FRIDAY, JANUARY 3.]



RED HEART. AS ST., LONDON, ONT.

ic year begins on the first Tuesday of ends about the 30th. of June, compris-of five months. tted at any time.

claims of this flourishing Institution rest the attention of parents and guarnated in the midst of spacious grounds, facility for healthful exercise and

of studies embrace all that constitute omplished education, hallowed by Re

ip, RT. REV. DR. WALSH, Bishop o ally awards a handsome Gold Medal for hristian Doctrine.

TERMS,

Board, Tuition in English and French, onery, all kinds of Plain and Fancy ulisthenics and Practical Instructions in repartment, payable semi-annually, \$75.

AWING, PAINTING, GERMAN AND ITALIAN, ra charges.

particulars address the Superior, or of the Diocese.

HEREADERS OF THE ATHOLIC RECORD,"

onize A. B. Powell & Co., n's Great Dry Goods Merchants. Our stock is s very large, our prices) low that the name of stablishment has become sehold word for Cheap ashionable Dry Goods, ery, Mantles, Carpets louse Furnishings. Call ompare prices.

. B. POWELL & CO. Entrances, 134 Dundas 35 Carling.

DY BROS.,



ARTISTS IN

WATER COLORS, INK, OIL. 80 DUNDAS STREET,

tition tn their profession, and are pre-the finest work in all its branches.

L ATTENTION TO CHILDREN.

DY BROS., NDAS ST, LONDON, ONT





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

NO. 15

VOL. 1.

N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

January, 1879.

January, 1879. Sunday 12-First Sunday after Epiphany; Epistle (Romans vil. 1-5) Gospel (Luke ii. 42-55). Monday 13-Octave of the Epiphany, double. Tuesday 14-St Hilary bishop and doctor. Wednesday 8-St Paul the first hermit Thursday 16-St, Marcellus Pope and martyr. Friday 17-St, Anthony abbot, double, Saturday 18-Seat of St. Peter at Rome.

The River.

WRITTEN FOR THE REORD.

The meadow's grass sight softly As the river rushes on, And waves in gentile greeting It's stender leaves among. The innocent white datsies bloom Amid the rippled grass, And whisper to the clover leaf While his eddies rush and pass.

The willows bending sadly Their shadows o'er him throw, As tho' they meant to child him And still his censeless flow; But his course is onward ever, And he laughs back in the atr As he flashes in the sunlight Defying thought or care.

The water-littles sleeping Beneath a summer sky Or lift their heads in wonder When his floods come rushing by. Now he winds among the tall trees Now leaps the mountain side, Or he glides amid the waving corn As gay as any bride.

And he frolies in the moonlight, And he skirts the trysting bower of many a fragrant shores the seent of many a fragrant flower. And he steals along the road-side And euryes behind the hill, Or dashes 'gainst the beetling rocks, But his course is onward still.

Ah! would that we might learn From his ceaseless onward flow, A courage stong or resolute To meet or weal, or woe. To brave in life's sad pilgrimage The ill's that e'r beide And sholud Fate frown or Fortune smile For ever onward glide. Go DL

RT. REV. DR. WALSH, BISHOP OF LONDON.

WOOLLENS,

IMPORTERS OF FINE

BEST GOODS,

MOST FASHIONABLE CLOTHS, LOW PRICES.

ANOTHER LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1879.

oldner's

T CLOTHING SALE

ention is to retire from business, parties g clothing, &c., will do well to inspoct my

E OUR REDUCED PRICES :

art	1	from.											ŝ										3	\$6	00
**																					ļ			5	00
									ł									i,					4	9	50
**	•															-		1						2	50
**		**																						2	50
		**																							75
rts				-							į.														50
rav																									
Tw	ee	ds at		i	54	è	t	4		-		1	d		11	1	,		1	i	r	d	is		
	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " rts rawe	" " " " " " " " " rts " rawers	" " " . " " " . " " " . " " . rts " . rawers .	" " " " " " " " " " rts " rawers	" " " " " " " " " rts " rawers	" " " " " " " " " " " " rts " rawers	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " • " " • " " • " rts " rawers	" " " " " " " " " " " " rts " rawers	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	4 4 6 4 6 6 7 6 7 7 8 7 7 8	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " "	4 4	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	н н

GOLDNER.

eet, Opposite City Hall, 3-nm

CATHOLIC AYER BOOKS

Just received from

E OLD COUNTRY

tock of Catholic Prayer Books in the newest examine our stock. 177 Dundas street.

D BROS. & CO,

inders, Paper Bag and Box Manufacturers.

POPULAR GROCERY

where every person can get goods of the

HEAPEST AND BEST

quality in the city.

BRIES, WINES AND LIQUORS,

Wholesale and Retail.

IN SCANDRETT. opposite Strong's Hotel, 175 Dundas-St. 5-nm ST. PETER'S PALACE, London, Ontario, Nov. 13, '78.

GODI NA. -----

WALTER LOCKE, ESQ.-

DEAR SIR,-On the 22nd of September we approved of the project of the publication of a Catholic newspaper in this city. We see with pleasure that you have successfully carried into execution this project, in the publication of the CATHOLIC RECORD. The RECORD is edited with marked ability, and in a thoroughly Catholic spirit, and we have no doubt that as long as it is under your control, it will continue to be stamped with these characteristics. Such a journal cannot fail to be productive of a vast amount of good, and whilst it continues to be conducted as it has been thus far, we cordially recommend it to the patronage of the clergy and laity of our diocese.

