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of

ing department special the prayers; but, to show that they

Sing, Little Bird.

BY FANNY FORRESTER. Sing, little bird, on the shivering bough.
A grateful hymn to this dawn of love:
The voice of discord is sileneed now.
And hosts of angels rejoice above.
Our feeble voices we dare to raise.
So sing, little robin, thy song of praise.

Sing, little bird, of that Father dear, Whose loving eye, "marks the sparrow's Whose loving eye, "marks the sparro fall"—
The faintest whisper His heart can hear, His tender mercy enfoldeth all, We feel His presence this kappy day, So sing, little robin, thy sweetest lay.

mild,
When her lips first printed a mother's kiss
On the sacred brow of her Heavenly Child,
Church. On the sacred brow of her Heavenly Child While choirs of angels adore above.

Oh! sing, little bird, of that Mother's love.

Sing, little bird, while their white wings shine, Of that burning rapture, that deep delight, Which burst on her soul when His smile Divine

Divine
Flashed on the gloom like a meteor bright;
And sing, little bird, of the trembling form
Which the tender glow of her heart made
warm.

Sing, little bird, of the dawning gray—
Of the shout of triumph that rent the skies,
Of the humble straw where the Saviour lay
With the light of heaven in His holy eyes,
And sing, little bird, of the peace that stole
Like a scraph's breath o'er the sinner's soul.

Sing, little bird, for he loves to hear
The simple strain that the lowly sings—
Such loving praise to His heart is dear,
So shake the sleet from thy dusky wings;
Let rapture glow in thy crimson breast,
For the songs of the humble He loves the
best.

- Dublin Nation.

#### CATHOLIC PRESS.

London Universe.

EVERYBODY remembers the story of the three black crows. The Irish news sent to the English market is generally manufactured on the prinin a disturbed state, but that is no Africa to read that the latter have reason why every trifling incident in such a country should be magnified into a most heinous crime for newspaper-selling purposes. A case in culated to produce on the minds of account of some sudden rotion, and persons so easily imposed upon, returned to the Catholic Church, when prejudice against Ireland is from which he had strayed. He enexcited, as the people of England. tered the monastery of La Trappe, The publication of such reckless fabrications ought to be made a crim- about a year ago, telling the public inal offence.

OLD Catholicism is dying hard. The "hundreds of the clergy, and is still open even for him, and the hundreds of thousands of the candle always shines in the window. laity," who, as poor old Dollinger uttered ten years ago, were ready to join the new sect, have, by this time, dwindled down to such very small proportions, that among these apostates both the clergy and the "faithful" now count only by units. In many places, where the sectarians professed to be as numerous as the Catholics, they have now disappeared altogether; and, in others, where there are still some of them left, they have become the laughingstock of all those who know how to tell humbug from reality. Their principal stronghold in Germany is at present Wiesbaden, the capital of the ex-Duchy of Nassau. years ago, the statistics of Old Catholicism in that city showed an "effective" of 456 householders, whose families mustered 2000 strong. The latest account returns the number of householders at 79.

O Hamlet, what a falling-off was there But that is not all. The large church which was taken from the 6000 Catholics to make room for the handful of Old Catholics, is not attended by 40 people on holidays, whilst on ordinary Sundays the attendance ranges from 18 to 28. This is a long way behind the "hundreds of thousands of the faithful" dreamed of in Dollinger's philosophy.

New York Freeman's Journal.

Christmas Day, "all my present happiness to the fidelity and perse- was nothing of the sort, and would dinary reasons, have they been omitted at ten o'clock every night.

The boys the state of Santa Croce in Florence. We give in our tailor- to drop their amusement and join in attention to this branch of the trade.

do not regret it, I can say that they follow the practice themselves, now N. WILSON & CO. that they have families of their own," A fortunate father!

THE announcement of the appointment of Cardinal Howard to succeed Cardinal Borromeo as Archpriest of earnest about serving the poor as Peter's has brought out some silly comments. The opinion that it be a mere doling out of alms, it is significant of the intention of bringing each your pittance of money His Holiness to espouse the cause of English landlordism has ever been dium of moral assistance, you must advanced by fools who lose no give them the alms of counsel (l'auchance of improving on the utter- mone de la direction)." Sing, little bird, of the wondrous bliss.

That thrilled through Mary, the Virgin are open to the suspicion that they

It may throw some light upon the pointed by the home government, because he is not a man of title. The appointee, a Mr. Scudall, is said

settled gentleman left Hyacinthe on how sorry he was that he had ever left the Catholic Church. The door candle always shines in the window.

THEY did not die out with the Mothem for their hypocrisy and hardmunity is without them, with their their merciless virtues. They are still searching for the mote in their brothers' eye, and forgetting the beam in their own; still entertaining Heaven with the list of their good deeds; and still, at the sight of human frailty, giving thanks that they are not as other men. And meantime, many an humble sinner repents, and goes onward justified; while they, secure in their own conceit, are drifting tarther and farther away from Heaven's gate, through which none but the meek and mercitul can enter.

Well for the Pharisee, if he learn while there is yet time to make the knowledge profitable, that he is of the same clay as the rest of mankind. Only through sore temptation -nay, sometimes, it would seem, only through defeat-can he be brought to distrust of self and compassion for the weakness of his fellowmortals.

Baltimore Mirror.

verance with which my wife and I turn in his grave if such an accusarecited the prayers of the Holy tion were made over his tomb. He goods suitable for cleridinary reasons, have they been in the Church of Santa Croce in

> efficacious," said he, "if you are in well as yourselves, you must not let advanced by fools who lose no chance of improving on the utterance of improving on the utterance of demagogues. The list of mode and direction)." According to Mass and confession has all his somulis sention. The many how goes to Mass and confession has all his somulis sention. The many how goes to Mass and confession has all his somulis sention. The many how goes to Mass and confession has all his somulis sention. The many how goes to Mass and confession has all his somulis sention. The many how goes to Mass and confession has all his somulis sention. The many how goes to Mass and confession has all his somulis sention. The many how goes to Mass and confession has all his somulis sention. The many how goes to Mass and confession has all his somulis sention. The "liberal" Catholic is "all things to Mass and confession has all his somulis sention. The "liberal" Catholic is "all things to Mass and confession has all his somulis sention. The "liberal" Catholic is "all things to Mass and confession has all his somulis sention. The "liberal" Catholic is "all things to Mass and confession has all his somulis sention. The many how goes to Mass and confession has all his somulis sention. The many how goes to Mass and confession has all his somulis sention. The many how goes to Mass and confession has all his somulis sention. The mode of modern them all wis price of many to make the modern them in sick the dottor attend to them in sick hes beginned in the modern them in sick hes well as their pocket, at the use of the society should be a their mind and heart, as well as their procket, at the use of their mind and heart, as well as t

or perhaps rather the eye of the readers of Newspapers. Against ciple of the three black crows story. It is bad enough to have a country and the English colonists in South minutes instruction, at an early mass on Sunday. So far as opporrefused to accept a governor aptunity of teaching goes, all the advantage is on the side of the devil. It would seem to us therefore, the commonest kind of prudence, to try to be every way competent, but the colonists wanted a live nobleman, field in which he has so unquestioned a moment of enthusiasm, to start a journalistic rowboat a few miles above the rapids, and bid the oarsman strike for the great lakes of prosperity and influence. They may have the skill of Maury and the enterprising genius of Columbus, but without a little steam, and some relays of hands, and something in the locker, the single unaided boatmen of such enterprises are foundering every day, from Boston to Oregon. It need not be so. Free trade is admirable in theory, perfect, per-haps, but in practice, a little protecsaic dispensation. They are far tion and nurturing has to be tried, more numerous to-day than in the where struggling industries are to be olden time, when Christ denounced fostered. So with the industry of Catholic literature. It has been, ness of heart. No Christian com. after all, a hardy and vigorous plant in America; if it had not been, it osteniatious prayers and alms, and could scarcely have survived against all its odds. But what is a might be a great tree, filling all the land, if its Catholicizing power was really appreciated by those who might use it best. We are glad to perceive that bishops and clergy everywhere are becoming fully alive to the vast aid which their teaching can receive from the use of the print-

> The Holy Father has sent a precious canneo and beautiful letter to the lady who at the recent Teachers' Congress in who at the recent reachers congress that Milan had the courage to protest against an atheistical speech delivered by Baccelli, the Minister of Education, and to maintain the necessity of religious instruction in the schools. The lady's name is An-giola Casaro; she is a teacher in the public schools of Milan.

Windhorst said recently in the German Windhorst said recently in the German Reichstag. "The entire sixteen millions of German Catholics will hang together in a solid and unbroken phalanx, until they have secured at last their just demand, freedom for their Church. In any case such a serried phalanx is strong enough to market a practice resistance. It is a to mantain a passive resistance. It is a "I owe," said a gray-haired man, our separated brethren make so surrounded by a happy family on much use of Galileo that one would fall."

#### OUR ENEMIES.

was nothing of the sort, and would turn in his grave if such an accusation were made over his tomb. He died a good Catholic and is buried in the Church of Santa Croce in Florence.

When Frederic Ozanam and his seven companions met to organize the first conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, they heard these words of wisdom from the mouth of M. Bailly, the Mentor who presided over their deliberations. "If you intend the work to be really efficacious," said he, "if you are in the said turn and contains and contains the said to make his voice heard, or his influence felt, on any question affecting his co-religionists.

"The greatest enemies of the Church are not Protestants, but "liberal and enlightened" Catholics, who, if they have any religion at all, use it only to advance their temporal interests. These are the men who shelp our enemies to outrage the Catholic conscience. Let us take a specimen of the genus. There is the professedly political Catholic. If he gets into a high office on the shoulders of the Pourch are not Protestants, but "liberal and enlightened" Catholics, who, if they have any religion at all, use it only to advance their temporal interests. These are the men who shelp our enemies to outrage the Catholic conscience. Let us take a specimen of the genus. There is the professedly political Catholic. If he gets into a high office on the shoulders of the Pourch are not Protestants, but "liberal and enlightened" Catholics, who, if they have any religion at all, use it only to advance their temporal interests. These are the men who shelp our enemies to outrage the Catholic conscience. Let us take a specimen of the genus. There is the professedly political Catholic. If he gets into a high office on the shoulders of the Pourch are not Protestants, but "liberal and enlightened" Catholics, who, if they have any religion at all, use it only to advance their temporal interests. These are the men who shelp our enemies to outrage the Catholic conscience. Let us take a specimen of the genus, the c

felt, on any question affecting his co-religionists.

The political Catholic is a character whom we would gladly treat with the silence of contempt; did not his "affecting" religion mislead many worthy people who place too much reliance on him. If the political Catholic is a "liberal," as he generally is, he pities the "superstitions" of the practical Catholic. The man who goes to Mass and confession has all his sommisseration.

Depart from me, ye cured, into ever-

lasting fire."

If the "liberal" Catholic be a Freemason If the "liberal" Catholic be a Freemason—which is very frequently the case—he defies the authority of the Charch, and the Church in her turn treats him as a rebel. When it comes to that, his degradation is complete. As a mason, he would deprive the Church of all authority over him. He knows that the society of which he is a member has been over and over paper-selling purposes. A case in point out of many that might be sited. The other morning a certain news association exculated a report to the effect that three policemen had been fired at in Limerick. The had been fired at in Limerick. The actual occurrence turned out to be that one stone had been thrown at three policemen. Of course, the news organisation, although informed of the real extent of this particular Irish outrage, took no steps to remove the bad impression which the manufactured atrocity was cal-

# sworn enemy of the Church of God, the ally of Saton, and a monster far more to be dreaded, detested, and avoided than even the heretic or the infidel.

Mr. John Dromgole of this city sang at the concert given by the St. Vincent de Paul Society of Stratford on Monday

Melanethon's Advice to his Dying

We are glad to notice our esteemed friend John M. O'Meara, of the firm of O'Meara Bros., is able to be about again, having been confined to the house for some time through illness.

On Thursday of last week as Mr. James Lackey was engaged in chopping wood on lot 7, Con. 6, West Nissouri he was instantly killed by a tree falling on

A young son of Mr. Greason, while playing around his father's planing mill on Simoe Street happened to touch the belt on the driving shaft and was carried around the pulley and thrown on the fly wheel. When picked up it was found that his skull was broken in five different places and the doctor removed about two square inches of the skull. But little hope is entertained of his recovery.

The St. Patrick's Benevolent Society lin; Librarian, Bro. Edward Ryan; Trus-tees, Bros. M. Mulrooney, Mathew Minogue and A. McDonald; Tyler, Bro.

#### REDEMTORIST MISSION IN BRUCE.

To the Editor of the RECORD.

Dear Sir,—I have no doubt you will be pleased to learn that the cause of the Gospel has recently been stimulated into renewed life and activity in this part of the country, by a visit from the Redemptorist Fathers Miller and McInerny, of Toronto, Last year Fathers Miller and torist Fathers Miller and McInerny, of Toronto. Last year Fathers Miller and McCormac gave a mission in this parish, which stirred up all the people to a remarkable extent, and brought back many who had practically lived outside of the Church for years. The renewal of the Mission this year has been equally successful. Nearly four hundred people partook of Holy Communion during the week, amongst the number being several adults who approached the Holy Sacrament for the first time. For a number of years the first time. For a number of years after the first settlement of this County our people were greatly scattered, and insufficiently provided with facilities for the active exercise of their religion. Naturally this condition of existence resulted in a serious deadening of Faith with many, and in actual loss to church in not a few instances. But of lating in the condition of the condition not a few instances. But of late years great changes have taken place. His Lord-ship Bishop Crinnon established numerous ship Bishop Crimon established numerous Parishes throughout the County, and sent Priests to live amongst the people whenever there seemed even a slender prospect of their maintenance. And happily they have all succeeded. And now there are not many Counties in the Province where the spiritual and temporal welfate of the Church prosper more abundantly than in Bruce. In the southern portion of the County, comprising the Electoral Division of South Bruce, we have a church, convent, and priest's house, at Walkerton; a church and house in Carlsruhe; a church and house in Carlsruhe; a church fin North Branch; a school and house in County, and the proped for its first members and their proped for its first members and their a church and house in Carlsruhe; a church in North Brand,; a school and house in Chepstow; a church and school in Mildmay; a church and house, and convent in Diemerton; a church and house in Teeswater; a church in Holyrood; and a church and house in Riversdale. Nearly all these buildings are new, and some of them are of a superior style of architecture. Seven Priests and physicapp or Seven Priests and nineteen or twenty school sisters of Notre Dame minister to the spiritual and educational needs of the people in the different Parishes named, people in the different rarishes halled, so that altogether we have good reason to feel that the cause of the church is mak-ing reasonably satisfactory progress in this Gounty. Our present Fastor, Father P. Lennon, who is a most zealous laborer in the vineyard of his Master, recently invited the Redemptorist Fathers from Toronto to a renewal of their last year's. Mission in Walkerton, with the most beneficial results as the control of the co

ficial results to the people. Father Miller and McInerny seem blessed by Provi-

tadies, Miss Halford and Miss Costigan, the prize, a fine cake, falling to the former lady. Altogether the Reverend Father Molphy is to be congratulated on the suc-cess of this first entertainment.

Melancthon, the pet pupil of the apostate monk, Martin Luther, writes the venerable and accomplished editor of the Catholic Telegraph, prevailed upon his poor mother to forsake the Church of her Baptism and follow him into heresy. On her death-bed she soleranly appealed to him to tell her the truth. "My son," said the distracted woman, "By thy urgency I have abandoned the Catholic Church, and followed the new religion. I am about to have abandoned the Catholic Church, and followed the new religion. I am about to appear before my God, and I abjure thee by that living God, tell me, and keep not the truth from me, in what faith must I die?" The wretched son bowed his head; in a deadly struggle between the control of the c in a deadly struggle between pride, pre-judice and principle, he raised it to answer:
"Mother! the Protestant doctrine is the easiest, but the Catholic is the surest." (Audin, "Life of Luther," vol. iii, p. 268.)

To those at least who remember the in-The St. Patrick's Benevolent Society of this city met on Wednesday evening of last week and elected the following officers for the ensuing years. Provided the following officers ment of the Catholic Hierarchy in Englast week and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—President, Bro. Chris. Hevey; ist Vice-do, Bro. Thomas Morkin; 2nd Vice-do; Bro. James Thompson; Recording Secretary, Bro. Thos. Gould; Financial do, Bro. Archibald McNeil; Treasurer, Bro. Wm. McKettrick; Marshall, Bro. Michael Laughin; Libraria, Bro. Edward Bro. Michael Laughin; Libraria, Bro. Michael Lau ning and Newman, on the occasion of Royal receptions in England. The announcement only shows how time works wonders.-Cork Herald.

## NO. 170

ONE CHURCH.

A correspondent, who, we suppose, is not a Catholic, sends us this letter:

LOUISA COURT HOUSE, VA.,

January 2, 1882.

Messrs. Editors—I attended a Methodist meeting yesterday. After the sermon the circuit reader distributed a tract styled, "The Doctrine of Grace and the Ten Points of Church Economy as Held in the Methodist Episcopal Church—By J. H. Vincent, D. D.

I will call your attention to one paragraph of the tract—perhaps you may not have seen it—viz., "The Holy Catholic Church has many outward branches or denominations. One branch is the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was organized in 1784, and is in harmony with the Apostolic Church." Did you know that before, and is it generally known by Cath-

olics ?

I had an idea that the Roman Catholic was the only true Catholic Church, but if the Methodist, Baptist, Campbellite, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Lutheran, etc., are all branches and in harmony with the Apostolic Church, there is no need of going to Rome, is there? This is new light, of which I would like to hear more from the Rom at Catholic standpoint.

384 or 1784.

Christ founded one Church, and He prayed for its first members and their future disciples "that they all may be one, as Thou, Father, in Me, and I in Thee, that they also may be one in Us: that the world-may believe that. Thou hast sent that they also may be one in Us: that the worldamay believe that Thou hast sent Me." He would have prayed in vain, If Dr. Vincent's theory of denominations were correct, as it is not, for those denominations are not one, but many and conflicting; and their opposite and clashing doctrines catch the eye and excite the derision of the very pagans, who in Asia and Africa tell the propagators of an unsettled, multitudinous and hydra-headed Christianity, so-called, to return home and

settled, multitudinous and hydra-headed Christianity, so-called, to return home and "pool their issues," before starting out to muddle the brains of poor heathens with cries of "Lord, here," and "Lord, there." The "Methodist Episcopal Church" is no branch of the Holy Catholic Church. The Holy Catholic Church stretches out its arms to inclose its members in every part of the world. Its innumerable congregations may be said to be its branches, but they are all one, as Christ prayed they would be, in the faith they hold, and they are all joined to the See of Peter, the centre from which radiates the truth, the trunk, from which radiates the truth, the trunk with its root in Christ, from which rises the sap of sanctifying grace.

There is but one Church of Christ, and

outside of it there is no salvation. -Balti more Mirror.

#### Beecher on England.

Mr. Beecher's discourse on Christmas Mr. Beecher's discourse on Christmas day was on what he called Christ's ordination sernon. Picturing Christ in the synagogue reading and teaching, the preacher said: "He taught us there that God is on the side of those who are introuble. He is with the poor and lowly, for among these classes there is the firm. for among these classes there is the firm-est belief in God. Skepticism is only found among the prosperous and wealthy. Christ in his ordination sermon declared that religion sought out the captive, the broken-hearted, and the oppressed. If the broken-hearted, and the oppressed. If the needless sufferings which man endures from man were taken together the sight would make one almost believe that there was no God."

