart.
Our System of Practice consists in the
most improved Medicated Inhalations; combined with proper Constitutional Treatment.
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Christmas Presents



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Baby Jumpers.

Where Local Dealers don't keep our Goods, they will be supplied, Express Free, at London Prices, Send for circular explaining Baby Jumpag.



Every bottle guaranteed to give satisfaction.
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"Kidney and urinary trouble is univer sal, and the only safe and sure remedy in Hop Bitters—rely on it." "Hop Bitters does not exhaust and destroy, but restores and makes new."

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A. S. Our stock is now complete for the Christmas trade, and being purchased at Special prices, direct from the manufacturers, we

are able to sell away below any other house in the city. The following are a few of our special lines:—Napkin Rings, Butter Dishes, Cake Baskets, Pickle Cruets, Card Receivers, Card Cases, Silver Tea Sets, Fruit Stands,

Vases (in Porcelain and Silver,) Children's Silver Sets, Silver Mugs, Centre Pieces, Filigree Silver in Brooches, Sets, Bracelets, Opera Glasses, Gold Pens, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Gold and Diamond Sets and Lockets, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Chains, Gents' Suites, Charms for Chains, Bouquet Holders, Toilet Clocks, Knives, Forks and Spoons, &c.

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LONDON, - - - ONT. HUGH MACMAHON, Q.C.

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75 N. B.—Mr. Dickson joins the Firm 1st February, 1881. 117.4w

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STAPLE GOODS

ral lines of goods at less than cost price, A CALL SOLICITED.

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THE LONDON DRY GOODS HOUSE. Sale going on as brisk as ever. Still further reductions this week. Black Cashmeres just opened out, selling at the same reductions. For Clothiug the "Palace" is a Big House. Overcoats, Suits and Ulsters. Millinery and Mantle rooms still, very full of new and fashionable goods. Remember the Bleached and Unbleached Cottons at mill prices. Eaton leads the way in low prices. We look to the value all the time.

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GREAT DECEMBER SALE

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KID GLOVE HOUSE, Saturday, the 11th inst.

REMEMBER. MILLINERY will be sold at cost. MANTLES will be sold at cost

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

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