 I am yours, Sincerely in Christ, + John WALSH, Bishop of London.
 LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT REV. DR. CRINNON, BISHOP OF HAMILTON.

 LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT REV. DR. CRINNON, BISHOP OF HAMILTON. a vast amount of good, and whilst it continues to be

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

WALTER LOCKE, ESQ .-

DEAR SIR,-Your agent, Mr. Gooderich, called No. 20, Air—" Come unto Hum," by Muss Childen-den, soprano. Her voice is very sympathetic, and she acquitted herself, though in a timid way, very ereditably. This young lady promises to be one of our leading sopranos, as the compass of her voice is great; all that is required is power and practice be-fore an audience. With No. 21, chorus, the first on me yesterday to procure my recommendation for the circulation of your paper in this diocese. I willingly grant it, and earnestly hope that your enterprise will meet with the hearty encouragement of the priests and people of this diocese. Your paper fore an audience. With No. 21, chords, the first part of the oratorio came to a close. "His yoke is easy," was well executed by chords is well written, and contains a great amount of Catholic news, and what is still better, it breathes and orchestra. No. 22, "Behold the Lamb of God," chorus, was well executed, and was much applauded. No. 23— Air—"He was despised," sang by Mrs. Chittenden, and orchestra. a truly Catholic spirit ; so desireable in these days when rebellion against Ecclesiastical Authority is so rampant. I am glad that you are free from all political parties, and therefore in a position to approve of wise legislation and to condemn the contrary. Wishing your paper an extensive circulation.

1 remain, dear sir, Yours very faithfully, + P. F. CRINNON,

Bro. Tobias, Director of the Christian Brothers, Toronto, writes :--- "We like the first numbers of

the CATHOLIC RECORD very much. It bids fair to be the best Catholic journal in Ontario.

state here with pleasure that they played it as well as old veteran musicians, and not like amateurs. No. 14, "There were shepherds abiding;" No. 15, "And the Angels said unto them," and No. 16, "And suddenly there was with the Angel," soprano solos," were sung by the star of the soloists, Miss Caldwell, of the city of Hamilton. Mrs. Caldwell here a charles and same her solos true

and you know that you are, for everybody says
and you know that you are, for everybody says
The Editor—Then in that case I must be a close fival of yours; but I thought you should be the last man to attack me, seeing that I had put in a defence for you against the correspondent.
Judge Hughes—Yes! You talk about impeachment ! Impeach if you dare.
The Editor—Then you don't deny what the correspondent says ? If guilty, you deserve to be impeached, and you ought to be impeached.
Judge Hughes—You dirty villain that you are, you think because you have Dr. Wilson and one or two others at your back, and because you are the editor of a newspaper, that you can trample down everybody—but Pl show you.
The Editor—Well, I was not aware that I had such good backing. I thought I stood npon my own feet. At any rate I never thought that I needed any backing to match men of your calibre.
Judge Hughes—You are a liar—and a sneak—and a soundrel—and a skunk—and it's a gratification.

and a scoundret—and a scunk—and it's a granuca-tion to me to tell you so to your face. The Editor—Then you ought to be truly thank-ful that your tastes are so easily gratified, and that you are able to express your gratification in such graceful, refined and dignified language,—in lan-

Mrs. Caldwell excelled herself, and was heartily ap-plauded. No. 19, Recitative, "Then shall the eyes of the blind be opened," and No. 20, Air, "He shall feed His Flock," contralto solo, by Mrs. Parker, who has a fune contralto voice, and its compass and power is of a fair character. Of all the alto soloists Mrs. Parker deserves the first prize and applause. No. 20, Air.—" Come unto Him," by Miss Chitten-den sourano. Her voice is vary sympathetic and

CORK REFUSES TO FEAST GEN. GRANT.

London, Jan. 4.—At a meeting of the Town Council of Cork yesterday after several bitter speeches by Catholic members, a motion that the letter of the U. S. Consul at Queenstown, announcing Gen. Grant's coming, be simply "read" was carried without a dissenting voice. A previous motion to with nt a dissenting voice. A previous motion t give Gen. Grant a proper reception was ignored.

consfield is ill. London, Jan. 7.—The *Standard* reiterates the re-port of Earl Beaconsfield's illness, and states that the attack of gout is more serious than at first sup posed. He was able to get up for an hour or two to night, but was much wearied and exhausted by the effort. The *Standard* says the doctors are environ effort. The *standard* says the doctors are anxious about Beaconsfield's condition.

THE WAR IN AFGHAN.