In speaking of the oppressions of theo-logies, he said: "It appears as if hell had framed the theologies, for if the devil had supervised the writing of them they could not have been better suited to his desires not have been better suited to his desires and purposes." When he spoke of oppres-sions by nations, he said: "England's hands clutch the tightest, and she robs everywhere in the name of homesime. in the name of humanity. Her reach goes far out. But if in the name of humanity she would now release her hold of a despoiled nation Gladstone's name would be written high up near the name of

The recent appointment of the Rev. Father Coleridge, brother of the Lord Chief Justice of the English Common Pleas, as rector of the Linguish Common Pleas, as rector of the Jesuit Church in Farm Street, London, has brought to mind how a large number of priests in England were formerly dergymen of the Established Church. Father Coleridge himself was for many years a Fellow of Balliol, and had received deacon's orders before "going over to Rome." At the Brompton Oratory, out of eighteen priests twelve were at one time of life either elergymen or prominent laymen of the Establishment; and of the twenty-one Oblates of St. Charles, in Bayswater, more than half were at one time Protes-

The new chapel at the House of Providence, Toronto was dedicated on Friday, the occasion being the Festival of the Epiphany. At half-past ten the ceremony was commenced by the blessing of the chapel by Archbishop Lynch, assisted the chapel by Archbishop Lynch, assisted by Bishops O'Mahony and Cleary, Bishop O'Mahony then celebrated High Mass, assisted by Fathers field and Lyn-net. A short sermon was then delivered by the Archbishop. The service was well attended. The building is of the French gothic style of architecture, and is eighty-live feet long and forty-five feet wide. It is divided into nave, chancel, and side

#### Opportunity.

This I saw once, or dreamed it in a dream A child had strayed from out the palace go Far up a meadow slope, led on and on By butterflies, or floating thistle down, Till now he played close on a precipice. And stretched to reach the rolling globes

sailed out across the dizzy go A laggard saw him from the distant road, And thought, 'No use for me to go-too late Had I but seen him e'er he reached the verge, or i'fit had been yesterday — just there i stood, and flew my goshawk: 'tis too late,' He twirled his scarf, sighed, hummed a fool ish tune,
And turned, pitying himself without a shaper.

chance
For great emprise, and idled on his way.
A whole hour passed: the daughter of the

king saw the boy, still at his play suddenly saw the boy, still at his play (For every blue-eyed flower had smiled its best.

And beckoned nodding to him, to hold him And flew and saved him, clasped upon her

And this I saw, or dreamed it in a dream:
There spread a cloud of dust along a plain:
And underneath the cloud, or in it, raged
A furious battle, and men yelled, and swords
Shocked upon swords and shields. A prince's
banner
Wayered, then staggered backward hemmed

by foes A craven hung along the battle edge. And thought, "Had I a sword of keener steel-That blue blade that the king's son bearsbut this Blunt thing-!" he snapt and flung it from his hand

And cowering crept away and left the field Then came the king's son wounded, sore hestead, And weaponless, and saw the broken sword, And ran and snatched it and with battle-

shout, Lifted afresh he hewed his enemy down And saved a great cause that heroic day —The Califor.

## A WOMAN OF CULTURE.

CHAPTER IV.

WEAVING THE WEB. An elegant building on a principal stree bore on one of its doors the name and profession of Dr. Killany. The first door was devoted to the mysteries of commercial life. The second contained in its cial life. The second contained in its area the private office, consulting-room, and waiting-room of the city's most fashionable physician. Dr. Killany was a man of refined and luxurious tastes. offices were furnished in the richest and most tasteful manner, and it was the daily delight of the doctor's patients to spend some time among his bric-a-brac collections and enjoy the charms of his witty, sparkling, and cultured conversation. Such calls might be supposed to intrude slightly on the professional duties. Perhaps they did, but they did not diminish the professional income. Time and personal ad vaptage were not thrown away valueless on the whims of rich patients, and it was noticed that they who came oftenest and remained longest paid the heaviest bills

The library or private office for the most held the doctor's presence. A bell from the outer rooms summoned him to the apartment for consultation. Mr. Quip manipulated the bell, and very ofter whim or need or occasion suggested, the patients as well. The waiting room was his domain. A pretty table and some shelves in a corner held his papers and books—for Mr. Quip aspired to profes-sional honors. He had the slang of the medical department to the highest perfection; and it was one point in his favor that through a close study of his excellent model, the doctor, he had acquired the professional polish and affectations. He was fond of exercising his newly-acquired every safe and convenient powers on every safe and convened object. To the uninitiated the ordeal o an interview with Mr. Onin was not the

cian, his master.

At the earlist office-hour of the morn ing after his adventures with Sir Stanley and his thoughts were dwelling on more important things than the little check he had received that evening. Perched on clock-like machine strikes ten when you the arm of a chair, his legs turned and twisted for support about every conven-ient projection, his eyes blinking and winking with cat-like regularity, Mr. Quip read, pondered, and gave an utterance to the thoughts that were surging within him. There was no louder motion on that floor than the winking of his eyes. The soft carpets, carefully-hinged doors, and ovements of doctor and servants precluded the necessity of noise. Voices never penetrated through the walls. Even the tinkle of the library-bell which Mr.

nheard by outside ears.

While the student was reading and pon dering there came a sharp, imperative, and boisterous knock at the door. He was not so deep in his book as not to hear it, a due regard for the matter before him, and a proper understanding of his position as servant to the first phy sician of the city, he concluded to let the lines more, and was putting away his book and disengaging his legs from their various ent nglements when the vi itor uncoremoniously entered and saved him the trouble of leaving his seat. The newcomer was an acquaintance, a man about thirty years of age, smart, well dressed, and familiar. There was a world of anger in his eye as it rested on Mr. Quip, to whom it was pleas ng, on taking note of the mood of his friend, to get angry too, and to ad-diess the stranger in terms of vigorous re-

Quip managed was silvery enough to be

proach.
"Juniper," said he with dignified utterance, "you have been visiting this institu-tion long enough to know that the strictest etiquette is observed in the waiting

om even."
"Inside or outside?" snapped Juniper in "Inside or outside?" snapped Juniper in tones so loud that Mr. Quip put his hands to his ears in agony. "Stuff?" continued the gentleman scornfully. "D'ye think, my hawk, that I'm to stand on such observances? No, no; I leave that to those who get something in return for the money you squeez out of 'em, sir."

Mr. Quip took away his hands from his ears and laughed softly.

"Unremed Juniper: I shall borrow five

me from doing Dr. Killany would not hesitate to do should you disturb him by

ons, and roared so loud that the windows

shook.

Kick me out of doors, I suppose? I shouldn't like him to get his claws on me, if they are anything like yours." Mr. Quip laughed uneasily and made te in his diary.

"This won't do, Jumper. You are hy-"Ins won't do, Jumper. You are not ing too high. Wittiesms from men of your kind spring only from good feeding. Your pulse is going at a fearful rate. You must come down to a potato-diet, and take fresh air on the street-corners daily

about this hour."
about this hour."
"Not an inch do I budge on any consid"in" said Juniper. "Besides, I have eration," said Juniper. "Besides, I have news for you. Having spent my money on the hungry medical crowd—"

"Thirsty, you mean," Quip interrupted.
"And being obliged to go to work, I have got a position in the asylum, taking care of madmen, at fifty dollars a month.

How is that for good fortune?
"Not bad—for you," answered the other, with a critical glance at the lusty limbs and swelling muscles of his friend. "You've found your vocation. Mind is not your department, but matter is. At least you save yourself from digging. And so our little circle will lose one of its best members, and we shall never more have the pleasure of feasting at your expense. How did you turn out so lucky?"

"Stated my case, to an old chap who knew my father years ago. McDonell, the importer, got me the place."
"Quite a distinguished patron. He didn't land you want and the place." "Quite a distinguished didn't lend you any cash?

"No; perhaps I would not have taken it if he had." "I wouldn't have tempted you with

offers had I been in his place. I'm not overflowing with cash, and I was hoping that you could have favored me in that

lars now, Quip; and I swear I'll have it out of you in hard cash or in broken bones."
"Don't get excited," said Quip, jumping suddenly to his feet. "Now, if you want to see some fun, and behold the result of a speculation in milk and water,

step behind that door. There's a youth just entered the hall below. He is comng up the stairs. He is here. Go. Quip had waked into sudden animation at sight of his legitimate prey, an innocent rustic who was walking up to his fate with a courage born of ignorance and desperation. He was coming to con most renowned physician of the

Mr. Quip met him at the door and led him in silence to a seat.
"You have come to consult Dr. Killany, suppose.

s, sir," blushing and frightened. "A preliminary examination is necessary before you can be admitted. Fifty cents

The money was hastily and willingly

"Do not be alarmed at any of my movements. I shall first ascertain the rate of your pulse."

With great deliberation and impres

ness he attached a wire to a clock on the mantel and twisted the other end about

He kept with thumb and finger to the reserved and distinguished physi- a tight hold of the youth's nose, where he asserted the jugular vein to be, and he counted with professional emphasis and

are done I consider you in no danger. This last movement was scarcely com-pleted when the clock struck ten. Mr. Quip sat down before his patient with a bantering smile on his hatchet-face.

"A healthier boy than you, sir, it has rarely been my lot to meet. You have been deluding yourself. The test I have applied is infallible, but if you wish to be fully satisfied you shall hear the doctor's own opinion." He pulled the bell-cord and flung open the folding doors to the consulting-room. Before they closed on the youth an effective view of the cian entering from the library beyond was given to those without. It was threatening and awe inspiring, and never failed to produce a deep impression on behold-

Mr. Juniper came out from his hidingplace with a countenance purpled and eyes tear-wet from restrained laughing. "What a bit of freshness!" said he. "I "What a bit of freshness!" said he. haven't seen the like since I came from the country first. "After all, Quip, you must net a pretty income from your posi-

tion here. tion here."
"Not a cent," said Quip. "Do you think me dishonest enough to retain money so obtained? My position would be soon lost if I indulged in that work

Mr. Juniper winked at these disinterested words and took his departure.

"Call up some time and see me," he said in going. "I know the penitentiary is more in your line, but the asylu m doen't want interest."

"Not while it is conducted by lunacy, Juniper, of which you are the essence.

Good-morning."

Shortly after the call bell rang. Mr. Quip hastily threw upon the folding-doors, and a second impression was witness d-the distinguished doctor bowing his patient

"Ver good, Juniper; I shall borrow five elegance, richness, and taste. its colors were of the soberest hue, and it was furaVer good, Juniper; I shall borrow five dellars from you on the head of that, or tell it as my own at the club. But I beg alcoves and stained glass windows. Here at the same time. My father complains stood a cabinet of bric a-brac; from out a of indisposition. Though not actually ill, of you to lower your tone in speaking. Stood a cabinet of bric a-brac; from out a bring bright what my deep regard for you prevents half-curtained niche peeped cunningly a he looks haggard enough to suit an ill-me from doing Dr. Killany would not marble Cupid; where a soft twinght him. Killany would not | marble Cupid; where a soft twilight hue | wisher." ingered all day upon the wall hung a gen in painting. It might have been a room looked at her keenly. Her gaze was

Juniper thereupon went into convul- in an old castle, with its archel oak ceil- turned from him. She was watching the ing, its waxed floor, its curious shapes of furniture, and its strange design. The doctor, sitting at his deck in a costume of sober black, the subdued light from the sober black, the subdued light from the windows falling on his pale, intellectual face, hiding all its lines of wickedness and intensifying its dark beauty, looked the very spirit of the place. His head was resting on his hand, and his brows were knitted in deep thought. Like his servant, he gave occasional utterance to his impatient and surly meditations. His interpretary the receding a flavroon had terview on the preceding afternoon had been a satisfactory one, but its success had only opened up new avenues and new necessities of intrigue to his scheming brain. Intrigue was his element, but he could grow impatient over it nevertheless. He was a Bohemian, a mere adventurer, needy but talented, with a constitutional distaste for work and a strong desire of rising to wealth and station at a single bound. He hoped to do this through Nano McDonell. The first step had been taken McDonell. The first step had been taken, and he was now considering the difficulties

which still stood in his way.

They were two: the impossibility of winning Nano's love and the intended To obtain Nano as a wife and retain the dowry intact were the present objects of his scheming. He felt that it was impossi-ble to attach Miss McDonell to him by any ties of affection. With her keen percep-tion of character she had read him, in the first days of their acquaintance, through and through. She would stoop to unite herself to such a man as he only when her own baseness might equal his. Interest was the only bond which could unite them. She loved power and wealth to a morbid extent, and dreaded obscurity and poverty more than death. To retain so much good he felt positive that she would not, if cunningly worked upon, stop at the doing of much evil. The knowledge of her father's sin and of his present intentions might cause at first a revulsion of feeling. Her high position, her reputation for virtue, her intellectual pride might urge her at first to reject imperatively any idea of holding a property which was not her own. Such scruples would be got rid of by vivid pictures of consequences; the heirs-at-law would be shown to be dead, which would send the property into the coffers; and the necessecluding her father from the sity of sectuaing ner rather world in order to prevent unpleasant family scenes would soon make itself absolute. By degrees growing familiar with evil she would not only consent to his measures, but propose and take measures of her own to prevent the loss of that so dearly loved. to prevent the loss of the would be the powerful, indispensable adviser, and such a position offered many opportunities. The tion offered many opportunities. The idea of holding the position brought up a train of pleasing images to the doctor's mind. His frowns vanished and he walked through the room for a few minutes, his face smiling, in full enjoyment of the an-

ticipations of the future.

The second difficulty was the more easily arranged, since it depended solely on overcoming the first. One fact was on overcoming the first. uppermost in Killany's mind-restitution. The glimpse of hls changing dispositions which Mr. McDonell had unwisely afforded "Remain perfectly still. There is no him alarmed him more than can be con ceived. It was an unexpected feature in belied his words, and the patient trembled with agony. There was a silence for some minutes. Mr. Quip was waiting for the hour of ten, when the striking of the clock would add to the solemning of the solemning of the clock would add to the solemn surrender of the scheme which it was in-tended to assist. He could be made idiotic, but to this Nano would never consent, little as she cared for the parent professional comments its fancied pulsa- never given her ten words of fatherly mg after his adventures with Sir Stabley professional comments its lancied pulsalancied pulsathe indignant baronet. A placid look rested there instead, as if he were at peace with himself and all the world besides and eater? I thought as much. One—and principles to face necessity, however, and healing an more two—three—move your arm up and down ance she would reason wrong right upon the present occasion. It was done every day in matters where there was little at stake, and why not extend the application

of the rule? The doctor thought and said many other things, in the course of an hour, more or less connected with this subject. He was a man of caution, skilled in the weaknesses and strengths of his own character, and rarely committed a blunder in that respect. Yet his habit of thinking aloud, respect. Yet his habit of thinking aloud, although it had never yet led him into actual danger, was imprudent. It was even dangerous, he would have said and felt, had he seen the position which for a long time Mr. Quip occupied at his door. That gentleman never lost an opportunity of using his ears, which had a great affec-tion and fitness for keyholes, and during the meditations of his master every in voluntary remark had entered through his greedy auricular organ, causing the strangest imaginable contortions of his strangest However, the remarks were dis face. jointed, being uttered at long intervals,

and Mr. Quip was no wiser in the end.

The sound of footsteps on the stairs drew Mr. Quip from his pleasant occupa-tion. He hastened into the waiting room, and was at the door in time to Miss McDonell, who entered with the air of one not a stranger to the surrou dings. Indeed, she had often been there before, and, as a distant relative of the physician, was privileged with admission int sacred precincts of the library. theatrical proceedings were omitted in her case. Mr. Quip, with solemn bows and an official expression, led her to the door of the penetralia, threw it open with profound salaam, and announced Miss McDonell Killany for a moment looked auxious and annoyed, but he came for-ward smilingly to take her hand and lead her to a seat, expressing his delight at the honor of her presence, and saying many civil and ordinary things in a most warm and devoted and extraordinary fashion. She received them languidly as a matter

of course.
"You are to dine with us to-day," she "I hope you have not forgotten "It would be impossible to forget it,

light falling through the closed windows, and no suspicion of having said a sharp

thing was in her manner.

"A passing fit," said he, with an inward wish that it were something more. "Professional and business men are subject to it. In your father's case I have the causes off by heart.'

watched her still to see if she observed a double meaning in his words, but she only said, "Indeed!" and was

silent.
"Do you know," he continued, "that
Parepa-Rosa will be at the Royal this
week? I thought you would wish to hear her, and I engaged a box for one evening. May I count on the honor of your prence?"
"Oh! certainly," said she, rousing her.
"Oh! certainly," said she, rousing her.

self into something like animation. very kind of you! And Parepa is to be here with her heavenly voice and her cheery face! It is so rare for a good singer to come to Toronto that this will be memorable event."

He was about to make some reply when the silver bell at his hand gave

"A patient or a visitor," he said. "Will you excuse me for a short time?"
"I am going myself." And she accom

to have you call in time to see my father Let me thank you again for your kind ness in inviting me to the opera.'

"Do not speak of it."

He opened the door at the same moment when from the waiting-room Mr. Quip ushered in Dr. Fullerton, and the three met face to face in the centre of the room. The blue eyes of Fullerton looked con-scious, Killany was plainly annoyed, but Miss McDonell was innocence itself with regard to both gentlemen. She saw a fair-haired, graceful man in the perspective, and, not having the honor of his ac-quaintance, ignored him. Killany, how-ever, understanding her deep affection for Olivia and her often expressed desire to know the brother of her friend, felt that it would not be wise, his own wishes to the contrary, to anger Nano by allowing to pass this legitimate opportunity of making them acquainted.

"I may presume enough in the present may presume enough in the present instance," he said to Nano in his celin, polished tones, at the same time extending his hand to Dr. Fullerton, "to introduce to you my new assistant and the brother of Miss Olivia—Miss McDonell, Dr. Ful-

The faces of the pair exhibited for moment the faintest expressions of sur-prise. They were of course surprised, Miss Nano at her own near-sightedness, and Harry at the unexpectedness of the introduction. They bowed and said a few common lace things, and then, under guard of Killany, she continued on her

Way to the carriage.
When the doctor returned he took his assistant to an apartment opening off the consulting-room in the same manner as his own, and gave it over to his special use. It was fitted up in good imitations of the library, being neat and tasteful, but inexpensive in the decoration and furni-

articles of our partnership," said Fe, "there will be no need to review the thing to-day. This is your domain. Mr. Quip is at your service in the matter of messages and the like, excepting outside of office-hours. How did you take in the appearance of our city belle, Miss McDonell?"

"She is beautiful," said Harry, with

feigned indifference, but his heart was

easier feelings.

Harry did not think it necessary to tell the Church, and of the directions a TO BE CONTINUE

#### THE ROSARY.

#### The Graces Received by Families Who Members Recite it Together.

Reciting the Rosary is a very efficacious means of obtaining the best graces of heaven. The efficaciousness is all the greater when the recital is in the church or the family. When do we find more that the family is a consequence of the church or the family. peace and charity than where the Rosary is in honor? What blessings Mary pours forth on the families in which there is the pious custom of reciting the Rosary daily. Here is an instance, to show how the spirit of a parish has been entirely renewed by a holy priest by means of the devotion of the Rosary. M. Vianney, the Cure of Ars, who died in 1859, in the sweet odor of sanctity, found his parish in a pitiful state. The practice of virtue was extremely low, and most of the people minded nothing about their salvation. The young people were giddy, thinking of nothing but the pleasures of the earth, and giving themselves up passionately to them. Many and many a time the poor pastor shed bitter tears over this flock of whom he had charge. And yet, notwithstanding his tears and fervent prayers, the unction of his words did not succeed in bringing back to the fold his stray sheep. What did he do? The love and the great confidence he had in the Blessed Virgi inspired him with the resolution to establish in his church the Confraternity of the Rosary. It was no easy thing to find associates in that village. But he was not intimidated by diffi-culties; he began to have the beads recited aloud every evening. At first there were only two persons who joined in the pious exercise, but afterwards the numbers went on increasing daily. How delighted the pastor was when, at the close of the day, he saw numerous groups of well behaved people making their way towards Mary's sanctuary. Then, joining their voices with that of the good priest, they affec tionately saluted her who supported them in their troubles and severest labour One thing, however, was still wanting to complete the happiness of the holy Cure —there were so few young people taking part in saying the beads. One evening part in saying the beads. One evening many of them were staying behind in the church after Vespers for the purpose of going to confession. M. Vianney, noticing this, addressed them these words:
"My caldren, I invite you to join me in accept the beads in order that the saying the beads, in order that the Biessed Virgin may obtain for you the

grace to make a good confession." He began immediately; all joined him, and Mary from heaven above blessed them, for they were touched and converted. One of them declared, some time after, soul a calm and a hoppiness such as she had never before experienced amidst the whirl of worldly pleasures. Henceforth she never passed a day without paying a tribute of love to the Queen of Heaven and she became a model of virtue and piety. This was the first conquest made by the Cure d'Ars through the Rosary. Wonderful changes were sensibly effected, and before long the good pastor had the consolation to see all his children return to a good course. Their endeavor was to make him forget, by their zeal and assiduity, the bitterness they had caused him by their way wardness. From that time the young people renounced worldly feasts, and were regular in approaching the sacraments.

#### INSUBORDINATION AMONG CATHO-LICS.

In a recent discourse Bishop Vaughan, of Salford, England, sketched the characteristic spirit of the present age as fol-

lows:

"The sin of the age," he says, "is pride, rebellion, the rejection of all authority. I will not serve, I will not submit to restraint at home; I will not submit to the priest, to the State, to the Church or the faith. I will bow my will and my intellect before no authority, I am sufficient for myself. I will do my will, and go my own way. . . . . This is

and go my own way. . . . This is the spirit of revolution and the revolution is rife not merely in States and Governments, but first of all in individuals and After showing how this spirit pervades

the world and produces utter confusion of opinion and antagonism of action respecting religion, morality, and the principles of social and political order, the Right Rev. Bishop pointedly says:
"But the spirit of pride and insubordination insinuates itself among Catholics

also. Critici-m of parents and of superi-ors, disrespect, wilfulness and disobedience are its manifestations."

How well these remarks apply to this country it is scarcely necessary to point out. Reverence and obedience to par-ents, in the sense in which they were formerly understood and in the sense in which the Sacred Scriptures and the Church inculcate them, have become almost unknown virtues. When currently referred to as practiced by former generations, it is as to old-rashioned customs which were very good perhaps for the times in which they prevailed, but which have no binding force upon the present

enlightened age.

The precedity, the self-sufficiency and insubordination of the rising generation have become so pronounced that they have caused the creation of a special phrase to express them-"Young America." Every one knows what it means erica." Every one knows what it means, though few reflect on the portentous pro-phecy of evil consequences which that

But the truth of Bishop Vaughan statement is by no means exhausted by its application to children. It applies as pointedly and directly to adults, and to Catholics as well as non-Catholics. There is not a town nor a parish where signs of the presence of this spirit and of its evil fruits are not plainly to be seen. It is shown in the scant and irreverent obedifluttering. "I have seen her before, and have heard of her often enough. Olivia ecclesiastical authority; in the reluctant gards her as divine." manner in which they submit to it, so far
The other laughed and went away with as they do submit; in their disposition to evade and make light of the precents of It would him that he dreamed of her at night and onell's viruneally at with her by day.

Junctions of priests and Bishops. It shows itself, too, in the disposition to criticise the priests; to sit in judgment upon their conduct and manner of managing paro chial affairs. If such persons were les self-opinionated and insubord nate, and were really ruled by the spirit of the Catholic religion which they profess, they would see and know that the priests are not amenable to them but to the Bishops who have been placed over them, and that in indulging this criticising fault-finding

Theoretically these persons usually ac knowledge the supreme power of the Sov-reign Pontiff to rule the Church, but they ignore the truth that the Bishops and the Priests in union with him and under him, share in that authority as the organs and delegated representatives through which that authority is exercised. In undertaking, therefore, to sit in judgment upon the clergy and the Bishops such persons ally themselves with the spirit of individualism, of pride, of personal opinion and of rebellion, which in the sixteenth century produced the schisms and sects of Protestantism, and which, now that Protestantism ha well-nigh run its destructive course, is openly manifesting its real character in rationalism and infidelity as regards religion, and in revolutionary radicalism as regards the most important and vital institutions of society.

Such Catholic, too, commonly acknowledge the infallibility of the Sovereign Pontiff in matters of "faith and morals." But in the exercise of their own private individual judgments they are switt to dis tinguish against that intallibility and to exclude it rig dly from all secular affairs They convenie tly overlook the fact that the domain of "lath and morals," or, in other words, the obligations of religion constantly and inseparably interlink themselves with all the secular concerns of life; that "faith and morals" have something to do with all human relations, with those which man holds to society to his feilow men individually, and to himself, as well as to God; and that the extent and way in which the truths of principles and rules of faith and the in the spirit of final reverence and submision, from the teachings of the Churca and produce theumatic pain. Price \$1.00 the directions and counsels of those who have been placed over us in the Church.

He and them, erted.

after, a her is she at the series and occurrenced by error and the spirit of self-opinion and insubordination.

True religious zeal and devotion, real humility and obedience are incompatible with this spirit, and sooner or later it works out its evil fruits in the lives of those who cherish it and in the bad examples they set to either.

amples they set to others.

It is, we believe, the greatest obstacle the Catholic religion has to encounter in this country. It is not external obstacles to the growth of the Church which most seriously retard her prosperity. It is those which her own lukewarm, self-opinionated, insubordinate members crethe un-Catholic, anti-Catholic spirit they cherish and the evil influence they exert.—Philadelphia Standard.

#### THE CATHOLIC RECORD

The following letters are samples of those which we are constantly receiving from our patrons. We do not wish to draw any comparison between the RECORD and other papers published in Canada claiming the support of Catholics. We merely allow the people to judge for themselves which is most worthy of support. From the way in which the paper has been received and supported or the past few years we hope soon to be able to enlarge and add new feature which will make it a still more welcome visitor to the homes of our people. We have not given premiums with the CATHOLIC RECORD. We do not find it necessary to sugar-coat it with cheap baubles in order to induce the people to subscribe. The paper has won its way into thousands of Catholic homes solely on its own merits. The following letters of Rt, Rev. Bishop of Halifax, and Rev. Father Carolan, to gether with the extracts given from letters we receive from day to day fully explains the cause of the great favor in which the RECORD is held by the Catholic people of the Dominion:

St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881. St. Mary's, Haliax, Nov. 1, 1881.

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

+ MICHAEL HANNAN,
Archbishop of Halifax.

HICHAEL HANNAN,
Archbishop of Halifax.
Bonavista, Newfoundland, Dec. 2, 1881.
Thomas Coffey, Esq. Dear Sir,—Enclosed please find post office order, the amount of two years' subscription to your excellent paper the Cattlette Record. Though the paper needs no word of commerdation from me, and though the case were otherwise, such a word would be of insignificant weight, yet I can hardly refrain from expressing how happy I am to observe that it continues to hold undisputed possesion of the high place it first so readily acquired in the ranks of respectable journalism. The good opinion formed of the Cayholle Record in the earlier days of its existence, has been greatly confirmed by a more intimate acquaintance with it throughout the intervening period of its successful progress and development. As it grows in years it seems to grow in usefulness and vigor. I have not seen one Issue of its which does not contain a large amount of most valuable information on matters of vital importance to Catholies. In fact, it brings to the domestic fireside in a condensed form, the news of the world, the teachings of the Catbolic pulpit, the lecture hall, and lessons of the Sunday school in Christian doctrine.

rine.

I heartily wish it the wide circulation it so ustly deserves.

eserves.

1 remain, dear sir, yours truly.
P. CAROLAN, Priest Rev. B. Casey, Almonte. You deserve all praise for labor and care in the selection of religious matter, as well as for articles on the rights and duties of governments and peoples, and on the necessity of making edu-cation more Christian.

Mr. Thos. Coffey. Sir.—I remit you two dollars and twenty-five cents for my sub-scription to the RECORD and HARP. The RECORD gains every number. I remain, yours truly. THOMAS SMYTH.

Sec. of State Office, Ottawa, Sept. l. 1881. Thos. Coffey, Esq. Dear sir, Enclosed find four dodars for that queen of papers, the UATHOLIC RECORD.

James W. Grace, Marshall, Mich. As a Catholic journal it is second to none.

Hugh Campbell, Exeter. No Catholic family should be without it. John J. Bedford, Guelph. We hail the RECORD with pleasure every week. Joseph Bellepirche, Windsor. Your journa is highly appreciated by all its readers. John Brennan, Eagle Lake, Wis. I feel happy every week when I receive your good Catholic paper.

Mrs. P. Jackson, Windsor. Enclosed please find four dollars, and continue sending the RECORD. It has become indispensable in my family.

family.

Wm. Chisholm, Saltford. Your paper is always most welcome and satisfactory.

Bernard McKenna, Billings Bridge. I consider it the best Catholic paper I have ever read.

"Prejudice Overcome."

by mail.

Day Kidney Pad Co., Buffalo, N. Y.:
Gentlemen—With all my prejudice against absorption, I must acknowledge that your Pad has done my boy incalculable good. I may add that I have tried physicians and remedies without benefit. With best wishes, A. GILBERT, Vanlue, O. The Day Kidney Pad cures kidney diseases, "bed-wetting," and all diseases of the urinary system. \$2, by druggists or

THE ELEMENTS OF BONE, BRAIN AND Muscle, are derived from the blood, which is the grand natural source of vital energy, the motor of the bodily organs.
When the circulation becomes impoverished in consequence of weak digestion and imperfect assimilation of the food, which shou d enrich it, every bodily func-tion flags and the system grows feeble and disordered. When the blood becomes impure either from the development of erited seeds of disease, its contamina tion by bile, or o her causes, serious mala-dies surely follow. A highly accredited remedy for these evils is NORTHROP & LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY AND DYS-PEPTIC CURE, which eradicates impurities of the blood and fertilizes it by promoting digestion and assimiliation. Moreover, this fine alterative and stomachic exerts a specific action upon the liver, healthfully stimulating that organ to a performance of its secretive duty when inactive, and expelling bile from the blood. It like wise possesses diaretic and depurent properties of a high order, rendering the kidneys active and healthy, and expelling from the system the acrid elements which produce themselves are produced. Sample Bottle, 10 cents. Ask for

Sea-Rest.

BY FATHER BYAN Far from "where the roses rest," Round the allar and the aisle, Which I loved of all, the best— I have come to rest awhile By the ever-restless sea— Will its waves give rest to me?

But it is so hard to part With my roses. Do they know (Who knows but each has a heart How it grieves my heart to go? Roses! will the restless sea Bring, as ye, a rest to me?

Ye were sweet and still and calm, Roses red and roses white:

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\$1.00 NORTH- Just a hundred feet away
Seaward, flows and ebbs the tide,
And the wavelets blue and gray
Moan, and white sails windward glido'er the ever restless sea
From me—far and peacefully.

And as many feet away
Landward, rise the moss-veiled trees,
And they wait, the while they sway
In the sad November breeze,
Echoes in the sighing sea
To me, near and mournfully.

And beside me sleep the dead In the consecrated ground; Blessed crosses o'er each head, O'er them all the requiem sound Chanted by the moaning sea, Echoed by each moss-veiled tree;

Roses! will you miss my face? Do you know that I have gone From your fair and restful place Far away where moveth on Night and day the restless sea? But I saw Eternity!

In your faces, Roses sweet! Ye were but the Virgin-veils, Hiding Him whose holy feet Walked the waves, whose very walls Bring to me from Gaillee, Rest across the restless sea. And who knows?-mayhap some From His footstep long ago, With the blessing which he gave After ages' ebb and flow, Cometh in from yonder sea. With a blessing sweet for me-

Just last night I watched the Deep, And it shone as shines a shrine— (Vigils such I often keep) And the stars did sweetly shine O'er the Altar of the sea; So they shone in Galilee.

Roses round the shrine and aisle Which of all I loved the best, I have gone to rest awhile Where the wavelets never rest-ye are dearer far to me Than the ever restless sea.

#### "ENLIGHTENED" PROTESTANTISM.

There is no ignorance so dense as that of "enlightened" Americans. It has been said, with much truth, that, until the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876 showed good and useful things might come out of foreign and Catholic countries, there were thousands of public school graduate who believed that France produced only revolutions, kid gloves and immodest revolutions, kid gloves and immodest pictures; Italy, organ-grinders and macareni; Spain, fighting bulls and Inquisitorial racks. They had read history, and learned that these countries were Romish, and, consequently, immoral and unproductive. They had come to connect Luther with the printing-press, the locomotive and the telegraph; and it was amazing to discover that countries which never knew the light of Protestantism had actually progressed without any Declaration of Independence or any Father of his Country!

Eather of his Country!
Looking through American books and newspapers, outside of this cosmopolitan metropolis, one can not help being struck by this naive ignorance which regards all ton Street. progress as a creature of Protestantism and the Nineteenth Century. There are numbers of "enlightened" persons who have to be carefully prepared for any assertion that the Catholic Church is not entirely evil; and when such an assertion

is made, it shocks the "enlightened" with the force of a denial of a well-established historical fact.

To men who do not believe that civilization sprang up with Luther, and blossomed in this country, it does not seem surprising to state that the Catholic Church was and is the "special custodian of the purity and permanence of the family," or that the Catholic Church was the guardian of peace, morality, art, letters, liberty, until kings or peoples usurped her functions and tried to undo her work; her functions and tried to undo her work; but to the Rev. Washington Gladden, who writes on "The Increase of Divorce," in the last number of the Century, the statement is "a moral paradox." In spite of the most damaging evidence, which he quotes himself, as to the laxity of Protestantism with regard to the relations of the sexes, he remains firm in his foregon conclusion that the Catholic Church not prevent immorality, though it forbids divorce, and that Protestantism is exeedingly moral in practice, though it tacitly encourages divorce! This singular position comes, of course, from that premise which truly good Protestant accept as the first and most infallible of their dogmas—namely, that Protestantism restored the hidden tables of the law, and rubbed the accumulated dust of ages off the Ten Commandments, when it discovered the Bible. "The claim"—that the Catholic Church preserves the permanence of the family—"does, indeed, appear to be somewhat. to be somewhat exaggerated when we re-flect upon the state of social morality in Reman Catholic countries as compared with those in which Protestantism prevails. In one respect, however," says the Rev. Washington Gladden, "the Roman Catholic Church has proved itself the con-

forced its law, and that in this respect the contrast is strong between its action and that of the Protestant communions.' Mr. Gladden has in his mind an illogical distinction between prostitution legalized by divorce and prostitution unlegal It does not seem to occur to him that a woman divorced and "re-married is no better morally than she who commits adultery without the sanction of the law. He makes the vital mistake of Pro-testants and Protestantism in admitting

servator of the family. By a consistent and stringent discipline, it has always maintained the sacredness of the marriage

bond. Its doctrine is that marriage is a Sacrament, and it holds that the union

thus consecrated can be dissolved only by

tion; but there can be no doubt that the Roman Catholic Church has steadily en-

lomestic or social virtue may l

Whether this rigid law promotes

den has become proverbial for an open disregard of that morality which Mr. Gladden and others would have us believe the prerogative of Protestantism. In neither Scotland nor Sweden has the pre vailing creed begotten that public opinion which prevails in Protestant communities in this country—that the sin and the dis-grace of illicit relations exist only in the begetting of children. The Protestant Scots and the Swedes have never felt that effect of Protestant American refinement which suppresses the children and assumes the air of conscious morality. Mr. Gladden may also see a subtle distinction between that immorality which hesitates at child-nurder and that which makes a clean table of statistics of illegitimate births, in Massachusetts, for instance, to prove that the Protestants of that State are more moral statistical by showing, but which brands whole communities with the mark of Cain. But Mr. Gladden's admission that "remarrying" after absolute di-vorce and "immorality" are different things leads us to incline to suspect that by the same casuistical process he may regard as immoral only those countries in which numerous illegitimate births are shown.

Protestantism, Mr. Gladden laments, has not preserved the family. He also laments that Protestantism has only of late awakened to a sense of the necessity of doing something to preserve the family. Protestant England has been saved by Cathelic tradition and laws from the license and laxity which, legalized, pre-vail here; but the disintegrating power which Protestantism warmed into life when it denied the Sacramental character of matrimony grows stronger even there. Here, it is an important factor in social life. It has degraded the individual by urging him to become his own judge, own keeper, his own lawmaker. Protest-antism protested against that authority which said, "What God hath joined, let no man put asunder." This protest has been glorified in all the literature of the English tongue. "Protestantism gave freedom," etc. It pulled down. Now that the excitement and delusions of the that the excitement and delusions of the time of destruction have gone, honest men have begun to think? The process of destruction ought to stop some time. It does not stop. The liberty which "re-formed." formed" German princes, in their early fervor as Lutheran converts, took in divorcing themselves, is a glory of Pro-testantism. Henry VIII. founded that sect which was the first, not long ago, to protest against the evils, following his exprotest against the evils, following his example. It is almost pathetic to hear a minister like Mr. Gladden appealing to Protestantism to save society from an evil which it let loose. His god is without strength. The Church which Our Lord founded when the abominations of Paganium quened an always before the Paganism opened an abyss before the world, alone can save the world.—New York Freeman's Journal.

#### THE EDINBURGH KIRKS.

No series of historical notices of Edinburgh kirks would be complete which did not include an article devoted to a Roman Catholic place of worship, seeing that the Catholic community within the city numbers between twenty-five and thirty thousand. Accordingly, as the thirty thousand. Accordingly, as the Pro-Cathedral, Broughton Street, is the principal Catholic Church in the city and, for that matter, in the country, seeing that it is the Pro-Cathedral of Archbishop Strain, who is the Metropolitan of Scotland—we have chosen it for the subject of this week's article. When St. Mary's was built, in 1814, Catholic Scotland was divided ecclesiastically into a Lowland and a Highland district—the bishop of the former being resident in Edinburgh. In 1828 three districts were formed—the eastern, western, and northern-with a vicar-apostolic at the head of This state of matters continued till 1878, when the ancient hierarchy wa restored, and Bishop Strain, who was vicar-apostolic of the eastern district, became archbishop of the Arch-diocese of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, and Metropolitan of Scotland. The arch-diocese com prises the counties of Edinburgh, Perwick, the southern part of Fife, Haddington, Linlithgow, Peebles, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Stirling (except Baldernock and East The see of St. Andrews was Kilpatrick Ripatrick). The see of St. Andrews was founded before 100, and was erected into a metropolitan See by a bull of Pope Sixtus IV., dated 17th August 1472. The See was vacant for 307 years, following the execution at Stirling of John Hamil-

the execution at Science of Some Hamilton, eighth archbishop, in 1471.

Previous to the building of the Pro-Cathedral, the Catholics, not only in Edinburgh but in all the surrounding country, worshipped in two little chapels—the one in Chalmers' Close, and the other in Black-friars Wynd. These were simply large rooms on the fourth flats of he these narrow closes. In regard to the first we read that when, about 1778, the British Government evinced a disposition to repeal some of the most oppressive of the penal laws, the people of Edinburgh became highly indignant. Public meetings are supported by the peas teemed with at ings were called, the press teemed with at tacks, and the pulpit resounded with furious invectives against the Catholics. A day was fixed for the burning of this church, and hand-bills to the following

effect were distributed among the people:

"Men and Brethren—"Whoever shall
find this Letter will take it as a warning to meet at Leith Wyrd on Wednesday next, in the evening, to pull down that pillar of Popery lately erected there.—A Protestant. Edinburgh, January 29, 1779. S.—Please to read this carefully, keep clean, and drop it somewhere else. For it clean, and drop it somewhere else. For King and Country.—Unity." During the whole of the day following the distribu-tion of this hand-bill a mob of idle per-sons hung about the building, breaking

the power of the State to interfere with the works of God. This deprives his article of any value, except as an example of the Lord Provost and Magistrates were applied to for protection by the threatened victims of popular fury, but they either favoured the agistrator of value energiding.