New York, Jan. 7.—The *Hendel's* Taskhend, Turk-estan, special reports that Gen. Kauffman received from Afghanistan a letter from Gen. Rasgonoff, an-nouncing that Rasgonoff has left Cabul with Shere Ali and his battalions for the Russian frontier. The Ameer sent letters to all the English Generals, saying he had left full powers of Government with his son Yakoob Khan, who had been directed to deeline a negotiation with the invaders, and that he was on his way to St. Petersburg to submit his differences with Great Britain to Emperor Alexander II. Kauff-mann telegraphed to Gortschakoff for instruction in the event of the Ameer's crossing the Russian fron-tier. Up to the 5th no reply was received. Kauff-mann has advised the reception of the Ameer with such honors as are accorded to potentates visiting the dominions of the Empire. Rasgonoff further states full main your tasks are so onely gratuit, and main tasks and the source of t

Well executed, and was finited applauteet. No. 23-Ain—"He was despised," sang by Mrs. Chittenden, contralto. This lady has a light voice, though very favorably received by the audience and applauded. No. 25, "He was cut out of the Land," and No. 26, "But thou didst not leave his soul in hell," soprano solos, by Mrs. Caldwell. No. 27, "Lift up your heads," chorus and orchestra. No. 27, Air, soprano solo, by Miss Egan, "How beautiful are the feet of their eity." Miss Egan has a full, rich and clear soprano voice, of great compass. Her higher register is especially rich. I have mentioned this and have only to add that she sang her solo superl-ly. No. 29, "The Lord gave the word," chorus, was splendidly delivered. It was in this chorus that the echo produced from the cornice struck my

Bishop of Hamilton.

CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

The Death of the Old Year.

2

Full knee deep lies the winter snow, And lhe winter winds are wearily sighing; Toll ye the church-hell sad and slow, And tread softly and speak low, For the old year lies a-dying. Old year you must not die; You came to us so readily, You lived with us so steadily, Old year, you shall not die.

He lieth still he doth not move; He will not see the dawn of day, He hath no other life above. He gave me a friend, and a true true lover, And the New Year will take 'em away. Old year, you must not go; So long as you have been with us, Such joy as you have seen with us, Old year, you shall not go,

He froth'd his bumpers to the brim; A joilier year we shall not see. But they his fees speak till of him,? He was a friend to me. Old year you shall not die; We did so laugh and cry with you, I've half a mind to die with you, Old year, if you must die.

He was full of joke and jest, But all his merry quips are o'er, To see him die, across the waste His son and heir doth ride post-haste, But he'll be dead before. Every one for his own. The night is starry and cold, my friend. And the New Year blithe and bold my friend, Comes up to take his own.

How hard he breathes! over the snow ow hard he other the schemes of the shadows flicker to and fro he cricket chirps the light burns low; I's nearly twelve o'clock. Shake hands before you die, Old year, we'll dearly rue for you; What is it we can do for you? Speak out before you die,

His face is growing sharp and thin. Alack! our friend is gone. Close up his eyes; the up his chin: Step from the corpse and let him in That standeth there alone, And waiteth at the door. There's a new foot on the floor my friend, And a new face at the door, my friend, A new face at the door.



THE CHURCH OF THE CATACOMBS

BY HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL WISEMAN.

"Stupid barbarian?" growled Cornvinus, but well ithin his teeth; then he added:--"This business within will go hard with you; you know it is a capital offence." "What is?"

"Why, to let a man come up and speak to you without giving the watchword. "Gently, captain, who says he did not give it? I

never said so." "But did he though? Then it could be no Chris-

tian. "Oh yes, he came up, and said quite plainly, 'No-men Imperatorum." (The name of the Emperor.) "What?" roared out Corvinus.

"Nomen Imperatorum." 'Numen Imperatorum' was the watchword"

shrieked the Roman. 'Nomen or Numen, it's all the same I suppose

A letter can't make any difference. You cal Arminius, and I call myself Hermann, and they mean the same thing. How should I know the fine points of language?"

Corvinus was enraged at himself; for he saw how much better he would have gained his ends, by put much better he would have gained his ends, by put-ting a sharp, intelligent practorian on duty instead of a sottish savage foreigner. "Well," he said, in the worst of humors, "you will have to answer to the emperor for this; and you know that he is not

"Look you now, Herr Krunmbeiner," returned the soldier, with a look of sly stolidity; as to that; we are pretty well in the same boat." (Corvinus turned pale, for he knew it was true.) "And you must contrive something to fr e me, if you wish save yourself. It was you the emperor made re-sponsible for the what-d'ye-call it?—that board? "You are right my friend; I must make it out that a strong body attacked you and killed you at your post. So shut yourself up in quarters for a few days, and you shall have plenty of beer, till the thing blows over." The soldier went off, and concealed himself. The soldier went off, and concerted minisch. A few days after, the dead body of a Dacian, evident-ly murdered, was washed on the banks of Tiber. It was supposed he had fallen in some drunken row; and no further trouble was taken about it. The fact was indeed so; but Corvinus could have given the was indeed so; but corvinus could have given the best account of the transaction. Before, how-ever, leaving the ill-omened spot in the Forum, he had carefully examined the ground, for any trace of the daring act; when he picked up close under the place of the edict, a knife, which he was sure he the place of the effect, a Kille, which he was sure he had seen at school, in the possession of one of his companions. He treasured it up as an implement of future vengeance, and hastened to provide an-other copy of the decree.

more than their betters. Come, Calpurnius," he continued, "put by that old book and answer these questions. I learnt more, one day after dinner, about these Christians from you, than I had heard in all my life before. What a wondeful more than the second term in the second term is the second term in the second term in the second term is the second term in term is the second term is the seco

about these Christians from you, than 1 had heard in all my life before. What a wondeful memory you must have, to remember so accurately the gene-alogy and history of that barbarous people. Is what Scaurus just told us possible or not?" Calpurnius delivered himself, with great pompous-