It is not necessary to quote statistics to prove that in truly pious Scotland the Queen's subjects increase every year in an illegal manner which the French peasant does not dare to imitate, although he is a Roman Catholic. This may possibly account for his lack of enterprise. Sweden is as Protestant as Scotland, and yet Sweden is as Protestant as Scotland the Protestant is the wind he he had been in chapel-house were reduced to ashes, and the rabble proceeded to burn and destroy the houses of the Catholics. At this crisis Bishop Hay arrived from London-whither he had gone to watch the progress of the Relief Bill through Parliament—and, seeing so great a crowd near his church, he asked what it all meant. He was met

> principal altar is a valuable freta or Dying Saylour, by Vandyck, which was the gift of Miss Chalmers, daughter of Sir G. Chalmers. The picture was brought over from France, along with others, for the Prince Regent, who, on seeing it, offered £2000 to the church for it. Statues of the Virgin and St. Losenhaumen, the the Virgin and St. Joseph surmount the side altars, and in the intervening spaces on the western wall are four pictures re presenting St. Andrew, St. Margaret, St. George, and St. Catharine. These paintings came from Murthly Castle, and copies of them are to be seen in the National Gallery on the Mound. Six of the altars were used in Holyrood Abbey in the days of Mary Queen of Scots. When Charles X. of France sought refuge in Britain, he and his Court took up their residence at Holy-rood, and attended the Church of St. Mary's, to which they made numerous valuable presents, many of which are still used in the services. For instance, the monstrance, the golden vessel in which the Host is placed during the benediction service, was the gift of the Duke de Chambord, on the occasion of his taking his first communion in the church. The church also possesses a very fine organ with three manuals—great, choir and swell—and it may interest many to know swell—and it may interest many to know that when the first great musical exhibition was given in Parliament House, the organ of St. Mary's was taken down and conveyed thither, and contributed materially to the success of the Edinburgh Musical Society. Within the sanctuary of St. Mary's, which is righly ornamented, and surrounded with a vice orleans. and surrounded with a rich oaken scree and surrounded with a nich caken screen, are interred the remains of Bishops Cameron, Patterson, and Carruthers, who successively resided here. Bishop Gillis, who succeeded Bishop Carruthers, is interred in St. Margaret's Convent.
>
> On three different occasions the church has been in imminent danger of destroys

> has been in imminent danger of destruction through the fires which have broken out in the theatre on January 13, 1867, when Dean of Guild Lorimer and others, lost their lives. During all the evening of the fire, the church had been the scene of the fire, the church had been the scene of considerable bustle, in the attempts made to rescue various valuables and the altar piece above alluded to—which had some time previously been insured for £15,000, but which was in reality considered priceless. While the fire was in progress a portion of the north wall of the theatre had fallen through the roof of the cloister-chapel—which, entering from the large church, is contiguous to the theatre—and had buried two men. Although the part of the wall remaining looked the part of the wall remaining looked anything but secure, Dean of Guild Lorimer and some others entered the cloisterchapel, and, despite the entreaties of those aroused busied themselves to extri cate the two men, of whom one had been cate the two men, of whom one had been killed instantaneously, and the other pite-ously groaned for assistance. Archbishop (then Bishop) Strain, was standing outside the building, and observing the dangerous-looking wall give decided indications of felling, he hastened to apprise the Dean and his fellow-labourers in the work Dean and his fellow-labourers in the work of extrication, of their peril. The Arch-bishop was just passing through the door

The organizations in connection with the Pro-Cathedral include the brother-hood of St. Vincent de Paul, for the visiting and relief of the poor, and separate confraternities or societies for women, men, young women, and young men. Sunday school is held in the chapel in the afternoon. The schools in connection with the church are—St. John's York Place, for girls and infants separately; and a convent school in Albany Street—all taught by the Franciscan Nuns; and St. Andrew's, Maryfield, taught by the Mariet Parthers.

as sin was concerted.

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the cattle. There are some unplained boards—use them. It is out of sight of the house, so you need not take time to make it a neat job. I will only pay you a dollar and a half."

dollar and a half."

The judge went to dinner and coming out, found the man planing each board. Supposing that he was trying to make a costly job of it, he ordered him to nail them on at once just as they were, and continued his walk. When he returned the boards were planed and numbered ready for polling

I told you this fence was to be covered with vines," he said angrily. I do not care how it looks."

"I do," said the carpenter gruffly, care-ully measuring his work. When it was inished there was no part of the fence as

"How much do you charge!" asked the Judge.
"A dollar and a half," said the man

ouldering his tools.

The Judge stared. "Why did you spend I that labor on the job, if not for

"For the job, sir."
"Nobody would have seen the poor work on it." "But I should have known it was there

No, I'll take only the dollar and a half. And he took it and went away. Ten years afterward the Judge had the contract to give for the building of certain magnificent public buildings. There were many applicants among master-builders, out the face of one caught his eye.

"It was my man of the fence," he said
"I knew we should have only good,
genuine work from him. I gave him the
contract, and made a rich man of him."

#### Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symptoms—as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night sweats and cough—prempt measures for relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs:—therefore use the great antiscrefula, or blood. fore use the great anti-scrofula, or blood-purifier and strength-restorer, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to Cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a nectoral Fee great or will never notice a bad, impenitent man or woman feeling or showing the control of the con passed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no conal. Sold level affections, seems to be always as the same to be always as the has no equal. Sold by druggists all the world over. For Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption, send two stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Associ-ATION, Buffalo, N. Y.;

harmony and regularity, the same variety and certainty, which God shows us in His creation; while among other religions we meet with nothing but confusion and doubt, disorder and irregularity, affect-ation and unnaturalism. She then must be God's work and religion—and cannot

examples of every possible virtue, which examples we find recorded more especially in the lives of the Catholic Saints. Her religion, therefore, is the only worthy homage of a God that is infinitely holy.

10. Because she has conferred more benefits and blessings upon mankind than all the other religious taken together.

the other religious taken together. She has erected houses of refuge for foundlings and abandoned children. She has raised orphan asylums and industrial schools for destitute boys and girls. She has built hospitals for the treatment of all diseases, not excepting such as are considered con-tagious or incurable; and she hands over old and helpless people to her "Little Sisters of the Poor." She has called chools, colleges and universities into existence for the education of ignorant and talented; and has sent dissionaries to spread the light of Gospel approximations. Gospel among savage tribes and halfcivilized nations. She has raised woman to her present dignity and position in society, and has always discouraged and gradually abolished human slavery. As I found her reaching I found her reaching every human want and satisfying every human aspiration by promoting peace, contentment and happiness, I was naturally led to conclude, that she must be the religion appointed by God for mankind and could not be false.

11. Because we experience a consciousness of her divine commission to govern and save our souls in the most serious moments of our lives, and especially at the hour of death. We never read or the hour of death. We never read hear of a Catholic leaving his Church joining a human sect, when death and eternity are staring him in the face; but we may frequently read and frequently hear of the members of human sects joining the Church of Jesus Christ on their death-bed. Whenever a Catholic priest or layman happens to make a misstep, bers of the various human sects; but the members of the human sects may conduct themselves ever so scan lalously, and comparatively little astonishment is expressed about it. An evident, spontaneous distinction seems to be made and seems to be always some danger of the Catholic politician and office-holder having too much of conscience for our anti-Chinese pagans and infidels. The true

## GREAT BEMONSTRATION AT AVON-DALE.

The demeane of Avondale, Mr. Parnell's beautiful residence, near the Vale of Avoca, and the extensive farm of Garrymore, adjacent to Bathdrum, which the hommember for Cork retains in his own hands,

the holl gover to waith One-most conference and the conference and the conference and the hold gover to waith the first the character and the conference and the conf drum, were not less praiseworthy. Towards the close of the proceedings great amusement was caused by a procession of a rather novel nature which passed round mpossible in the days of St. John's preaching.

A Thorough Job.

A Thorough Job.

A Thorough Job.

Judge M—, a well known jurist living near Cincinnati, was fond of relating this anecdote. He once had occasion to send to the village for a carpenter, and a sturdy young fellow appeared with his tools.

Impossible, it is produced the most one or more points—ex; ceally with a cross-examination (—But we find the Catholics of the whole world believing one and the same articles of faith, though they are of different nationalities and customs, dispositions and tastes.

9. Because she has produced the most heroic, disinterested and extraordinary the fields, and having halted large four-pronged fork was the content of the large four-pronged fork was the content of the large four-pronged fork was the camples we find recorded more especially.

About half-past two the the field several times. It consisted of a the field several times. It consisted of a dung-cart, on which was fixed an effigy of "the last landlord," followed by a considerable crowd, who indulged their facetious propensities to the utmost extent. against the class which the wretched looking figure before them was supposed to typify. The procession made several circuits through the fields, and having halted finally, a fork was

About half-past two the assembled around the waggonette in which Messrs. Corbet, M. P., M'Carroll, and other gentlemen had driven from Rath-drum, and addresses were delivered to them upon the manly spirit they had shown during the day.

#### "Luck."

How few people, after, all, are blindly "lucky." Perhaps in some isolated instance a man may become wealthy through a series of circumstances resembling "luck" but, as a rule, those who ling 'luck" but, as 2 rule, those who would enjoy success must work hard for it. Twenty clerks in a store, twenty hands in Twenty clerks in a store, twenty hands in a printing office, twenty apprentices in a shipyard, twenty young meu in a village—all want to get on in the world and expect to do so. One of the clerks will become a partner and make a fortune; one of the compositors will own a newspaper, and become an influential citizen, and one of the apprentices will become a master builder; one of the villagers will get a handsome farm and live like a patriarch—but which one is the lucky individual? -but which one is the lucky individual Lucky! there is rarely any luck about it. The young fellow who distances his com petitors is he who masters his business; who lives cleanly and purely; who devotes his leisure to the acquisition of knowledge who gains friends by deserving them.

## Guilty of Wrong.

Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with the large mass of "patent medicines," and in this they are guilty of a wrong. There are some advertised remedies fully worth all that is asked for them, and one at least we know of-Hop Bitters. The writer has had occasion to use the Bitters in just such a climate as we have most of the year in Bay City, and has always found them to be first class and reliable, doing all that is claimed for them.—Tribune.

#### Had Suffered Many Physicians.

and grew no better but rather worse. Mr. D. H. Howard, of Geneva, N. Y., after dismissing his physicians, tried nearly half a gross of the various blood and liver edies advertised, with no benefit; when one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him of Paralysis and General Debility. At Chinese pagans and infidels. The true Catholic must be ready and willing to lay down his life for his holy religion; but

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LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY.—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what thas been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore enriestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me.

Believe me, Yours very sincerely, + JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London. Office of the "Catholic Record."

# Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JAN. 13, 1882.

IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The conduct of the British Government in its treatment of Irish political prisoners is certainly deserving of a most severe condemnation. It is still no deabt in the recollection of many that some years ago the present premier of England, Mr. Gladstone, treated Europe to the most magnificent effusions on the question of individual liberty. His letters, which at the time were the admiration of all who read them. were written on behalf of the insurrectionists of Naples, whom Francis I. imprisoned in order to secure the tranquility of his kingdom. We all remember how bitterly Mr. Gladstone assailed the action of the Neapolitan authorities, but it seems that what would call for condemnation if done under an Italian sky is perfectly legitimate within the United kingdom, for Mr. Gladstone's government has gone much further than ever king Bomba went in depriving citizens of their liberty. In Naples it was the crushing of a veritable insurrection-in Ireland it is the tyrannical gagging of legitimate agitation. The fact that the Irish prisons are to-day filled by honorable Pentlemen who enjoyed the confidence and esteem of their fellowcitizens, and that the government does not dare to put them upon their tifal, is bad enough. But when we add to this the further charge that these prisoners are subject to a treatment worse than cruel in the matter of food and lodging, the whole action of the government is an outrage on humanity. That they should be deprived of their liberty, looking at the question from Mr. Gladstone's standpoint-though the world will refuse to regard it in this light-may be perhaps considered justifiable by men whose principles are as elastic as those of Mr. Gladstone. But under a regime like that of the Britthese cities to Parnell and Dillon. ish government, whose boast is that This is a circumstance which proves England is the freest and most constitutional country in the world, it is land is true to the imprisoned suscertainly strange that a number of peets and that England's governrespectable gentlemen should be cast into prison without charge, without esteem of the vast majority of the various complaints which, notwith- soldiers at their command in Ire-

blot upon the boasted civilisation of England, who on every conceivable occasion has been lecturing the different nations of Europe on the subject of individual liberty.

#### A "CONVERT" TO METHODISM.

Our cotemporary the Christian Guardian, in reviewing the events of the past year, claims that "the political movements in France have not been the only sign during the year of the decline of Romanism," and takes comfort in the fact that a Canon of St. Peter's had become a Methodist. It is strange our Toronto friend can find any degree of satisfaction in the accession to his Church of a person whose scandalous mode of living called forth ecclesiastical cersure before he took it into his head to leave the church. His fast life, his vanity, his foppish proclivities, and many other qualities unbecoming not only a Canon, but even a layman, were matters of every-day talk on the streets of Rome long before he resolved to become a star in the Methodist firmament. It is a curious fact that, no matter how bad a life a man may lead-no matter how rank a weed he may be in the Pope's gardenonce he takes it into his head to go out or to be east out, he is considered a holy man-a "brand snatched from the burning." We doubt not our cotemporary, when reviewing the events of the present year, will not have cause of rejoicing over the acquisition of the Roman apostate. The Catholic Church is stronger when she shakes off these excrescences, and we feel assured the evangelical sects scarcely ever have cause of congratulation when they attach themselves to their churches.

But has the Catholic Church really lost ground? We will answer this question by quoting a paragraph which appears in another column of the Guardian of the same date. It is as follows: "A correspondent of the London Tablet is anthority for the statement that during the past thirty years great numbers of the laity, and over 300 of the clergy, of the Anglican Establishment have become converts to the Catholic Church." We might remark that it is not honest to assert that "a correspondent is authority, etc." Most Protestants would be inclined to doubt the truth of this assertion when given in such a vague manner. Our cotemporary might have added that the names of these converts were all published a year or two since in a leading Protestant paper of England, under the heading of

As to the progress of Protestantism in continental countries, the only authority we have is the bare word of well-paid missionaries who find it indispensable to their own comfort and prosperity to tell some extravagant stories in order that they may be permitted to retain their positions. We may take for an example the work of the missionary societies in Ireland. If we were to believe the published statements of the proselytisers, during the past thirty years, the whole population Protestantism. And so it is in Italy and Spain and France. Protestantism does not and cannot make any progress in these countries. The people are either Catholics or infi-

#### A REBUKE.

The corporations of Dublin and Cork have extended the freedom of beyond doubt that the heart of Irement holds no place whatever in the trial, and without the means of justi- Irish people. Another very signififying their conduct. It is a principle cant occurrence is the fact that the of English law that any man charged extensive farm of Mr. Parnell was with a crime will be considered in a few weeks ago put in a state of nocent until he has been proved thorough cultivation by an immense guilty. As innocent men these concourse of people. No less than humane and kind treatment. That process of ploughing 183 ploughs tirety! they are not treated in a kind or worked together. Gladstone and humane manner is evident from the Forster have fifty thousand foreign standing the vigilance of Irish gaol land. Parnell, Dillon and Davitt Captain Jack. Well, Captain Jack's ious catalogue of the

The gentleman who, by the resignation of Lord Chancellor O'Hagan, finds himself called to the attorneygeneralship of Ireland, has appealed to an Irish constituency, and the grounds on which he asks their suffrages is certainly, considering the causes of the present trouble in Ireland, a strange one. In 1880 Mr. Parnell and his colleagues advised the Irish tenants to pay none but a fair rent, and this was made the motto of the agitation. For this these gentlemen were cast into prison, and after some time were put upon their trial before a jury of their countrymen, and acquitted. To-day Mr. Taylor, the new Attorney-General, in his address to the people, asks them to vote for him and fair rent. It is really wonderful how the very cause that plunged one man into prison, under the present English government, would by an officer of the same government be employed as a reason why Irishmen should give him their suffrages. "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

#### WHAT AN ENGLISH EARL SAYS.

English Earls are supposed to be intelligent persons. We have evidence, however, of at least one who is either very stupid or very ignorant, and this is Earl Derby. A few days since he delivered a speech at a Reform Club meeting in Liverpool. Referring to Home Rule for reland he said: "America is not a despotic or reactionary country, but we know how she dealt with secession, and we see how thoroughly the traces of the sanguinary conflict have disappeared. I do not see why we should show less determination, or have loss good fortune." We might be permitted to inform the noble Earl that the Southern States were in possession of the privileges of Home Rule before the war broke out. What they desired was to break up the Union and establish an independent nation. The Iri-h Home Rulers ask the same privileges enjoyed by the Southern people both before and since the war. Have the people of Canada, Australia and the other British colonies secoded from Great Britain because they enjoy But occasionally the newspapers Home Rule? Have the people of pick up scraps of history which Ontario seceded from Canada because we have a local legislature in Toronto? The people of Ireland simply ask to be allowed to manage their own local affairs the same as the long borne the terrible hardships different states of the American and unjust exactions consequent upon Union, and the same as the different their forced connection with Eng-Provinces of Canada. This the land, a nation whose selfishness and noble Earl calls secession, which national greed have, in the present proves that the noble Earl must. either be a very ill-informed person, that happy and contented nations or that he was laboring under some unusual excitement induced by the festivities of the Reform Club.

## THE POOR LANDLORDS.

The Leeds (England) Mercury has manufactured a very beautiful little story which will perhaps create a wave of sympathy for the poor, dear, down-trodden, boycotted landof Ireland has been "converted" to lords of Ireland. Millions of people will most assuredly shed bitter tears because of the dreadful straits in which are placed the kind souls who have been so good and considerate starve despite all their philanthropy. Never, never, again will the people be delighted with the presence of farms. Never again, perhaps, will with the presence of those accomplished gentlemen, the Irish landlords, and English Lords who are also landlords in Ireland. Times are changing. Fate seems to have taken these noble personages by the coat collars and given them an unmerciful shaking. Here is the story referred to. We found it in a city cotemporary of a recent date, and reproduce it for the benefit of this down-trodden class. We are, howprisoners have certainly a right to a 600 carts were employed, and in the It is really too pathetic in its en-

There was a sea captain, we are officials, find their way to the public officials of t

THE NEW IRISH ATTORNEY family starving. Captain Jack of Master of the Rolls; Lord Palmerston that of the First Rememberencer, at a salcouldn't stand it; of course he couldn't. It was more than flesh and blood could bear; so he sallied out with revolver in hand to hunt High Treasurer with an income of £9,000 up the tenants who owed rent to his a year; Addison had a sinecure as keeper of the Records in Birmingham Tower, and father. He met one, who is called Tim, in a public house, and the revolver had the effect of taking from Tim a cheque for three hundred pounds. Tim must have carried his cheque book in his pocket, you see, and also must have been swindling his landlord and hording up immense wealth.

> This is in substance the story of a poor Irish landlord. It is very touching, and it must be true, because it is taken from an English paper, the Leeds Mercury. Lo! the Poor Landlord!

#### BISMARK AND THE VATICAN.

We learn from the cablegrams of Saturday last that Pismark has addressed a note, kind but explicit, in which he politely informs Humbert that the question of the people's independence is one which does not concern the home policy of Italy as much as it does that of entire Europe. Though we do not place much confidence in these messages from Europe, yet we have no doubt that, if the necessity of the independence of the Holy See has not yet been recognised, the day is not far distant when the thrones of Europe will find that their stability will need the support of an independent Papal power. With communism reigning supreme and plunging royal houses in mourning, the kingdoms of Europe will sadly need the moral restraining power ever exercised by the Holy See to keep in check the passions of turbulent men, and the royal houses of Europe will find their greatest security in sustaining the Vicar of Christ, who ever teaches submission to legitimate author-

#### WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH IRELAND?

This question has often been put to us by persons unacquainted with the manner in which the country has been governed by its conquerors. "What is the matter with Ireland?" "Has she not, in conjunction with the other two Kingdoms, the benefits of the most glorious constitution on the face of the earth?" These are the questions invariably propounded by persons whose knowledge of history is derived from the newspapers. serve to set men thinking, and reflective minds have long since come to the conclusion that it is really wonderful the Irish people have so day, been so clearly demonstrated, gaze on her with that contempt which her hypocrisy so richly merits. The following written by Mr. Lecky, the historian, will serve in some A PRETTY LITTLE STORY FOR measure to demonstrate "What is the matter with Ireland?" After reading it carefully, many persons will, no doubt, be not much astonished at the existence of Home Rulers and Land Leaguers:

"The Duke of St. Albans, the bastard son of Charles the Second, enjoyed an Irish pension of £000 a year; Catherine Sodley, the mistress of James the Second, had another of £5000 a year. William bestowed confiscated lands exceeding an English county in extent on his Dutch favorites, Portland and Albemarle, and a to those Irish people who would considerable estate on his former mistress, Elizabeth Villers. The Duchess of Kendal and the Countess of Darlington, the two mistresses of George the First, pensions of the united annual value of Lady Walsingham, the daughter £5000. the magnificent hunt over their farms. Never again, perhaps, will continental countries be favored sion of £500. Madame de Walmeden, one of the mistresses of George the Second, had an Irish pension of £3000. The Queen Dowager of Prussia, sister of George the Second, Count Bernsdoff, who was a prominent German politician under George the First, and a number of other less noted German names may be found on the Irish pension."
In addition to the profligates mentioned

in the foregoing list as having been quartered on the Irish pension establishment, Froude mentions Sophia Kielmansech, another mistress of George the Second, who was created Countess of Leinster and endowed with £2000 a year. Besides the pensions there were the salaries for En-glish sinecurists which were almost as scandalous. Mr. Lecky says on this sub-ject: "Until Lord Townsend's adminisject: "Until Lord Townsend's adminis-tration the Viceroys were always absent from the county from which they their official incomes for more than half, told. His name is not given, but for convenience sake he is called Letters," written in 1724, has given a cur-

that of the First Rememberencer, at a salary of nearly £2,000 a year; Dedington was Clerk of the Rolls, at a salary of four of the Commissioners of Revenue lived generally in England.'

#### DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

The following letter which was read in St. Mary's Cathedral, Kingston, and which we take from the Daily News of that city, explains itself. It certainly must be most gratifying to his Lordship Bishop Cleary o see his efforts to free the diocese of Kingston from its debt so generously seconded by both priests and people. Certainly the generosity with which his Lordship's call has been responded to is a grand example which might be well followed by the sister dioceses in their different diocesan undertakings:

To the Congregation of St. Mary's Cathedral,

Being under the necessity of going from Being under the necessity or going from home forten or twelve days to take part in the deliberations of the bishops of this province respecting matters of high eccle-siastical interest, I desire to express to you, my good and faithful parishioners of King ston, my best wishes for your welfare, ac companied by my prayers to God for the spiritual and temporal happiness of yourelves and your families throughout the new year. This is a fitting occasion for me to declare that you have deserved well of me since my advent amongst you and have made me feel happy in the discharge duties as paster of this city and by rendering to me not only the ot my duties as pastor duty of obedience, but the more pleasing omage of kindness and affection mani fested in prious ways, public and private. You have been most attentive to your religious duties and docile to my instrutions; and, on a recent occasion, when God was pleased to visit me with a domestic affliction, you extended to me the com-

fort of your kindly sympathy. A still more public and striking proof of your thorough Catholic spirit of loyalty to your church and your bishop has been exhibited to me and the diocese generally in your ready and unanimous approval of the arrangements made by me, in conjunction with a committee of twelve priests of the diocese, for the extinction of the diocessn debt, and your noble response to the call made upon you for \$4,500—your share of the liability; more than half the amount having been subscribed the first day, and all but a trifle of your entire liability being now discharged The action of King-ston parish in this respect could not have failed to edify the entire diocese and serve for a good example. Although a whole year has been allowed to each parish for the payment of its share of the debt, it is most cheering to be able to announce that contributions have been already received from twenty-two parishes amounting to thirteen thousand two hundred dollars, that thirteen parishes have entitled themselves to special distinction by the payment in full of their liability in these first weeks; and that the pastors of the other missions have almost without exception, arranged with me respecting the convenient time and method of collecting their apportioned sum at no distant day in the new year. Thus the debt, which hitherto oppressed the diocese of Kingston, and ettered the hands of its bishops, is vir-ually discharged; and for this I hereby publicly thank my zealous and beloved clergy and most dutiful people through-out the whole extent of the diocese, and in a most particular manner my loyal the Rev. Ar. Savage, of the Welling-Mary's Cathedral. May the Divine blessing come abundantly upon you all, upon Kingston city and Kingston diocese in

vears in succession.

JAMES VINCENT CLEART, Bishop of Kingston Dec. 31st, 1881.

this new year of grace and for many

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

HERE is a poble act being performed by the Emperor of Austria. He is erecting at his own expense a Memorial chapel on the site of the Vienna theatre, lately consumed by fire, in which a thousand human lives were sacrificed. Mass will be annually celebrated in this chapel for the repose of the souls of the victims. The Emperor also contributed munificently towards relieving those who were deprived of means of support through the dreadful oc-

EACH soldier in the British army costs £120 a year, and Mr. Gladstone has been begun at the rear of the has now some fitty thousand troops church, on the last piece of land in Ireland. These figures put to gether mean that the overloaded Provincial unloads bricks, with his British taxpayer is mulcted at the sleeves rolled up on his capable rate of six millions sterling a year arms; a scholarly-looking friar digs for the maintenance of an army to at his side; another, whose hair and support the landlords in evictions, which are "equivalent to death senin rack-rents, which are levied out of "confiscation titles," and out of improvements "nine-tenths of which have been effected by the tenants.'

THE Duchess of Marlborough, in the Morning Post of London, touch. ingly alludes to the "spoliation" which the landlords will have to suffer from the Land Courts! Poor fellows! they deserve a large share of sympathy. Perhaps some of them will be "spoliated" to such a degree that it will be impossible for them to enjoy themselves on the continent as usual, squandering hundreds of thousands of pounds wrung from a starving peasantry. Would it not be in order were the

Duchess to touchingly allude to the "spoliation" which the people of Ireland suffered when their lands and their homes were confiscated by the government and handed over to the ancestors of many of the present holders of large estates.

A FEW months since an Italian firebrand named Gavazzi came to Canada to make money on the credulity of the sects. This he succeeded in doing in a manner most satisfactory to himself. The sects of Toronto held high jubilee while he remained in their midst, and a Methodist paper dubbed him, "The noble old man." The following paragraph from an English paper of a recent date will most certainly convince our friend that the old man was not so very noble after all:---'Signor Gavazzi, who is described as an 'English preacher,' was yesterday sentenced by the Seine Tribunal to thirteen months' imprisonment for immoral behavior." More than thirty years ago this man was denounced by Wrightson (a Protestant), in his "History of Modern Italy," as a "preacher of sedition and active subverter of order.'

A London Tory paper says: The irony of destiny has never made itself more apparent than in the career of John Bright. One illustration may suffice to substantiate this statement. No man has so energetically denounced the existence of sinecure offices. He designated them as jobs, founded for the sole purpose of affording outdoor relief to the aristocracy. This, however, was before he had attained his fiftieth year or worn the Queen's livery. Since then we find him holding one of the most lucrative sinecure offices under the Crown-that of Chancellor to the Duchy of Lancaster. Beyond the signing of tickets giving admission to tashionable marriages at the Savoy Chapel, Mr. Bright has really nothing else to do than to draw h salary of £2,000.

WHAT a terrible castigation is that given by the Episcopal Bishop of Rochester to narrow-minded and ignorant bigots who have been ordained as ministers of the thousand and one minor sects of Protestantism. Would it could be read to them in their conventicles when they are loudly declaiming against a religion of which they know so little.

After describing "her magnificent laims, her consummate organization, her sonorous authority, her grand traditions," he adds the pertinent advice, "Do not despise her, for nothing serves her purpose so well. Do not mouth at her; she is worth all the reasoning we can find, Single souls, and beautiful, still go out from us to her and seldom come back. Exaggeration and ignorance, a spurious liberalism and a petulant bigotry equally play her game and fill her ranks." We would commend a study of the Bishop's remarks to ton street Methodis city.

THE Catholic Church has always given her benediction to labor. Summoned by her holy bell, the peasants, whose welfare she has herished, have gone forth to their labor until the evening, and some of her learned communities have worked with hands and arms, in no amateur spirit, but in the frank way of business; and it is with pleasure that we put on record labors of hand and arm which the Franciscan Capuchin Fathers are prosecuting at Chester. Funds and facilities failed, it appears, for the building of the necessary schools, and the Provincial of the Order, the Reverend Father Pacificus, has led his sons into the breach. For the last two or three months these brave ecclesiastics have been at work, digging, bricklaying, building, carpentering, for the sake of the children of the Catholic population among which they The erection of the schools live. available to the community. The beard are white, is laying the mortar; a group of lay brothers are at labor with them. Men of many nations, they form a picture as real, sincere and charming as it is quaint The world just now is eager after the deliberate idvllic and the picturesque by premeditation. The little scene at Chester is as unconscious as nature berself.

#### BISHOP CLEARY.

Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, spent a few days this week with His Lordship Bishop Walsh.

The little property that Archbishop MacHale owned in and around Tuam he bequeathed to the trustees of Maynooth College for the establishment of burses to support indigent students from Tuam and other dioceses in Ireland.

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#### Feast of the Presentation of Mary in the Temple.

BY FATHER RYAN.

The Priests stood waiting in the Holy place Impatient of delay; (Isalah had been read) When sudden up the aisle there came a Face

(Isalah nad been read). When sudden up the aisle there came a Face Like a lost sun's ray;
And the child was led
By Joachim and Anna. Rays of grace
Shone all about the child.
Simeon looked on-and bowed his aged head,
Looked on the child—and smiled. Low were the words of Joachim. He spake

In a trenulous way—
As if he were a fraid,
Oras if his heart were just about to break
And knew not what to say:
And low he bowed his head—
While Anna wept the while—he, sobbing
said:
Priests of the Holy Temple, will you take
Into your care, our child?"
And Simeon, listening prayed, and strangely
smiled

A' silence, for a moment, fell on all;
They gazed in mute surprise,
Not knowing what to say;
I'll Simeon spake: "Caild! hast thou
Heaven's cail!?"
And the child's wondrous eyes,
(Each look a lost-sun's ray)
Turned toward the far mysterious wall
(Did the veil of the Temple sway?)
They looked from the curtain to the little
child—
Simeon seemed! to pray—and strangely. Simeon seemed to pray — and strangely smiled.

Yes! heaven sent me here. Priests! let m

in:

(And the voice was sweet and low)

'Was it a bream by night?'

A voice did call me from this world of sin —

A spirit-voice I know—

An angel pure and bright.

'Leave, Father, Mother'—said the Voice—
'and win'

(I see my angel now)
'"he crown of a Virgin's vow:'

I am three summers old—a little child."—

And Simeon seemed to pray the while he smiled.

"Yes! Holy Priests! our Fathers' God is

great
And all His mercies sweet;
His angel bade me come—
Come thro' the Temple's Beautiful Gate,
He led my heart and feet
To this my holy Home.
He said to me: 'Three years your God will
watt. Your heart to greet and meet.'—
I am three summers old—
(I see my angel now)

I am three summers old—
(I see my angel now)
Brighter his wings than gold—
He knoweth of my vow."
The Priests, in awe, came closer to the child.
She wore an angel's look—and Simeon smiled.

As it she were the very Holy Ark,
Simeon placed his hand
On the fair, pure head.
The sun had set—and it was growing dark;
The robed Priests did stand
Around the child. He said;
'Unto me, Priests, and all ye Levites! hark!
This child is God's own Gift,
Let us our voices lift
In holy praise." They gazed upon the child
In wonderment, and Simeon prayed and
smiled.

And Joachim and Anna went their way;
The little child—she shed
The tenderest human tears.
The Priests and Levites lingered still to pray;
And Simeon said;

And Simeon said:
"We teach the latter years
The Night is passing fore the coming Day
(Isalah had been read)
Of our Redemption"—and some way the child
Won all their hearts. Simeon prayed and

That night the Temple's child knelt down to In the shadow of the fishe;
In the shadow of the fishe;
She prayed for you and me.
Why did the Temple's mystle curtain sway?
Why did the shadows smile?—
The child of Love's decree
Had come at last; and 'heath the night-stars'

gleam
The aged Simeon did see in Dream
The mystery of the child,
And in his sleep he murmured prayer—and
smited.

And twelve years after up the very aisle
Where Simeon had smiled
Upon her fair, pure Face;
She came again with a Mother's smile,
And in her arms a child
The very God of grace.
And Simeon took the infant from her breast,

And in glad tones and strong
He sang his glorious song
Of Faith and hope and everlasting Rest.

SEA REST, BILOXI, MISS., Nov. 21, 1881.
- Mobile Register

#### PRESENTATION.

From the Amprior Chronicle we learn that the good people of Arnprior have been of late presenting their devoted pastor with a substantial mark of regard. Father Chaine has spent himself in service in the Ottawa Valley During the twenty years he has there passed every one knows the sacrifices he has made, the pains he has suffered. We have therefore out of respect for this veteran priest much pleasure in giving our readers the following report :

PRESENTATION. A very pleasant surprise was arranged for Rev. A. Chaine, parish priest of Arnprior, by the members of his congregation on Friday evening last, on which occasion a committee consisting of Messrs, John Tierney, James White, James Dontigny, Peter McGonigal and Denis McNamara, accompanied by several other gentlemen and the Amprior Brass Band, waited upon their pastor, and, after serenading him. tendered the reverend gentleman a pledge of their affection and esteem in the shape of a number of useful and substantial articles. Mr. John Tierney was appointed chairman of the deputation, who, in making the presentation, read the following

ADDRESS. To the Rev. A. Chaine, Parish Priest,

Araprior.
REV. AND DEAR SIR,—In behalf of the members of your congregation, allow us most respectfully to present you these two buffalo robes, one sett of bells, dinner sett, whip and mitts, as a slight momento of the affection and esteem in which you are held by us as our spiritual adviser, as well as for your diligent labor as teacher of well as for your diligent labor as teacher of our young men's brass band. Our prayer is that Heaven's choicest blessing may attend your earthly pilgrimage, and that you may long be spared to labor amongst

Signed on behalf of the congregation, JOHN TIERNEY, JAMES WHITE,

PHILIP DONTIGNY, PETER McGoNIGAL, Committee

DENNIS MCNAMARA, The reverend gentleman was thoroughly surprised and pleased with this evidence of the regard in which his congregation hold him, and in a few choice and fitting words thanked them warmly for the affectionate sentiment contained in the address, and for the elegant articles which accompanied it. After mutual expressions of good will and hearty wishes for the temporal welfare of their pastor, the committee vithdrew pleased at heart with the knowledge that they conveyed genuine Christmas cheer to one whom our townspeople footed Biddy Slattery or poor Peg Mull-of all creeds hold in high respect.

## WHY CATHOLIC GIRLS ARE PURE.

An Interesting Experience.

EDITOR N. Y. FREEMAN'S JOURNAL: DEAR Sir-A very interesting and edifying little story in your issue of the 31st December reminds me of an experience of my own.

of my own.

Some years ago I lived at a boardinghouse in London. Among my companion-boarders was an engineer, who,
though an unmarried and comparatively young man, had seen a good deal of the world. He was a member of a first class English Troy family connected with a ducal house. He was a man of ample means and considerable ambition, served on "The Irrigation of India," the construction of the Suez Canal; and, when I knew him, was engaged on the under-ground railroads of London. To me he appeared, at first, simply a proud Protest-ant, with very little in him of the mater-ials out of which converts to Catholicity are made. Knowing something of applicate mathematics, I became, before long, nore intimate with him than most of our

One Sunday, after breakfast, he ex-One Sunday, after breakfast, he expressed a wish to accompany me to the High Mass at a neighboring Catholic Church, if I had no objection. Of course I had none, believing that if he did not join in Catholic worship, he was too much of a gentleman to act with anything but becoming gravity while it proceeded. We were not long in church, however, when I perceived that my friend was attentive to more than the ceremonies and the music. He was much more ocand the music. He was much more oc-cupied with the congregation, sometimes turning almost right round to look into the people's faces. After Mass, thinking that perhaps it would be his last visit, I refrained from offering him any re-

The next Sunday he again presented himself at the church-hour, and, though he did not directly propose to accompany me, I could perceive, from his remarks and manner, that he desired to be invited. I did invite him again, but, to my disgust, I found his demeanor in church no way improved. On the third Sunday he was about to accompany me, as a matter of

took place:
"Wilson," I said, "it appears to me that
you go with me to the Catholic church pretty much as you go to any ordinary worldly spectacle—to look partly at the proceedings, partly at the spectators, and listen to the music."

ten to the music."
"You mistake my motives very much," he replied, blushing; "I long ago learned to entertain a profound respect for your

"Why, you look about you," I said,
"as if, at ail events, you had but little
reverence for the place. For my part, I
think a Protestant, earnestly saying his
prayers in his own place of worship, would making greater advances towards Catholicity, than sitting in a Catholic church to make a critical survey of its humble

worshippers."
"I must confess," he rejoined, "that I exhibited an almost indecent curiosity last Sunday. I forgot myself; but when I tell you what actuated my conduct you

will probably excuse me."

"Go on Wilson," I said, relaxing; "you have an indulgent judge."
"I was watching the expression on the people's faces," he continued, "to judge if they were really believers in the proceedings at the altar. For this purpose I turned round a little at the most solemn part of the service. Probably that annoyed you."

"Well, just a little. You Protestants cannot form an estimate of our feelings at that awful moment. But let that pass. What has given you such an interest in determining the sincerity of our poor

people's piety?"
"I'll tell you that he replied with blunt Saxon frankness; "I want to learn as much as I can about your religion before I commit myself to the study of books on

"Have you a mind to become a Catholic?" I asked with some surprise. "Yes, if I can get over my prejudices regarding your worship."
"Is it fair to ask you Wilson, what first

"Is it fair to ask you wison, what first interested you in Catholicity?"
"I'll tell you that. It was the purity of poor Irish servant-maids. I spent some time in Ireland during the famine-period, making surveys of projected public works. I stopped with my assistants at all kinds of inns. In the meaner ones the servants were mostly poor girls, some of them without shoes to their feet. They were the most humble and obliging creatures I ever met. Why, they would, if you asked them, wash your feet without a remonstrance. They could make and enjoy a joke wonderfully well; but when any of my party, some of them loose fellows enough, made the slightest suggestion that a poor girl understood to be a serious tampering with her purity, she rose at once to the dignity of a duchess, contemptnously rebuking the fellow's assault. I have, a hundred times, said to myself

that the religion that inspired so noble a regard for virtue, despite ignorance and poverty, must have something in it vastly above superstition. I have been much through the world, and have met no people, in this respect, like the poor Irish Catholica." "Oh, well," I said, "that all follows naturally from sincere devotion to the Virgin Mother of God, and the practise of Confession from childhood that we look

upon it as a matter of course. What you deemed a heroism in those poor girls,

many of whom did not, at that time, re-ceive one pound a year for their services, they themselves took little credit for." Shortly after this, Mr. Wilson-for such I will call him for convenience sake and other obvious reasons, though it was not his name—was introduced to Father Anderdon, a very polished and pious convert from Anglicanism. What followed I never learned, for I left London the next week. The great probability is that, in a few months from that date, some newspapers announced the going over to Romanism of Mr. Wilson, C.1 E., etc., and that his change of mind was assisted by the insinuating eloquence and untir-ing zeal of the accomplished Father An-derdon. Nobody, outside of a few con-fidential friends, ever learned possibly, how much of the work was done by bare-

feet of a strolling peddler, but who would repulse the indecent freedom of an

imperial prince.