"There is no reason to suppose such a thing impossible; for the power of magic has no bounds. To prepare a powder that would make a man fly in the air, it would be only necessary to find some herbs it would be only necessary to find some herbs himself in active living communion with th which air predominates more than the other tyrs who assisted at those sublime mysteries. in which air p three elements. in which ar predominates more than the other three elements. Such for instance are pulse or len-tils, according to Pythagoras. These, being gathered when the sun is in Libra, the nature of which is to balance even heavy things in the air, at the moment of conjunction wich Mercury, a winged power as you know, and properly energised by certain mysterious words, by a skilful magician, then re-

duced to powder in a mortar made out of an aro-lite, or stone that had flown up into the sky, and come down again, would no doubt, when rightly used enable, or force, a person to fly up into the air. It is well known, indeed, that the Thesssalian witches go at pleasure through the clouds, from place to place, which must be done by means of me charm. "Then, as to the the Christians; you will remem-

ber excellent Proculus, that in the account to which you have done me the nonor to allude, which was at the deified Fabius's table, if I remember right, I mentioned that the sect came originally from Chal-dzea, a country always famous for its occult arts. But we have a most important evidence bearing on But we have a most important evidence bearing on this matter, recorded in history. It is quite certain, that here in Rome, a certain Simon, who was some-times called Simon Magus actually in public, flew up high into the air; but his charm having slipped out of his belt, he fell and broke both his legs; for which reason he was obliged to be crucified with his head downwark "

"Then are all Christmas necessarily sorcerers?" asked Scaurus. "Xecessarily; it is part of their superstition. They

believe their priests to have most extraordiary powbeneve their priests to have most extraordiary pow-er over nature. Thus, for example, they think they can bathe the bodies of people in water, and their souls acquire thereby wonderful gifts and superior-ity, though they may be slaves, over their masters, and the divine emperors themselves."

"Dreadfull" all crise out. "Dreadfull" all crise out. Then, again," resumed Calpurnius, "we all know what a frightful crime some of them committed last night, in tearing down a supreme edict of the imperial deities; and even suppose (which the gods avert) that they carried their treason still further and attempted their sacred lives, they believe that they have only togo to one ot those priests, own the crime, and ask for pardon; and, if he gives it,

"Fearful?" joined in the chorus. "Such a doctrine," said Scaurus, "is incompatible with the safety of the state. A man who thinks he can be pardoned by another man of any crime, is

capable of committing any." "And that, no doubt," observed Fulvius, "is the cause of this new and terrible edict against them. After what Calpurnius has told us about these desperate men, nothing can be too severe agains

hem Fulvius had been keenly eying Sebastian who had enter ad during the conversation; and now markedly

addressed him. . "And you no doubt, think so too, Sebastian;

do you not?" "I think," he calmly replied, "that if the Chris-tians be such as Calpurnius describes them, infam-ous sorcerers, they deserve to be exterminated from the face of the earth. But even so, I would gladly

ous sorcerers, they deserve to be exterminated from the face of the earth. But even so, I would gladly give them one chance of escape." "And what is that?" sneeringly asked Fulvius. "That no one should be allowed to join in de-stroying them, who could not prove himself freer from crime than they. I would have no one raise his hand against them, who cannot show that has never been an adulterer, an extortioner, a de-mis han ever been an adulterer, an extortioner, a de-mis hand e has hever been an adulterer them are extortioner." his nand against hen, who calmot show that he has never been an adulterer, an extortioner, a decomposition of the sports and overheard sufficient to ceiver, a drunkard, a bad husband, father, or child, a profligate, or thief. For of being any of these, no one charges the poor Christian." Fulvius winced under the catalogue of vices, and

we need not remind our readers that the onder then performed was essentially, and in many de-tails, the same as they daily witness at the Catholic altar. Not only was it considered, as now, to be the Sacrifice of Our Lord's Body and Blood, not only

Sacrifice of Our Lord's Body and Blood, hot only were the oblation the consecration the communion alike but many of the prayers identical; so that a Catholic hearing them recited, and still more the priors reciting them, in the same language as the Roman Church in the catacombs spoke, may feel himself in active living communion with the mar-

On the occasion which we are describing, when the time came for giving the kiss of peace—genuine embrace of brotherly love—sobs could be heard, and bursts of tears; for it was to many a parting salu-tation. Many a youth clung to his fathers neck, tation. Many a youth clung to his fathers neck, scarcely knowing whether that day might not sever scarcely knowing whether that day might not sever them, till they waved their palm branches together in heaven. And how would mothers press their daughters to their bosom, in the fervour of that new love, which fear of long separation enkindled! Then came the communion more solenn than usual, more devont, more hushed to stillness. "The Body of our Lord Jesus Christ," said the priest to each, as he offered hfm the sacred food. "Amen," replied the receiver, with thrilling accents of faith and love as ne offered num the sacred food. "Amen," replied the receiver, with thrilling accents of faith and love Then extending in his hand an *ovarium*, or white lim-nen cloth, he received in it a provision of the bread of life, sufficient to last him till some future feast. This was not accent fails

This was most carefully and reverently folded, and laid in the bosom wrapped in another and and in the bosom wrapped in another and more precious covering, or even placed in a gold locket. It was now that, for the first time, poor Syra regret-ted the loss of her rich embroidered scarf, which would long before have been given to the poor, had she not studiously reserved it for such an and such a use. Nor had her mistress been able to prevail upon her to accept any objects of value, without a stipulation that she might dispose of them

without a stipulation that she might dispose of them as she liked, that was in charitable gifts. The various assemblies had broken up before the discovery of the violated elict. But they may rather be said to have adjourned to the cemeteries The frequent meetings of Torquatus with his two heathen confederates in the baths of Caracalla had been naturely watched by the capsarius and his wife, as we had already remarked, and Victoria had occobered the plot to make an inroad into the cemoverheard the plot, to make an inroad into the cem-etery of Callistus on the day after publication. The etery of Calistus on the day after publication. The Christians, therefore, considered themselves safer the first-day, and took advantage of the circum-stance to inaugurate by solemn offices, the churches of the catacombs, which, after some years' disuse, had been put into good repair and order by the fos-sores had been repainted, and furnished with all re-ouisites for divine worship.

quisites for divine worship. But Corvinus, after getting over his first dismay,

and having as speedily as possible another though not so grand a copy of the edict re-affixed, began better to see the dismal propabilities of serious con-sequences, from the wrath of his imperial master, The Dacian was right; he would have to answer for the loss. He felt it necessary to do something that very day, which might wipe off the disgrace he had

incurred, before again meeting the emperor's look. He determined to anticipate the attack on the cemetery, intended for the following day. He repaired, therefore, while it was still early, to the batns, where Fulyius, ever jealously watchful

the baths, where Fulvius, ever jealously waterind over Torquatus, keep thim in anxious expectation of Corvinus's coming to hold council with them. The worthy trio concerted their plans. Corvinus, guided by the reluctant apostate, at the head of a chosen band of soldiers who were at his disposal had to make incursion into the cemetery of Callis-um and diving and days thomas the days and uring tus, and drive, or drag, thence the clergy and prin-cipal Christians; while Fulvius, remaining outside

piercing the earthen wall, here some twelve feet thick, and etnering the chamber, which is at a low-er level, at the height of five or six feet, in a slant-ing direction; so that all that was spoken in the church could be heard, yet nothing that was done there could be seen by those assembled in the cham-ber. This is very naturely supposed to have been the place reserved for the class of nublic penitents the place reserved for the class of public penitents called *audientes* or hearers, and for the catechumens,

called *dualences* or hearer, the provided and the provid the two divisions was double, that is consisted of two large chambers, slightly separated by half-columns, in what we may call the women's church, and by flat pilasters in the men's, one of these surfaces having in it a small niche for an image or lamp. But the most remarkable feature of this basilica is a further prolongation of the structure, so as to give it a chancel or presbytery. This is about the size of half each other division, from which it is separated by two columns against the wall, as well as by its lesser height, after the manner of modern as by its reset neight, after the main of of maximum chancels. For while each portion of each division has first a lofty-arched tomb in its wall, and four or five tiers of graves above it, the elevation of the chancel is not much greater than that of those arcosolia or altar tombs. At the end of the chancel, against the middle of the wall, is a solid stone, chair with back and arms cut of the from each side proceeds a stone bench, which thus occupies the end and two sides of the chancel. As the table of the arched-tomb behind the chair is higher than the back of the throne, and as this is immovable, it is clear that the divine mysteries could not have been celebrated upon it. A portable altar must, therefore, have been placed before the throne, in an isolated position in the mid placed dle of the sanctuary; and yet to be seen in all the an-cient basilicas in Rome—the episcopal chair in the centre of the apse, the presbytery or seat for the elergy on either hand, and the altar between the throne and the people. The early Christians thus anticipated underground, or rather gave the princi-ples which directed, the ecclesiastical architecture. It was in such a basilica, then, that we are to ima This was in such a basembled, when Corvinus and his satellites arrived at the entrance of the cemetery. This was the way which Torquatus knew, leading This was the way which Torquatus' knew, leading down by steps from a half ruinous building, choked up with faggots. They found the coast clear, and immediately made arrangements. Fulvius with one body of ten or twelve men, lurked to guard the or go in. Corvinus, with Torquatus and a smaller

body of eight, prepared to descend. "I don't like this underground work," said an old, grey-bearded legionary. "I am a soldier, and not a rat-catcher. Bring me my man into the light of day, and I will fight him hand to hand, and foot to foot; but I have no love for being stifled or poisoned like vermin in a drain."

This speech found favor with the soldiers. said, "There may be hundreds of those skulking Christians down there, and we are only half a dozen

"This is not the sort of work we receive our pay

"In its not the soft of work we receive our pay for," added another. "It's their soreeries I care for," continued a third, "and not their valour." It required all the eloquence of Fulvius to serew up their resolution. He assured them there was nothing to fear; that the cowardly Christians would find the barse and that they would find run before them like hares, and that they would find more gold and silver in the church than a year's pay would give them. Thus encouraged, they went groping down to the bottom of the stairs. They could distinguish at intervals, stretching into the gloomy length before them.

gloomy length before them. "Hush!" said one, "listen to that voice!" From far away its accents came, softened by dis-tance; but they were notes of a fresh youthful voice, that quailed not with fear; so clear, that the very words could be caught as it intoned the following

'Dominus illuminatio mea, et salus mea; quem

"Dominus international and, "Dominus protector vitæ meæ; a quo trepidabo?" ("The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear? The Lord is the protector of my life; of whom shall I be afraid?") Then come a full chorus of voices, singing, like

"But the enemy may seize you.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10.]

through its loose separation. Their work it was which had been heard, and which had screened off

which had been heard, and which had selected on the lights and deadened the song. Torquatus's perplexity was not diminished by the volley of oaths and imprecations, and the threats of violence which were showered upon him for a fool violence which were showered upon him for a fool or a traitor. "Stay one moment I entreat you," he said. "It is possible I have mistaken my reckoning. I know the right turn by a remarkable tomb a few yards within it; I will just step into one or two

the last corridors, and see." With these words, he ran back to the next gallery on the left, advanced a few paces and totally disappeared.