Verily, the Church has yet many silent Verily, the Church has yet many preachers. The "Go forth, teach all nations" has an application wider than most people dream of. All men and women are missioners for good or evil.

M. L. S.

#### CATHOLICS AND ANGLICANS.

How a Doctor, in Communion with Canterbury, served a Mass in Stockholm—and what it lead to.

From the Catholic Examiner The writer gives the following "True Incident" very much in the words of the narrator, Graf S—, priest of the Society

of Jesus: It was, I think, in 1871, when parish
priest at Malmo, Sweden, that I received one day a visit from an English family Dr. G... his wife and children. "We are Catholics" said the Dr., after our mutual greeting; "for some time we have sought a Catholic priest; your address was forwarded to us from Stockholm. and we are here to number ourselves among your parishioners."

I expressed my pleasure at so valuable an addition, fcr, to say the truth, I had feared my sermons would be delivered to empty benches, and so after a few re-marks our interview ended.

As time passed and the good doctor served Mass so regularly and all were so often present, my English friends ranked almost the best of my flock. One thing however there was wanting; they had not yet received the Sacraments. Why was yet received the Sacraments. Why was this? Should I speak or wait to see what the approaching Christmas would bring? I was still in doubt, when a letter arrived, the substance of which was somewhat as follows :-

Dear Father,-We have wished to receive the Blessed Sacrament at Christmas, but before doing so, I think it right to say that we are in communion with the Arch-bishop of Canterbury. Should you con-

sider this an obstacle, we shall, of course, submit to your decision.

"So then all is clear," I exclaimed, as with feelings of disappointment I laid the letter aside: "that Catholics could mean anything but Roman Catholics never entered my mind. So my Eng-lish friends are English Catholics, and my best family is no longer mine! Still an best family is no longer mine! Still an effort must be made!" and drawing on my pelz I set off to see what could be But it was in vain that I spoke; grace had brought them thus far, but the way for its final success had yet to be prepared by a noble act on the Doctor's

part.
Misfortune, it is said, never comes singly, and on the loss of parishioners fol-lowed the loss of my schoolmaster. What was to be done?

A school without a teacher is even A school without a teacher is even worse off than a pastor without his flock. Who could supply the place? I counted and recounted all the possible substitutes. There was no one but the Englishman. Would he render me this service? Though of noble birth, the family, I knew, had suffered misfortune, and the Doctor was now giving lessons in England; but then the little that satisfied a village schoolmaster could scarcely be an inducement to another for the sacrifice of so much valuable time. Nevertheless I would try.

"Doctor," said 1, "I am in difficulties, my school is without an instructor. Could I venture to ask, if you would assist me by taking charge until the loss is made good? "Oh yes, with pleasure, I shall come and

do everything.' "As to the remuneration....." But I was not to be satisfied, and insisted on the Doctor acceping the little I

could offer.
So the school went on. Later in the year the Doctor sent his family back to England, he himself remaining, Christmas carre again, and this time found the

Doctor a Roman Catholic.

As one day after his conversion, we were speaking of the past, "Father," he said: do you know what you once did for "No, what was it?"

"That day on which you gave me the school money was the second on which I and my children had been without "Good heavens!" I involuntarily ex-

claimed "and in such distress you had the courage to say I will take nothing, I will do all for the love of God?" Such are the characters in which grace

wins an easy victory; such the souls in which the prophecies of the Saviour find fulfilment. "Other sheep have I who are not of this fold, them also must I bring, and there shall be one shepherd and one fold."

#### New Year's Maxims.

Now that the New Year is here the folowing alphabetical arrangement of maxims for 1882, is prepared for persons in need of a set of good resolutions. The world would be much better if people would adopt these rules and regulate their conduct thereby: Attend carefully to the details of your

Be true to your religious duties Consider well, then decide positively. Dare to do right. Fight life's battle bravely.

Go not into the society of the vicious.
Hold integrity sacred. Injure not another's reputation. Join hands with the virtuous. Keep your mind from evil thoughts. Lie not for any consideration. Make no rash promises. Never try to appear what you are not.

Observe good manners. Pay your debts promptly. Question not the doings of Providence. Respect the counsel of your parents. Sacrifice money rather than principle, Touch no intoxicating drinks. Jse your leisure time for improvement. Venture not upon the threshold of

Watch carefully over your passions Extend to every one a kindly salutation. Yield not to discouragement. Zealously labor for the right.

IRISH AGRARIAN CRIME.

Nationalist's Protest against Some Great Outrages

"Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."

Solemn, profound, and impressive are these divine words, like the deep blue sky of midnight, alive with the voiceful presence of innumerable stars. Look, and reflect. They bear into the heart of a man a mighty truth, if he will not close its gates against the angelic messenger. In the solemn night hours, when projects of violence may be devised, we implore the people of the troubled districts of our land to look upon the stars—God's bright and watchful witnesses in the sky—and to remember these His sacred words.

Is there to be hope for Ireland? Then her honer must be guarded, and justice ever identified with her name; for it is an immortal and immutable truth that "righteousness exalteth a nation." It is the consciousness of the justice of a cause which gives strength to endure all sufferings, and courage to persevere through all obstacles. It is this justice which brings upon a nation the blessing of the Most ligh, and endows with a richer harvest in its tribulations than others glean in the false glitter of a mere material pros-

perity.

Is there to be shame for Ireland? Tarnish her unsullied honor by cowardly crime, and her fair fame will fall and her noble name be brought into disgrace; since He who is eternal Truth has said it "Sin is a reproach to any people."
the peril of this reproach we would every lover of our country to labor to guard his native Nation. Dear as the honor of a father to his sons should be the honor of our fatherland to every son of Ireland.

Were an alien or an enemy to censure, habitants of this island stand more free of foul crimes, more sober, more virtuous, than those of neighboring lands. As often before, with untiring constancy, we would rebut the shameless libels that hostile calumny scatters with such venomous abundance against a long-oppressed people. But, if we are bound for the sake of our country and of truth thus to take up their prompt defence, we hold ourselves equally bound, for Ireland and for honor's sake, to keep watch and ward that no shame may come upon her fair repute—that no sin shall, with a serpent's slime, defile her enclosed garden, and make her name a reproach.

There have been many foul and false things alleged daily against her people of late, and we count it not the least cruel element of these slanders that they tend to make men doubtful when a real offence occurs, and thus not prompt and ardent to condemn and root out the evil, which, like a taint, may increase and currupt in secret. Against the danger we have guarded and striven, as much as lay in our power, sensible of a deep responsi-bility, far higher than all human con siderations, which each man owes to his conscience, and he most of all whose voice

may reach to many.

It was a signal glory to Erin that at the voice of one of her saints, her princes and people, in very ancient times, abolished a very ancient practise, and enacted a law onet thrust into a fleeing maiden's bosom. Were that saint-made law of our land still vigorous as it ought to be, in the Irish heart, how could it be possible to imagine such a scene as that reported from a distant county, where a band of men-with faces blackened like their souls-burst Anxiously have we hoped to see a contra-diction of the occurrence of an outrage so unmanly, so unspeakably cowardly; but none has yet come; therefore we denounce none has yet come; therefore we denounce it, and we warn all concerned in it, or who may meditate similar things, that they may meditate similar things, that they have incurred, with the wrath of an offended God, the horror of an outraged

nation.
On such and similar dastards, whose deeds would more degrade, drag down, and destroy the reputation of our native land than could a thousand foes for a thousand years, we invoke the excommunication of the start ication of their countrymen. Let those be banned as the worst, the most virulent, the most detestable enemies of Irelandthose who could by such crimes contaminate our country and mar the purity of its progress, the immortal justice of its cause. The Ark of Nationhood must be upborne by pure hands; in order to advance, the voice of God must be the voice of the peaple,-Dublin Irishman.

#### The Salvation Army.

The latest phase of religious mania is The latest phase of religious mania is exciting much discussion in English religious journals, the majority of which strongly condemn the tactics of the so-called "army". Still I am bound to confess that much difference of opinion exists as to the relative amount of good and harm the persons who form the "army" may do. Last week I had the misfortune to lose my cook without a moment's warning, and may perhaps have an undue anti-Salvationist bias therefor, as the "Salvationists" were the direct cause of my loss. vationists" were the direct cause of my loss. The young woman, while out for a walk was importuned by skirmishers of a Sal vation Army procession to "come and be saved," and left my dinner to cook itself, without compunction whatever. A week's shouting and excitement with the "army were quite sufficient for the errant maid, and at the end of that time she was discharged, cured, and ready to resume ordinary culinary occupation.—Phila. Tel-

#### Sorrow for Sin.

It will never do to merely say we are and sincerely regret having insulted the infinite majesty of God by our sins. To recite an act of contrition for the sin of drunkenness for example, and go stagger-ing through the street beastly intoxicated in a few hours afterwards, is a sign that a man has no genuine sorrow for having

THE IDEAL FIRESIDE.

A Homely Picture of a Catbolic Family Circle—Pertinent Remarks.

We often recur with feelings of most joyful remembrance to the home of our childhood. There were father, mother, and five children of us. We lived on a farm. Each and every one of us had his own particular work to do, assigned by our father who took care that we should not be overburdened with labor. Father always sub-cribed for one monthly magazine and two or three weekly papers When evening came and the che all done, we all assembled in the large family room, where we spent some of the most happy moments of our lives. We always look back with pleasure to

We always look back with those fine winter evenings. Mother and sisters usually occupied themselves with mending or knitting. A weekly newspaper was brought out and one of us paper was brought out and one of us read the title or heading of each article when father or mother would ask that the whole article be read, or would say, "Pass

Subjects, sentences and words were explained by either father or mother. Very plained by either lather or mother. Very frequently we were asked to tell the meaning of something we read, and thus did we acquire a facility in expressing our thoughts which has been of great advantage to us in after life. Our father or everything to us, that we often wondered if there was anything they did not know. Apples, nuts, and pop corn, were then placed on the table. Sometimes we had to sing some songs, etc. So the evening passed away. Our neighbors used to drop in occasionally for a friendly visit, in which case we had the additional pleasure of listening to an entertaining conversation. Since then we have lived in many places and been in many countries, but always and in every place our memory wanders back to the home of our child-

hood with the most tender recollection. We think the great majority of our Catholic families are guilty of a great mistake in their carelessness about the reading matter furnished their children. Many farmers, for example, are quite willing to furnish their children a few dollars spending money, from time to time, yet they never get them good books to read. Home frequently is known to children as a place of work. There are no books or papers there, in a word, nothing to make home attractive. If the children wish recreation, they must seek it in the society which frequently is not the best.

This whole state of things is easily remedied. For the small sum of \$2 a good Catholic paper can be furnished for the whole year. Bach week it has something new a new. The reading is always fresh and compt attractive. The children are sure to read it and learn the news of the day, and always feel as if they were living in the world, and posted in the affairs of society. If they cannot get information in this way, they too often seek it from their neighbors who have it tainted and viti-ated by the channel of some worldly or

vile paper through which it passes.

The father, who each week receives a good Catholic paper into his house, is con-tinually instructing his children. To this may now and then be added a good book which will likewise be read. The child-ren are always ready to read the paper and good books, and the thoughts thus "against killing women in battle." Had the law remained in force, in the Irish heart, no constable now would endure the heart, no constable now would endure the put into their minds make a good impression upon them. Their character is forming, and forming in the right way. There is not much pity for the parent whose last years are embittered by the waywardness of his children, who spend their whole time away from home and are frequently led astray by bad company, when that parent had never in the young and tender years of his children, given their minds "Not a word! none is required, I shall into the cabin of a widowed mother and into the love of God."

But I was not to be satisfied, and inchildren, fired, lacerating an infant's limb!

A small outlay of maney now will good. A small outlay of money now will return itself with compound interest after

#### Saved by Hearing Mass.

Three Italian merchants from Gubbio return home, and determined to start very early next morning in order that they might reach home in the evening. But one of the three opposed this, and insisted that they ought at least to wait for Mass, as it was Sunday. The other two, how-ever, would not listen to him, and said that God would readily pardon them if for once they omitted to hear Mass in

strangers.

from Cisterno, where he had heard Mass; knees, raised his hands and eyes to neaven in sincerest gratitude, and then told those that stood around how he had escaped sharing in the fate of his companions, declaring that he owed his life to the fact that he had assisted devoutly at Mass.—

The City of Quebec is justly proud of its St. Bridget's Asylum, and indeed it has good recent to he

OUR LORD'S CHOICE OF POVERTY.

Father Faber.

The Holy Ghost was called Pater Pauperiem: So were some of the Saints also: so was Jesus. Love of the poor is a characteristic of true holiness, as well as of the true Church. The poor you have always with you, but Me you have not always. This shows how completely the poor came to occupy His place, even more than direct texts.

Jesus' shoice of poverty.

1. He being the Eternal Wisdom, chose

2. He selected poverty as the state in hich He could raise Hissacred Humanity to heights of holiness

As the state fittest for His great end,

-the salvation of souls.

4. How consistently He kept to His choice through the three and thirty years. 5. How the choice sati-fied the l of His Sacred Heart and His Divine Com-

6. The result of this choice is that the oor are made authentically the favorites of God. Hence in the church we have always voluntary poverty and sacrifices for the poor.

See the blassed efforts of this choice of Jesus, to all, rich as well as poor.

1. The abundance of holy charity and

liberality.
2. His choice rebukes the spirit of the world in us, and so raises us to perfection.

3. It likens us to the Sacred Heart, and o makes us dear to God.

Consider the consolations of the poor,

Consider the consolations of the poor, arising from this choice.

1. God has been a poor man—tried it all—scant food—hard lying, trust in alms, labour; those who are sick even have no such consolation; many an evening darkened in—where was He to lodge or lay His head?

ay his head?

2. It is not wrong to feel and feel keenly, the privations of poverty.

3. We have new and supernatural motives for patience, supplied by the choice of Jesus. What then is your riches? The Sacred Heart of Jesus. What

not to take what is yours! What have you else to make you happy? O blessed poverty, if it drives you into the Sacred Heart—this is its one blessing, in which are all blessings. Forfeit this, and you are the dull thing the world pronounces you to

If a poor man is discontented, because of his poverty, if he compares his fortune with that of the rich and the noble, if he feels the ill temper which results from that comparison, let him turn his thoughts another way.

1. Jesus was God, and might by his wer have chosen any state-yet Ho chose poverty. 2. He was Infinite Wisdom,-yet He ose poverty.

3. He came to do His Father's work as

we are supposed to do-and He chose 4. He chose it of the hardest and most comparison between His poverty and the

comparison between His poverty and the comforts of poor men in general.

5. Let the poor man look to the love Jesus had for the poverty He had chosen.

IV.

Again let the poor consider the privileges of the poor.

1. Absence of temptation.

2. Penance for sin, (as poverty can be

3. Special promises of the gospel. 4. Easy death bed-so little to part 5. Companionship of Jesus—of Him the Psalmist foretold that He will pledge the poor of the people, and will save the children of the poor and that He shall

are the poor and shall save the souls of spare the poor and shall save the souls of the poor.

O poor, however dark your way may seem, however multiplied your hardships and your woes, you are what Jesus chose to be, and is not that fortune enough to make you richer than all this poor perishing world can give ?

#### ST. BRIDGET'S ASYLUM, QUEBEC. Silver Jubilee Celebration.

The adage "Out of a small Acorn a great Oak doth grow" could not be more appro-priately applied than in the case of the popular—popular alike among Irish, Eng-lish, Scotch and French-Canadian, Catholic and Protestant—institution whose name appears at the head of this column. Begun with the modest sum of Seventeen Pounds some odd shillings collected by a few non-commissioned officers of the regiments of for once they omitted to hear Mass in order to have a quicker and more pleasant journey.

Hardly had the dawn broken on the following morning when the two merchants were riding out of the gates of Cisterno, whilst their companion remained behind in order to assist at Mass. After journeying on for some hours they came to the river Curfuone across which was to the river Curfuone across which was journeying on for some hours they came to the river Curfuone, across which was 'laid a long wooden bridge. There had been almost ince-sant rains for some time previous, and this, together with heavy floods, had rendered the bridge insecure. The riders knew nothing about this, and fearlessly allowed their spirited horses to dash over it; but when they had gone about half way the bridge fell with a crash and was carried away by the swollen stream with horses and riders. Some country people heard the cry of distress that was uttered by the sinking men and hastened to the place, but they could not succeed in saving them, notwithstanding their courageous efforts; it was only after their courageous efforts; it was only after some hours and with great trouble that they managed to draw the corpses of the unfortunate travellers from the water. They laid the bodies down on the banks, aud many people came running to the Walsh, Rev. Brothers Anselm and Joachim spot, but no one could recognize the C.SS.R., Hon. Mr. Hearn, and Messa. rangers.

At last the third merchant came riding com Cisterno, where he had heard Mass;

O'Connor, Carbrey, M. P.P., and Shea,

Trustees of the Asylum and, considering the weather, the state of the roads and he saw and recognized the bodies of his the counter attraction at the Music Hall, two friends, and was told by the people a large audience. The entertainment was sorry for sin, unless we realize this sorrow and sincerely regret having insulted the upon the merchant threw himself on his Rev. Father Lowekamp, which, showed knees, raised his hands and eyes to heaven | the institution to be in a most satisfactory

good reason to be.

three iastics g, for Caththey of the land The ith his

apable r digs ir and are at ny nas real. quaint after

#### ENGLISH CARDINALS.

ard to succeed the late Cardinal Borromeo as prefect of the congregation. There are several congregations in Rome, as the Congregation of the Index, the Congregation of Rites, etc., but the office referred to is that of prefect of the Congregation of Cardinals, who are supposed to meet once a year, although they have long ceased to do so. The office of prefect, therefore, is almost a sinecure, but however when the Sacred College does hold a congregation the prefect would ex-officio be the president of it.

\* \* \* Cardinal Manning is the natural protector and superintendent in

Roman Catholic Church in England to have a fellow-countryman at the head of the Sacred College at Rome.

There are now three English cardinals, Manning, Newman and Howard. New-

man still clings to his humble Oratory of St. Philip Neri, at Edghaston, near Bir-mingham, and refuses to take part in the politics of the Church. He was not even tempted by the munificent offer made by his old pupils, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Ripon, the Marquis of Bute and others of the English Catholic and others of the English Catholic nobility, of a splendid mansion and equi-page in London. The "lumen Aughte," as the Pope called him, prefers to hide his light under the bushel of the Birmingham

Oratory.

But between two such earnest Catholics

Cardinals and patriotic Englishmen as Cardinals Manning and Howard the progress of the Church in the British Empire may be expected to be more decided than heretofore.

What is devised in the astute brain of Archbishon Manning is likely to find quicker acceptance than heretofore, when the Prefect of the Congregation of Cardi-nals is an Englishman instead of an Ital-

Heretofore Cardinal Howard, who is a cardinal-deacon—Newman being a cardinal-bishop—has been chiefly famous for his noble lineage, his fine personal physique—he was formerly an officer in her Britannic Majesty's Life Guards—and the invariable courtesy and good nature he shows to English and American visitors to Rome. Cardinals Manning and Newman, having both been Protestant clergymen, coming of Protestant ancestry, do not re-present to the old Catholic families of England the ancient prestige of their religion and its influence on the kingdom, as a lineal descendant of the Plantagenet Howards, who, from the subsequent creation of the dukedom in the middle of the Pifteenth Century have so often written their names in their blood upon the pages of English history. No name has been so intimately connected with the high heroic deeds and names of England as that of the state o Howard, and it was this fact, no doubt, that made Alexander Pope speak of "All the blood of all the Howards" as typical of the glory of ancestral pedigrees. "Reof the glory of ancestral pedigrees. "Re-rum pulcherrima Roma" will now proba-bly be more popular with travelers of the English-speaking race than ever, when the cardinal whose nephew is hereditary Earl Marshal of England is at the head of

the College of Cardinals.