Though his companions had followed him to the ¹ Though his companions had followed him to the very mouth of the gallery they could not see how this happened. It appeared like witchcraft, in which they were quite ready to believe. His light and himself seemed to have vanished at once. "We will have no more of his work," they said; "either Torquatus is a traitor, or he has been carried off by magic." Worried, heated in the close atmosphere almost inflamed by their lights, begrinned, blinded, and chocked by the pitchy smoke, crest-fallen and disheartened, they turned back; and siace their road led straight to the entrance, they flung away their usneartened, they turned back; and since their road led straight to the entrance, they flung away their blazing torches into the side galleries, one here and one there, as they passed by, to get rid of them. When they looked back, it seemed as if a triumphal illumination was kindling up the very atmosphere of the gloomy corridor. From the mouths of the of the gloomy corridor. From the mouths of the various caverns came forth a fiery light which turned the dull sandstone into a bright crimson ; while the volumes of smoke above, hung like amber clouds along the whole gallery. The scaled tombs, re-ceiving the unusual reflection on their yellow tiles, or marble slabs, appeared covered with golden or silver plates, set in red damask on the walls. It looked like a homage paid to martyrdom, by the very furies of heathenism, on the first day of pervery furies of heathenism, on the first day of per-secution. The torches which they had kindled to destroy, only served to shed brightness on monu-ments of that virtue which had never failed to save the Church But before these foiled hounds with drooping

But before these folied hounds will autophing heads had reached the entrance, they recoiled before the sight of a singular apparition. At first they thought they had caught a glimpse of daylight; but they soon perceived it was the glimmering of a lamp. This was held steadily by an upright, imhere a state of the state of th startle one, when first seen; so like are they to living forms.

"Who can it be ? What is it ?" the men whisper-

"Who can it be? What is it ?" the men whispered to one another.
"A sorcress," replied one.
The genus loci," observed another.
"A spirit," suggested a third.
Still, as they approached stealthily towards it, it did not appear conscious of their presence : " there was no speculation in its eyes;" it remained unmoved and unscared. At length, two got sufficiently near to senze the figure by its arms.
"Who are you?" asked Corvinus, in a rage.
"A Christian," answered Caecilia, with her usual cheeful gentleness.

cheeerful gentleness. "Bring her along," he commanded ; "some one at least shall pay for our disoppointment."

CHAPTER XVII.

THE FIRST FLOWER

Cæcilia, already forwarned had approached the cemetery by a different but neighboring entrance. No sooner had she descended than she snuffed the strong odor of the torches. "This is none of our No sooner had she descended than she shulled the strong odor of the torches. "This is none of our incense, I know," she said to herself; "the enemy is already within." She hastened therefore to the place of assembly, and delivered Sebastian's note; place of assembly, and derivered Sobastian's hore, adding also what she had observed. It warned them to disperse and seek the shelter of the inner and lower galleries; and begged of the Pontiff not to leave till he should send for him, as his person was particularly sought for. Pancratius urged the blind messenger to save her-

self too. "No," she replied, "my office is to watch the door, and guide the faithful safe."

CHAPTER XV.

EXPLAINATIONS.

When morning had fairly broken, crowds stream-ed from every side, into the Forum, curious to read the tremendous edict so long menaced. But when they found only a bare board there was a universal uproar. Some admired the spirit of the Christ-tians generally reckoned cowardly; others were inculed the officials concerned in the proclamation; others were angry that the expected sport of the day might be delayed. ight be delayed. At an early hour the places of public fashionable

resort were all occupied with the same theme. In the great Antonian Thermœ a group of regular fre-quenters were talking it over. There were Scaurus uenters were talking it over. There were Scaurus the lawyer, and Proculus, very busy with some mus-ty volumes, and several others. "What a strange affair this is, about the edict!"

said one. "Say rather, what a treasonable outrage against the divine emperors!" answered Fulvius. "How was it done?" asked a third.

"How was it done?" asked a third. Have you not heard," said Proculus, "that the Dacian guard stationed at the Puteal was found dead, with twenty-seven poniard-wounds on him, nineteen of which would have sufficed each by itself to cause death?"