The modern history of English cardinals is itself a study of no little interest. The greatest of them, Wolsey, has been a central theme for dramatists, poets and historians. "The sound of Wolsey bell" at the magnificent college of Christ Church, which he founded at Oxford, attests the muniticence of his nature and the granhis mind. Then we come to Reginald Pole, who, safe at Rome, abused his royal uncle, Henry the Eighth, to his heart's content in an exceedingly dry, although vituperative, treatise. With the accession of his cousin Mary to the throne, Pole's star was once more in the ascendant. But before this there rises the aged and drooping figure of Cardinal Fisher Bishop of Rochester, put to death like Sir Thomas More by Henry for fidelity to the old religion. His great age, his un-flinching courage and the fact that the Pope's bestowal of a cardinal's hat upon him was contemporaneous with his execution, cast a sad but not inglorious

lustre upon his memory.

Then there was a long interval during which there was no English Cardinal at all. Midway in the Eighteenth Century, we have Cardinal York, Henry Stuart brother of Charles Edward, the second Pretender to the British crown, and with the death of this Cardinal York, the male line of the House of Stuart became ex-tinct. He is buried beside his father and grandfather, James Francis Edward Stuart, otherwise James the III., who also died at Rome in 1766, in one of the chapels of at Robe in 1.60, in one of the chapels of that still Imperial City. Then we have Cardinal Weld, an English country squire, as one might call him, whose beautiful place, Lulworth, in Dorsetshire, is an obplace, Luiworth, in Dorsetshire, is an object of interest and pleasure—being easily reached by a small steamboat in an hour or two—to those old fashioned English families who, instead of gadding about the Continent, spend their summers at Weymouth, the favorite watering-place of old King George the Third. Cardinal Weld was a widower, and took orders at Rome quite late in life.

Again there is a vacuum in the history of English cardinals until, in 1850, the late Pope Pius the Ninth astonished Protestant England by creating Dr. Nicholas Wiseman, who had for some years been a bissum of the proprietors, "Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston." All others are base imitations. Examine the wrapper carefully before purchasing.

50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by dealers generally.

"Don't Give up the Ship" were the memorable words of Commodore Perry. We repeat, "Don't give up the ship," poor, despairing invalid, but try Burdock Blood Bitters. It cures others, why not you? It renovates, regulates and the proprietors, "Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston." All others are base imitations.

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Pope Pius the Ninth astonished Protestant England by creating Dr. Nicholas Wise-man, who had for some years been a bisman, who had for some vears been a bishop in partibus infidelium, or titular bishop, with the title of Bishop of Melipotamus and Vicar-Apostolic of the London District—Archbishop of West-pietes and Caralinal minster and Cardinal.

Then came Manning, the converted nglican Arch-deacon of Chichester; Angican Arch-deacon of Cinchester; Newman, of St. Mary's, Oxford, "the old lion of Oriel," as Oxford called him, and Howard, late Captain in Her Majesty's Life Guards.—Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Dec.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is everywhere acknowledged to be the stan-dard remedy for female complaints and weaknesses. It is sold by druggists.

#### No more Hard Times.

A Protestant American Forecast of the Fature Progress of the Church in the British Empire.

The Pope has appointed Cardinal Howard to succeed the late Cardinal Borromeo as prefect of the congregation. There are several congregations in Rome, as the haim, and put your trust in that simple, pure remedy, Hop Bitters, that cures always at a trifling cost, you will see good times and have good health.—Chronicle.

Avoid the places, the persons and the thoughts that lead to temptation. Frequent the places, associate with the persons, include the thoughts that lead away from temptation. Keep busy; idleness is the strength of bad habits. Do not give up the struggle when you have broken president of it.

\*\* Cardinal Manning is the natural protector and superintendent in England, and he is the invariable medium of communication between the British Government and the Vatican. Now, it may largely facilitate and expedite his policy in the conduct of the affairs of the Roman Catholic Church in England to have a fellow-countryman at the head of the Sacred College at Rome.

That only shows how much need times. That only shows how much need to response times a poor man. He lives in a hovel and his miserable dwelling is in a forlorn and dilapidated state; but thank God! the laborer's cottage, however ruin-ous its folly to expect to break off a habit in a day, which the sacred College at Rome. may have been gathering strength for years. Its folly, too, to think that we can break off evil habits by ourselves. We must do all in our power while still praying for strength from above.

#### Timely Warning.

Now is the season for sudden colds and distressing coughs, treat them with Hag-yard's Pectoral Balsam, it cures influenza, asthma, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, and all pulmonary complaints leading to consumption.

A gentleman calling on a farmer observed: "Mr. Jones your clock is not quite right, is it?" "Nobody don't understand much about that clock but me. When the hands of that clock stand at twelve, then it strikes two, and then I know it is seven o'clock," said Jones.

#### Rheumatic Remedy.

There is no better cure for Rheumatism than Hagyard's Yellow Oil used according to directions on the bottle. It also cures Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Bruises, lameness, and all wounds of the flesh. All dealers sell it, price 25 cents.

A home thrust: It is related of George Clark, the celebrated negro minstrel, that, chark, the celebrated negro managers, being examined as a witness, he was severely questioned by the attorney who wished to break down his evidence. "You wished to break down his evidence. "You are in the negro minstrel business, I believe!" inquired the lawyer. "Yes, sir," was the prompt reply: "Isn't that a rather low calling!" demanded the lawyer. "I don't know but what it is," replied the minstrel; "but it is so much better than my father's that I am proud of it." "What my father's that I am proud of it. was your father's calling?" "He was a lawyer," replied Clark, in a tone of regret that put the audience in a roar. The law-yer let him alone.

#### How to Cure a Cold.

Upon the first feeling of chill or shiver-ing remain indoors if possible, bathe the feet in tepid water, gradually increasing the heat as long as it can be comfortably borne, drink freely of warm giager tea, or sage tea, to induce prespiration, and take Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam according to directions on the bottle. Hagyard's Balsam cures coughs, asthma, and bronchitis.

#### An Editor in Luck,

St. Jacobs Oil cures rheumatism; of this I am convinced. For years I suffered with rheumatism in my left shoulder and with rheumatism in my left shoulder and right arm, and last fall I was incapable of attending to my duties, and lay many a night unable to sleep on account of terrible pains. A few weeks ago a severe attack of this trouble struck me, and this time I concluded to try the St. Jacobs Oil, I must acknowledge, with but little confidence in its merits. I freely confess that the result has completely astonished me. The first application relieved the pain very materially, and the continued use of only two bottles has completely cured me of this chronic evil, and that, after the of this chronic evil, and that, after the most eminent physicians and their prescriptions had been of no avail. I therefore consider it a duty to publish the above for the benefit of all sufferers with

#### healed by Yellow Oil. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The great remedy for consumption. This well-known remedy is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experien public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years; and when resorted to in season, seldom fails to effect a speedy cure for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, influ-enza, whooping cough, hoarseness, pains the lungs, liver complaint, etc. Beware of counterfeits! Remember that the genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has on the outside wrapper the signature of "I. Butts," and the printed name of the proprietors, "Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston." All others are base imitations.

stores lost Vitality.

In order to give a quietus to a hacking cough, take a dose of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil thrice a day, or oftener if the cough spells render it necessary. This widely esteemed remedy also cures crick in the back, rheumatic complaints, kidney ailments, pains, etc. It is used inwardly and outwardly.

C. R. Hall, Grayville, Ill., says:—61

baye sold at retail price since the 4th of December last, 156 bottles of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil, guaranteeing every bottle. I must say I never sold a medicine in my Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is everywhere acknowledged to be the standard remedy for female complaints and weaknesses. It is sold by druggists.

The lost arts did not include steel pen making, an invention purely of the nimeteenth century. Esterbrook's being superior, standard and reliable.

I must say I never sold a medicine in my life that gave such universal satisfaction. In my own case, with a badly Ulcerated Throat, after a physician penciling it for several days to no effect, the Eclectric Oil cured it thoroughly in twenty-four hours, and in threatened croup in my children this winter it never failed to relieve almost immediately." most immediately.

There is a well known story of the ruin of a London luncheon shop by a spiteful and envious rival. The latter hired a boy to enter the successful shop exactly at the time when it was most crowded, and to be lay on the counter before the eyes of all the wondering and horrified guests a dead cat. "That makes nine, ma'am,' said the brazen-faced urchin as he deposited his burden and left the shop. What avail were protestations of innocence from the indignant president of the counter? The plot had been carefully laid, and it resulted. plot had been carefully laid, and it resulted, as was expected, in a stampede of the diners, to return no more

The huge, drastic, griping, sickening pills are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's "Purgative Pellets." Sold by druggists. "My client," said an Irish advocate pleading before Lord Norbury in an action for trespass, "is a poor man. He lives in a hovel and his miserable dwelling is in a

#### Consumption Cured.

Consumption Cared.

Since 1870 Dr. Sherar has each year sent from his office the means of relief and cure to thousands afflicted with disease. The correspondence necessitated by this work becoming too heavy for him, I came to his aid. He now feels constrained to relinquish it entirely, and has placed in my hands the formula of that simple vegetable remedy discovered by an East India missionary, and found so effective for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption. Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Diseases; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Its remarkable curative powers have been proven in many thousand cases, and, actuated by the desire to relieve suffering humanity, I gladly assume the duty of making it known to others. Address me, with stamp, naming this paper, and I will mail you, tree of charge, the recipe of this wonderful remedy, with full directions for its preparation and use, printed in German, French or English, W. A. Noves 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 166-13, w-cow

#### In the Whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as Ayer's Cherry PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known mates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always reit acts speedily and surely, always re-lieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its commosition and operation physicians composition and operation, physicians use the Cherry Pectoral extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its healing effects, and will always cure where cures are possible. cure where cures are possible. For sale by all druggists

## SPECIAL NOTICE

### -TO THE-AFFLICTED.



#### DETROIT THROAT LUNG INSTITUTE.

DETROIT, MICH.

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D., most eminent physicians and their prescriptions had been of no avail. I therefore consider it a duty to publish the above for the benefit of all sufferers with theumatism and kindred complaints. G. A.Hellman, Editor Republican, Pittsburg. Lame Back.

Lumbago, Kidney complaint, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all pain and imfammation are speedily cutted with Hagyard's Yellow Oil. Croup, sore throat, colds, burns, scalds, bruises, frost bites, chilblains and all wounds of the desh are quickly healed by Yellow Oil.

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D., Graduate of Victoria College, Toronto, and Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario) PROPRIETOR. Since which time over 22,000 cases have been diseases of the Head, Throat Diseases have been diseases of the Head, Throat Diseases for Eyes) and Catarrhal Deafness. Also, Diseases of the Heart.

Our System of Practice consists in the most improved Medicated Inhalations; combined with proper Constitutional Treatment. Having devoted all our time, energy and the proper Constitutional Treatment. Having devoted all our time, energy and the proper Constitutional Treatment.

HEAD, THROAT & CHEST. (During which time we have successfully treated over 29,000 cases). We are enabled to offer the afflicted the most perfect remedies and appliances for the im-mediate cure of all these troublesome afflic-tions. By the system of

MEDICATEDINHALATIONS

Head, Throat and Lung affections have became as curable as any class of diseases that Head, I most came as curable as any class of diseases of all came as curable as any class of diseases of all came and all children and the control of Canada from those already cured. Remedies sent to any part of Ontario, buties Free. If impossible to call personally at the Institute, write for 'List of Questions' and 'Medical Treatise'. Address, DETROIT THROAT AND LUNG INSTITUTE.

DETROIT THROAT AND LUNG INSTITUTE.

Flaminia and other stories...

Perico, the Sad, and other stories...

The Blakes and Flanagans...

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#### W. HINTON (From London England.)

UNDERTAKER, &C. The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage.

FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIRE. 202, King St., London. Private Residence, 254 King Street.

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HAVE REMOVED TO THE

CRONYN BLOCK Dundas st., and Market Square.

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Macmahon, Boultbee, Dickson and
Jeffery, Barristers, &c. London.

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily

Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals Sr. Jacons Ott. is a safe, sure, simple and cheap External lemedy. A trial entails but the comparatively rifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering tith pain can have cheap and positive proof of its daims.
Directions in Eleven Languages.

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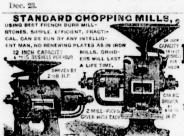
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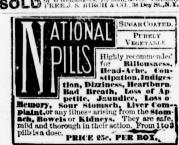
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#### can refer to thousands of Pendeners and C Address N.W. Fitzgerald & Co. Pro Parent Attys. Lock Box 355, Washington -11w CARRIAGES W. J. THOMPSON,

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Tenders for Work in British Columbia.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to NOON on WEDNESDAY, the ist day of FEBRUARY next, in a lump sum, for the construction of that portion of the road between Port Moody and the West-and of Unitract 60, near Emery's Bar, a distance of about 85 miles.

Specifications, conditions of contract and forms of tender may be obtained on application at the Canadian Pacific Raliway Office, in New Westerluster, and at the Chief Engineer's Office at Ottawa, after the 1st January next, at which time plans and profiles will be open for lospection at the latter office.

will be open for respection at the office.

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

Mr. Marcus South, who is in charge at the office at New Westminster, is instructed to give Contractor, all the information in his newer.

power
det will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms, addressed to P. Braun, Esq., Sec. bept. of italiways and Canais, and marked Tenders for C. P. R."

Dept. of Railways and Canais, Secretary.
Ottawa, Oct. 24th, 1881.

180-12w

W. M. MOORE & CO. REAL ESTATE AGEN' dec.

Have a large list of Farms, Wild Lam s and City Property of every description for sale, Also about 35,000 acres of Land in Manitoba and North West Territory.

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Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood iver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Ner-yousness, Sicenies, sessand especially Female Complaints. \$1000 IN COLD. Will be paid for a case they will not cure o help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them. Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and tr them before you sleep. Take no Other D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure fo Drunkeness, use of optum, tobacco and narcotics. SEND FOR CIRCULAR, TANKE All above sold by druggists, Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronte, Oat

HOP BITTERS. (A Medicine, not a Drink,) CONTAINS HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE,

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FRUITS! and all other goods suitable for the season, just received by JOHN SCANDIZETT, and will be sold at close rates. A large consignment of choice Liquors new in stock.

#### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland.

Dublin, Jan. 5.—A process-server named Huddy, and his nephew, have disappeared from near Ballinrote. Dublin, Jan. 5.—A magistrate has

granted a summons against three police-man for seizing copies of the Irish World at a news shop without producing a war-

Dublin, Jan. 6.-The Lord Lieut. refused to permit Parnell and Dillon to re-ceive the freedom of the city at the City

London, Jan. 6.—The entire tenantry of Townland Lacka, North Tipperary, were evicted to day. The military were pre-

Dublin, Jan. 6.—An unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday to throw from the track the mail train between Tralee and Limerick. If the attempt had suc-ceeded, great loss of life would have been the result. There is no clue to the per-

son who made the attempt.

It is stated O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, will be released from prison on account of ill health and be requested to

quit the country.

Dublin, Jan. 2.—Dawson was to day in-Dublin, Jan. 2.—Dawson was to day in-augurated Lord Mayor. The corporation, by 28 to 18, refused to pass the customary vote of thanks to Moyers, the retiring Lord Mayor, in consequence of his re-fusal to convene a special meeting to con-fer the freedom of the city on Parnell and Dillon. Moyers was hissed in the streets by the mob.

by the mob. The three ladies arrested at Drumcollogher have been liberated on bail. Dublin, Jan. 2.-The President, Secre tary and Treasurer of the Ladies' League

at Roscommon have been arrested. Cork, Jan. 3.—The corporation has conferred the freedom of the city on Parnell and Dillon, members of Parliament. Copies of the resolution were sent to Gladstone, Forster and Irish corporations.

Dublin, Jan. 3.—It was the general opinion at the meeting of landlords that, until appeals from the decisions of the sub-commissions are heard, demand for compensation will be premature.

London, Jan. 3.—Patrick Harr, a re turned Irish-American, has been arrested at Carrigtohill under the Coercion Act. A copy of the Corporation's resolution onferring the freedom of the city upon arnell and Dillon will be sent to the

Parnell and Dillon will be sent to Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by the request that Parnell and Dillon will be alowed to attend the City Hall to receive

Dublin, Jan. 4.—The police seized at Kilrush a box containing twenty rifles and bayoness and 450 rounds of ammunition. Dublin, Jan. 4 .- A mandamus to quash the resolution passed by the corporation conferring the freedom of the city on Dillon and Parnell will be applied for in the Court of Queen's Bench, on the ground that nobody not a burges, can receive the

that hobody not a burges, can receive the freedom of a city.

Dublin, Jan. 4.—Whelan and Ryan, last week committed for trial on the charge of treason felony, were released to-day on the application of the Crown, but subsequently arrested under the Coercion Act.

The Daily News states that it is estimated that one fourth of the Light results.

mated that one-fourth of the Irish tenants who need protection have come under the operation of the Land Act, and competent persons believe that the whole question will be settled in two years.

Dublin, Jan. 4.—Archbishop Croke, of

Cashel, bitterly complains of the police in-troducing a watch into parochial resi-dence on the occasion of a meeting in conwith a bazaar, although they were assured it was not a League meeting.

A Treasury minute has been issued in

cluding occupying tenants in Ireland among those authorities, to borrow money

in reference to methods for guarding against an epidemic of small-pox. The President said he would probably send a special message to Congress, calling atten-tion to the alarming prevalence of small-pox, and the necessity of immediate legis-

At a meeting of delegates of the New York Branch of the Parnell Land League, a resolution was adopted endorsing the labors of the Chicago Convention and promising to furnish a share of the \$250,-000 proposed to be sent to Ireland, and favoring the organization of Land Leagues in the United States and Canada.

Gloucester, Mass., Jan. 5.—The schooner Almon Bird sank off the cape on Monday. The crew suffered greatly from exposure in an open boat, and were badly frozen before they were picked up. Three died, the last being the second mate. The remainder of the crew, maddened with thirst, opened his veins and drank his blood, and then threw the body over-

Rome, Jan. 3.—The King in receiving the New Year congratulations of Senators and Deputies, said, with evident allusion to Bismark's reported designs on behalf of the Vatican, it was well to make known that Italy was firmly decided not to admit the elightest discussion on certain ques-tions touching internal order. The King also dwelt upon the necessity of the com-pletion of military organization. The king's words produced a great impression.

Rome, Jan. 5.—A very startling and gnificant movement has been made by Cardinal Ludovinco Jacobini, the Pontifi-al Secretary of State. He has addressed an ote to all the powers which now have their representatives at the Vatican, asking them what steps they would take if the Pope was compelled to leave Rome. These powers are Austria, Belgium, France, Brazil, and nearly all the other South American States. The same question has also been asked in a more indirect manner of the German and English direct manner of the German and English representatives. The Cardinal asks whether the representatives of the Catholic Church would follow the Pope if he was compelled to leave Rome, and whether

agitating political circles to day is "What es it mean? It is admitted on all sides does it mean? It is admitted on all sides that the cardinal's note is a reply to the New Year's speech of King Humbert. It is in liberal circles construed as a threat to constrain the Government to take measures to suppress the Revolutionary party. It is thought, also, that the threat will be efficacious.

France. Paris, Jan. 5.—The Cardinal Archbishop of Rouen, recently returned from Rome, publisher a letter describing the position of the Pope. He urges the Italians to choose another Capital and leave Rome to the Pope, in order to avert the necessity for his departure.