"No that is a false report," interrupted Scaurus "No that is a false report," interrupted Scattrus; "it was not done by violence, but entirely by witch-craft. Two women came up to the soldier, who drove his lance at one, and it passed clean through her and stuck in the ground on the other side, without making any wound in her. Then he hack-ed at the other with his sword, but he might as well here a truck morthe. She then threw a pinch of ed at the other with his sword, but he night as wel-have struck marble. She then threw a pinch of powder on him and he flew into the air, and was found asleep and unhurt, this morning, on the roof of the Emilian basilica. A friend of mine was out early, and saw the ladder up, by which he had been

brought down." "Wonderful!" many exclaimed. "What extra-

ordinary people these Christians must be." "I don't believe a word of it," observed Proculus "There is no such power in magic; and certainly I don't see why these wretched men should possess it

still more under the indignant, but screne glance of Sebastian. But at the word "thief he fairly leapt. Had the soldier seen him pick up the searf in Fa-bius's house! Be it so or not, the dislike he had taken to Sebastian, at their first meeting, had ripened into harred at their second; and harred in that heart was only written in blood. He had only in-

tensity now to add to that feeling. Sebastian went out; and his thoughts got vent in familiar words of prayer. How long, O Lord! how long? What hopes can we entertain of the conver-sion of many to the truth, still less of the conversion of this great empire, so long as we find even honest and learned men believing at once calumny spoken against us; treasuring up, from age to age, every fable and fiction abont us; and refusing even to inquire into our doctrines, because they have made up their minds that they are false and contempti-

He spoke aloud, believing himself alone, when He spoke aloud, believing himself alone, when a sweet voice answered him at his side:—"Good youth wheever then are that speakest thus, and methinks I know thy voice, remember that the Son of God gave light to the dark eye of the body by spreading thereon clay; which, in man's hands, would have only blinded the seeing let us be as dust beneath His feet, if we wish to become Hismeans of enlightning the eyes of men's souls. Let us be trampled on a little longer in patience; perhaps even from our ashes may come out the spark to blaze." "Thank you, thank you, Cceillia," said Sebastian, "for your just and kind rebuke. Whither tripping on so gaily on this first day of danger!"

"Do your just and knot result." In they dipping "Do you know that I have been named guide of the cemetery of Callistus? I am going to take pos-session. Pray, that I may be the first flower of this

coming spring." And she passed on, singing blithely. But Sebas-tian begged her to stay one moment.

CHAPTER XII.

THE WOLF IN THE FOLD.

After the adventure of the night, our youths had not much time for rest. Long before daybreak, the Christians had to be up, and assemble at their the Christians had to be up, and assemble at their several titles, so as to disperse before day. It was to be their last meeting there. The oratories were to be closed, and divine worship had to begin from that day, in the subterranean churches of the ceme-teries. It could not, indeed, be expected, that all teries. It could not, indeed, be expected, that all would be able to travel with safety, even on Sunday, would be able to travel with safety, even on Sunday, some miles beyond the gate. A great privilege was consequently granted to the faithful, at such times of trouble, that of preserving the Blessed Eucharist in their houses, "before taking other food," as Tertullian expresses it. (Ad uzorem, lib. ii.

5.) The faithful felt, not as sheep going to the slaughter, not as criminals preparing for execution, but as soldiers arming for fight. Their weapons, their food, their strength, their courage, were all to be found in the Lords table. Even the lukewarm and timid gathered fresh spirit from the bread of life. In churches, as yet may be seen in the cemeteries were chairs placed for the penitentiaries , before whom the sinner knelt, and confessed his sins, and received absolution. In moments like this, the penitential code was relaxed, and the terms of pubexpiation shortened; and the whole night had

able plan for conveying the discovered information

to the proper quarter. Sebastian, after his carly attendance on diving worsl ip, unable, from his duties at the palace, to do more, had proceeded, according to almost universal custom, to the baths, to invigorate his limbs by their custom, to the oaths, to invigorate his himbs by their healthy refreshment, and also to remove from him-self the suspicion, which his absence on that morn-ing might have excited. While he was thus en-gaged, the old capsararius, as he had himself rattlinggaged, the outagesticates as a maniferent structure of a slip of parchment all that his wife had heard about the intention of an immediate assault, and of getting possession of the Pontiff's person. This he fastened with a pin or needle to the inside of Sebastian's tunic, of which he had charge, as he durst not

The officer, after adding a few words to it with the sense the himself, a few words to it would be a first a the officer, after adding a few words to it with the where Fulvius was waiting, till Corvinus should tell him that all was ready. Upon going out disgnst-ed, he felt himself, as he walked, pricked by some-thing on his chest; he examined his garments, and found the paper. It was written in abont as ele-gant a latinity as Cucumio's epitaph; but he made it out sufficiently to consider it necessary for him to turn his steps towards the Porta Capena, instead of the Palatine, and convey the important informa-tion to the Christians assembled in the cemetery. Having, however, found a fleeter and surer mes-senger than himself, the poor blind girl, who would not attract the same attention, he stopped her, gave her the note, after adding a few words to it with the her the note, after adding a few words to it with the pen and ink which he carried, and bade her bear it, But, in as speedily as possible, to its destination, But, in fact, he had searcely left the baths, when Fulvius received information, that Corvinus and his troop were by that time hastening across the fields, so a to avoid suspicion, towards the appointed spot. H He

to avoid suspicion, towards the appointed spot. He mounted his horse immediately, and went along the high-road; while the Christian soldier in a by-way was instructing his blind messenger. When we accompanied Diogenes and his party through the catacombs, we stopped short of the sub-terranean church, because Severus would not let it be betrayed to Torquatus. In this Christian congre-gation was now assembled, under its chief pastor. It

was constructed on the principle common to all such excavations, for we can hardly call them edi-

res. The reader may imagine two of the *cubicula* or chambers, which we have before described, one on each side of a gallery or passage, so that their doors, or rather wide entrances, are opposite one another At the end of one will be found an *urcosolium* or altar-tomb; and the probable conjecture is that in this division the men under the charge of the ostiarii (door keepers,—an office constituting a lesser order in the Church, and in the other women, under the care of the deaconesses, were assembled. This division of the sexes at divine worship was a matter of jealous discipline in the early Church.