Austria. Prague, 3.-Cardinal Schwarzenberg

states that the Pope has no thought of leaving the Vatican.

Vienna, Jan. 2.—The Papal Nuncio here states the Papal question can only be settled by conceding to the Pope the City of Rome with territory on the coast as far of Rome With Vecchia.

Great Britain.

The London office of the Canadian Goernment is in receipt of a large number of enquiries for information respecting Can-ada. So far as can be judged from present appearances, a valuable emigration to Can ada will set in in 1882.

Joseph Chamberlain said the Government would suppress open or covert re-bellion, and would find means to enable the Land Courts to deal with cases com-ing before them. He had no sympathy with the absentee agitators, who, from a safe distance, counsel others to commit crime, while they administer funds sent from America in safe retreat in Paris or London. Chamberlain ridiculed the landlords' demand for compensation. He thought tenants rather ought to be compensated for excessive rents ex-

tracted from them for many years.

London, Jan. 4.—John Bright, in his speech at Birmingham, said:—I do not pretend to be a Democrat. What I favor s such a degree of freedom as will give security to freedom, but not such a degree as would destroy it. Some who blame the Government are ignorant of the prin-ciples on which alone a democracy can be made tolerable. The principles they profess regarding coercion might lead them, if at sea, to object to mutiny being suppressed by putting mutineers in irons. Irish-Americans have organized conspiracy committees with the miserable idea that they could influence the policy and safety of Great Britain by such means. safety of Great Britain by such means. Doubtless many of this class who were at the Chicago convention were, though mis-taken, honest and patriotic, but took their ideas of Ireland, from tales of by-gone

Simcoe, Ont., Jan. 3.—A young lad fifteen years old, named Barry Shaw, was killed at the G. T. R. depot, in this town, to-day. In attempting to get off the train after it had started, he got under the wheels of the cars, and was crushed in a most horrible manuer. Drumbo, Ont., Jan. 3.-A young mar

named Frank Burns, a resident of Rich-wood, was killed on the Grand Trunk

wood, was killed on the Grand Trunk Railway, between Drumbo and Richwood, while walking or lying on the track.

The Irishmen of Montreal, at a public meeting, repudiated the silegations con-tained in a local paper, that there was a wealthy resident there, who acted as a spy during the fenian troubles.

Petrh Jan 5 — This afternoon a for

Perth, Jan. 5.- This afternoon a far-Perth, Jan. 5.—Ins atternoon a far-mer named Moore, living about three miles from Perth, while bringing wood to town on a waggon was killed. His horses became frightened, and becoming unman-

Land League branches.

The mangled remains of a young man

#### BRANTFORD LETTER.

OUR CHRISTMAS TREE

Has been a grand success. Every evening from Monday to Friday the school hall was crowded and all who attended seemed to enjoy themselves. The ladies who had the matter in hand did not spare who had the matter in hand did not spare themselves any pains or trouble and cer-tainly earned the success they achieved. On the tree were many valuable gifts, and the arrangement of them was pleasing to the eye. A large five-story cake, presented by Mr. Donaldson was drawn by Mr. James Lann. Upwards of \$15.00 was realized on it. Miss Minnie Harrington held the number which called for the china tea set presented by the East Ward ladies. On this gift about \$28 was made. A silver card receiver was put up and voted upon between the rival candidates for Mayor, and was won by Mr. Watt by a large majority. There was an orchestra present each evening, and the sweet strains configured proceedings. As a whole the enlivened proceedings. As a whole the result has been most satisfactory and the congregation are deeply indebted to the ladies for their zealous efforts.

During the year 1881, there were 65 baptisms, 9 marriages, and 34 funerals. Two of the baptisms were of grown persons admitted to the church. For 1880 sons admitted to the church. For 1880 the figures were 64 baptisms (one grown person) 8 marriages and 36 deaths. Of the deaths in 1881 18 were from 1 to 7 years of age; 1 between 7 and 20; 4 between 20 and 40; 1 between 30 and 40; 1 between 40 and 50; 1 between 50 and 60; 4 between 60 and 70; 3 between 70 and 80,

and 1 over 80 years of age.

THE SEPARATE SCHOOL is claiming a good share of attention, and relieved, and Mr. Schryer was appointed in his stead. Mr. Wm. Fleming takes the place vacated by Mr. Mullanv in the King's Ward. In the north Rev. Father Bardou and in the East John Ryan retain their

Mr. Michael McGill, of Brockville, takes charge of Miss O'Grady's department this week, for the next twelve months. Mr. McGill comes well recommended as a successful teacher; and having formerly attended the Collegiate Institute in this

attended the Collegiate Institute in this city is known to many of our people. Financially the school is in a good condition; its receipts and expenses for the year, briefly given, are as follows; on hand \$35.69; government grant \$196.56, taxes \$8-05.89; contributions, fees, etc., \$338.94. Total \$1376.89. Expenses; Teachers \$1000. Repairs, fuel, etc., \$327. Total, \$1327. Balance on hand \$49.89.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

\$1327. Balance on hand \$49.89.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Mr. A. H. Simon has received the appointment of assistant classical teacher in Collegiate Institute here, a position for which he has qualified himself by hard and faithful application. For the past year he taught in Port Colborne; where he is laborators are to highly appreciated. his labors were highly appreciated. Mr. S. matriculated at Toronto University

with first class honors in English. Mr. James H. Camerford, son of John Camerford has been appointed to a position in the Ontario Government Im migration office at Liverpool, and has sailed for England to fill the position.

Mr. James H. Dignan has gone to Toronto to take a course at one of the Commercial Colleges there, in order to better fit himself for the line of business he has laid out for himself.

Before leaving the city, Miss O'Grady was presented with a purse by her pupils. The ladies of the choir also gave her a token of their kindly feeling and esteem.

Many Brantford people were home from a distance during the holidays. Among them Jos. Murphy and sister, Thos. them Jos. Murphy and sister, Thos.
Lanon, Jno. Dignan, from Detreit; Miss
Ella Dalton, teacher, Cayuga; Thomas
Kelly, Port Huron, Mich.; Matt. McDermott, Bradford Pa.; Jas. Doyle and
John Halton, St. Michael's College,
Toronto, John Caffery, Hamilton, and
others.

#### OBITUARY. To record the demise of an old and

much esteemed resident of Ashfield, John Sullivan, becomes to me a painful task. The subject of this notice was a native of county Kerry, who left his native land in '49 and emigrated for this country, bringing with him many interesting reminis-cences of the land he left, a land of which he was passionately fond until the day of his death. The primeval state of the Tp. of Ashfield, when the deceased entered it, with five sons and one daughter, held out or the sons and one daughter, held out no promise of ease for some time to come; but on the contrary continued hard labor ere a home could be hewn out of the forest. Few can realize the hardships, privations and difficulties with which the pioneer has to contend; those brave pioneers of Ashfield were no exception to the general rule, still their indomitable courage, their honest and persevering efforts, their desire to secure a home out of the reach of the tyranny of landlords and cruel and unjust laws buoyed them up and enabled them to surmount obsta-cles from which thousands would shrink in dismay. The death of his son Michael and the peculiar and painful circumstan-ces that attended it, gave the deceased and his faithful consort a severe shock, which calamity caused other difficulties to dis-appear or fall to insignificance. This brave and generous Michael by this time had settled on a lot of his own and was became frightened, and becoming unmanageable ran away, throwing him under the wheels, which passed over his neck.

The Halifax branch of the Irish Land this death. One day while engaged in his own clearing a rabid wolf made its appearant and attacked the defenceless man. The Hallax branch of the Irish Land League has resolved to support the action of the Chicago Convention, in maintaining the people of Ireland in their present struggle against landlordism, by contributing towards the \$250,000 fund to be sent to Ireland by the 1st February, by all the land League branches. apparent triumph of the man who risked so much to save his wife, his neighbors so much to save his wife, his neighbors and their stock from the ravages of so the Credit Valley Railway track, at the King street, Toronto, crossing. No light could be thrown on the affair, except that he had met his death by being struck by a locomotive. this incident was about to be forgotten; but in due time the sorrow and alarm of relatives and neighbors became very great upon observing unfortunate Michael manifesting unmistakable signs of hydrophobia which resulted in the poor man's death. This, as already stated, was a severe shock to the subject of my remarks. However, Mr. John Sullivan toiled and lived on in his own unobtrusive way enlived on in his own unobtrusive way, en-joying the love and esteem of all who joying the love and esteem of all who knew him. In his case the force of habit could be seen with remarkable clearness; for the habits of industry adhered to him to the last, and notwithstanding his circumstances he seldom could be found unemployed. A singular example of presence was in the language of which he made use three weeks before his decease. While attending the funeral of his brother-in-law, Mr. Buckley, another old settler, his remarks were on that occasion—"I'm the next will be laid in this cemetery," which proved true. The large concourse of people that followed his remains to the grave showed in some degree the respect in which the deceased degree the respect in which the deceased was held. The general regret at the loss was held. The general regret at the loss of so worthy a citizen and so sincere a friend was modified by the recollection that few reach the ripe age at which he arrived, for he died in his 90th year. Mrs. Sullivan, who is considerably his junior, still lives. Many will miss the departed for the most conspicuous in church was the venerated white locks of old Mr. John Sullivan and in spite of old Mr. John Sullivan, and in spite of age there were few who attended more regularly. Requisecat in pace.

#### THE MITCHELL BAZAAR.

The Catholics of Mitchell held a bazzar during the closing days of the outgoing year. It turned out a grand success, and the Venerable Dean Murphy is to be congratulated on the success of his undertaking. The efforts made to render the bazaar a success were by no means confined to the members of the Catholic congregation. was compelled to leave Rome, and whether they would undertake to guarantee the safety of the Pope's churches and palaces after his departure. Cardinal Jacobini is known to be one of the most adroit diplomatics now living. He enjoys the entire confidence of the Pope, and this sudden action on his part is unquestionably taken with the full concurrence of the Holiness. The great question that is

#### SEAFORTH LETTER.

BAZAAR MATTERS

As many of your readers are already aware, a bazar was held for the benefit of St. James' Catholic Church here in Cardno's Music Hall, on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, of December' last. The Hall, which is capable of holding about 1,000 people and which was crowded to its utmost capacity, every evening about 1,000 people and which was crowded to its utmost capacity, every evening scarcely room being left to elbow one's way through, was handsomely decorated for the cccasion, and presented a very attractive appearance. At the right hand going in, the visitor came across a large table, extending some 30 feet in length, laden with fancy goods of every description, with the object of attracting the eye. This table was presided over by Mrs. T. D. Ryan aud Mrs. Robert Coleman. At the top end of the Hall on the same side, was the post office,—which did a good business in dispatching nail matters to the different parties concerned, preto the different parties concerned, pre-sided over by Miss Walsh and Miss A. Downey. On the opposite side was another table, about the same length as the first, and filled with everything that the most festidious could desire. The interests of this table were looked after by Mrs. T. Downey, Mrs. M. P. Hayes and Miss Fitzerald, and judging from the crowd always around it one would think the receipts were hardsome. A little further down was the fish pond, guarded by Aiss Aggie Kidd and Miss Katie Killoran, and the amount of fish taken out showed that the people had not lost interest in fishing, even at this season of the year. Besides all these, there were several young ladies going through the crowd taking chances on first one thing and then another, which had a very depressing effect on a person's pocket, more particularly those who could not resist the pathetic appeal of "Oh, do take a chance; I won't ask you again; just one chance, to make the even \$5." Adjoining the main hall were the refreshment , where hot and cold meals could be had at almost any hour. These rooms were managed by Mrs. John Killoran, Mrs. Jas. Walsh, Mrs. John Dorsey, and Mrs. John Devereaux, who were assisted Mrs. John Devereaux, who were assisted by a corps of lady waiters. Although the weather underfoot was anything but pleasant, still the large crowds that attended, showed that the people had the justness of the cause at heart, and were determined to second the efforts so ably begun by their respected pastor, Rev. Father Shea, who spared neither his means nor his labor in trying to bring it to a successful conclusion. On Friday night the grand drawing of prizes took place under the supervision of His Worship the Mayor of Seaforth, Mr. H. Strong; Dr. Hanover, Mr. John Dorsey, and Mr. Jas. H. Benson.

The following is a list of those who se-The following is a list of those who secured prizes in the general prize drawing:
John Bowden, Seaforth, fat sheep; W. C.
Chesner, Oil City, Ont., fancy flour barrel;
Archd. McDougall, Seaforth, silver cruet stand: Alice Malady, Toledo, United States, riding saddle; David Gillespie, Seaforth, gent's suit and overcoat. John torth, gent's suit and overcoat; John Smith, Seaforth, county atlas; Michael Mc-Quade, Tuckersmith, 1,000 feet pine lumber; Mrs. John Killoran, Seaforth, fat sheep; Frank McIlhone, La Salette, two year old heifer; John A. Smith, Seaforth, oox of tea; John McFadden, Tuckersmith oox of tea; John McFadden, Tuckersmith, fat calf; H. C. Litzmeyer, Barmart, Oil City, Pennsylvania, fat sheep; Thos. D. O'Connor, a book; Frank Kline, box of cigars; Wm. Box, Seaforth, centre table; John Ford, Tuckersmith, centre table; Mrs. S. W. Cady, fat sheep; Mrs. E. Dar-win, tat pig; Rev. J. Ronan, Bothwell, silwin, tat pig; Rev. J. Ronan, Bothwell, silver water pitcher and goblets; Minnie E. Murphy, a book entitled "The Scot in Canada;" Miss Catherine Nash, McKillop, fat sheep; Wm. Eberharth, Tuckersmith, silver watch; John Smith, Seaforth; town lot; Mary A. Klinkhammer, Seaforth, spring mattress; Rev. J. Malonev, Cleveland, French bedstead; Henry Kruse, Egmondville, concertina; L. Coughlin, Offa, twelve dozen brooms; Frank Shannon, Goderich, pair of garden vases; M. C. Cameron, Goderich, fat sheep; Annie Cameron, Goderich, fat sheep; Annie Doyle, Goderich, fat sheep; Rev. Father

Waters, Goderich, silver water pitcher. I think before closing this brief report, that it would be unjust on my part not to draw special attention to the fact that to the Protestants of this town and vicinity much of the success of this bazaar is due. Many of them not only gave it their warm support, both financially and otherwise, but interested themselves so much as to take an active part in its carrying The generous manner of their bear. out. The generous manner of their bearing will not soon be forgotten by the Catholies of this parish. Much of this support is attributed to the winning manners of our popular pastor, Rev. Father Shea, who is held in the highest respect by all classes. Although our Protestant friends did so much, still I must not forget to make mention of our own people who make mention of our own people, regardless of time or expense, made so many sacrifices in order to make the bazaar a success. To one and all, I am sure, our good pastor is deeply indebted, and the wish uppermost in the minds of all is that the day is not far distant when the Catholics. lics of the parish will have the proud sat-isfaction of knowing that their church, which is one of the handsomest in the diocese, is out of debt. The town band, under the leadership of Prof. Pratt, discoursed some excellent music during each evening of the bazear, which had a very

pleasing effect ... The net proceeds of the bazaar, after paying all expenses, will amount to the bandsome sum of a little over \$2,000, which will go a good ways towards liqui-dating the debt on the church. Everything passed off satisfactorily, no ill-feeling or arring a seeming to have worked its way among the congregation, so each in their different spheres did their share of the labor imposed upon the labor imposed upon them in a cheer-ful and pleasant manner, a consummation much to be wished for in future efforts of

#### "Ireland of To-day."

be same kind.

We have just received from J. M. Stoddart & Co., Philadelphia, a beautifully executed volume entitled "Ireland of today." It is from the pen of Mrs. M. F. Sullivan, of Chicago, and certainly the gifted authoress has ably sustained the reputation of her Irish namesakes in this

new work on the Irish Question. We most cordially recommend it to our readers as a work well worthy of their perusal.

The Electrical Girl who Lives Again.

London, Can., Advertiser. It is now about three years since the Advertiser published the story of the Electrical Girl in the township of Romelectricity that she could not handle any cleetricity that she could not handle any article of steel. She was a veritable magnet, needles, knives, etc., would cling to any part of her person. The publication excited a good deal of curiosity concerning the girl, and many people called upon her at her home. Recently she was taken ill, and the local physicians were called in. She described her peculiar sensations. In her kneejoints severe pains were felt, shooting at intervals, as though a battery were at work and giving her intermittent shocks. The knees began to swell, and the pains spread to other parts of her body, generally becoming permanent in the joints. All the doctors could do was of very little avail. Occasionally slight relief would be obtained, but in wet and murky weather the pains stonany sight rener would be obtained, but in wet and murky weather the pains would redouble in violence. Finally when the doctors had given up treating her, and regarded her simply as a physiological wonder, a tramp called one day at the house. While he was being given a meal he was told about and asked permission to see the girl. He had been a mission to see the girl. He had been a soldier in the Crimean army, and while working in the trenches around St. Petersburg he contracted rheumatism in its most severe form, and noticing that the girl's symptoms agreed with his, he pro-nounced her to be suffering from rheum-atism. The parents of the girl were overjoyed, but were again cast down as they recalled the fact that the doctors had said they could do nothing for her. "Why," said the tramp, "do you want to bother the doctors about rheumatism? Get a bottle of St Jacobs Oil. It cured me, and will cure many a case. I know plenty of old soldiers who have been cured of chronic rheumatism by the use of St. Jacobs Oil." The advice was taken, and Jacobs Oil." The advice was taken, and the so-called Electrical Girl is to-day prepared to add her testimony to the thousands of others who bear witness to. the efficacy of the Great German Remedy. To the Editor of the London Can. Advertiser

DEAR SIR:-As you have given me a good deal of notoriety by writing of me as the Electrical Girl, I thought I would write to tell you of my condition. \* \* \*
(Here follows the recital which is summarized above.) My parents obtained a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and to its effects I owe the fact that I am now able to walk without pain, and the swellings in the joints have all disappeared. Yours very truly.

SUSAN J. HOFEMAN.

DIED.

DIED.

TIERNEY-In Santa Barbara, California, on the 22nd Dec., ISI, Mr. James Tierney, son of P. J. Tierney, carpenter, a former resident of this city, suddenly of an apoplectic fit.

#### Ladie's and Children's Hosiery.

At the present time W. Green's stock of ladies' and children's hosiery is very complete, containing, as it does, all the leading style and novelties for the coming season. This establishment has always been noted for their complete and well-assorted stock in this does not be a stable of the complete and well-assorted stock. in this department, and all will admit that it is the hosiery house of London. Mr. Green has also received a large stock of first choice Rouillon kid gloves in 3, 4 and 6 buttons, while other houses have substituted

winhin.

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

### TEACHER WANTED.

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

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

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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR PAR-LIAMENT BUILDINGS," will be received at this bepartment until Twelve of the clock, noon, on THURSDAY, the left day of FEB-RUARY next, for the Erection and Completion of New Parliament Buildings for Ontario, and certain works in connection therewith, according to (1) The Plans and Specifications prepared by Messrs, Gordon & Helliwell, of Toronto or, (2) The plans and Specifications prepared by Messrs, Darling & Curry, of the same city. Printed forms of Tender can be obtained at this Department, and persons tendering

C2The plans and Specifications prepared by Messrs. Darling & Curry, of the same city. Printed forms of Tender can be obtained at this Department, and persons tendering are specially ment, and persons tendering are specially ment, and persons tendering are specially ment, and persons tendering are specially ment and the will not be entitled to have their Tenders considered unless the same with the printed forms, signed with the actual signature of every person tendering (including seat member of a firm). Followed by his post of the darkess, and with all blanks in the fortifice address, and with all blanks in the fortifice address, and with all blanks in the form properly filled up.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheep payable to the order of the Commissioner of Tubbic Works for Ontario, for the sum of \$100,000, which will be forfeited if the party endering declines or falls to enter into the Coutract bissed upon such Tender, when called the country of the count

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

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