matter of jealous discipline in the early Church. Often these subterranean churches were not de-void of archetectural decoration. The walls especi-ally near the altar, were plastered and painted, and half columns with their bases and capitals not un-gracefully cut out of the sandstone, divided the different parts or ornamented, the contrances. In different parts or ornamented the entrances, one instance, indeed in the chief basilica discovered in the cemetery of Callistus, there chief basilica vet chamber without any altar, communicating with the church by means of a funnel-shaped opening,

the sound of many waters:---

"Dum appropriant super me nocentes, ut edant "Dum appropriant super me nocentes, ut edant carnes mras; qui tribulant me, inimici mei, ipsi in-firmati sunt et ecciderunt." ("While the wicked draw nigh me, to eat my flesh, my enemies that trouble me have themselves been weakened and here flue "."

have fallen.") A mixture of shame and anger seized on the asasilants as they heard these words of calm confi-dence and defiance. The single voice again sang forth, but in apparently fainter accents:—

"Si consistant adversum me castra non timebit cor "St consistant adversum me castra non timebit cor meum." ("If armies in camp shall stand together against me, my heart shall not fear."—Ps. xxvi.) "I thought I knew that voice," muttered Cor-vinus. "I ought to know it out of a thousand. It is that of my bane, the cause of all last night's curse and this day's trouble. It is that of Paneratius, who pulled down the clief. On who pulled down the edict. On, on, my men; any reward for him dead or alive!"

"But, stop," said one, "let us light our torches." "Hark!" said a second, while they were engaged in this operation; "what is that strange noise, as if of scratching or hammering at a distance? I have heard it for some time." "And, look!" added a third; "the distant lights

And, 100K, added a third; "the distant lights have disappeared, and the music has ceased. We are certainly discovered." No danger," said Torquatus, putting on a bold-ness which he did not feel. "That noise only comes from those old moles, Diogenes and his sons busy preparing graves for the Christians we shall seize." seiz

Torquatus had in vain advised the troop not to bring torches, but to provide themselves with such lamps as we see Diogenes represented as carrying in his picture, or waxen tapers, which he had brought for himself; but the men swore they would not go down without plenty of light, and such means for it as could not be put out by a draught of wind, or a As they advanced, silently and cautiously along the low gallery, the resinous torches crackled and his sed a fierce glare, which heated and annoyed them; while a volume of thick pitchy smoke from each rolled downwards on to the bearers from the roof, half stilled them and made a dense atmosphere of cloud around themselves, which effectually their light. Torquatus kept at the head of the party, counting every turning right and left, as he had noted them; though he found every mark which he had made carefully removed. He was

staggered and baulked, when, after having counted little more than half the proper number, he found the road absolutely blocked up. The fact was, that keener eyes than he was aware of had been on the look-out. Severus had never relaxed his watchfulness, determined not to be relaxed inswatchrunness, determined not to be sur-prised. He was near the entrance to the cemetery below, when the soldiers reached it above; and he ran forward at once to the place where the sand had been prepared for closing the road; near which his brother and several stout workmen were stationed, in case of danger. In amoment, with that silence in case of danger. In a moment, with that silence and rapidity to which they were trained, they set to work lustily, shovelling the sand across the narrow and low corridor from each side while well directed blows of the pick brought from the low roof behind, huge flakes of sandstone, which closed up the open-ing. Behind this barrier they stood, hardly suppressing a laugh as they heard their enemies

"No matter," she answered laughingly being taken may serve much worthier lives. me a lamp, Pancratius." Give

"Why, you cannot see by it," observed he, smil-

ing. "True; but others can."

"True; but others can." "They may be your enemies." "Even so," she answered, "I do not wish to be taken in the dark. If my Bridegroom come to me in the night of this cemetery, must He not find me with my lamp trimmed ?" Off she started, reached her post, and hearing no noise event that of quiet footstops due thought

noise except that of quiet footsteps, she thought they were those of friends, and held up her lamp to guide them.

When the party came forth, with their only cap-When the party came forth, with their only cap-tive, Fulvius was perfectly furious. It was worse than a total failure : it was rediculous—a poor mouse come out of the bowels of the earth. He rallied Corvinus till the wretch winced and foamed; then suddenly he asked, "And where is Torquatus ?" He heard the account of his sudden disappearance, total in many ways as the Dacian quark adventure: told in many ways as the Dacian guard's adventure but it annoyed him greatly. He had no doubt whatever, in his own mind, that he had been duped by his suppose victim, who had escaped into the unsearchable mazes of the cemetery, If so, this captive would know, and he determined to question her. He stood before her, therefore, put on his most searching and awful look, and said to her sternly, "Look at me, woman, and tell me the truth." truth

"I must tell you the truth without looking at you, sir," answered the poor girl, with her cheer-fullest smile and softest voice : "do you not see that I am blind ?"

"Blind !" all exblaimed at once, as they crowded to look at her. But over the features of Fulvius there passed the slightest possible emotion, just as much as the wave that runs, pursued by a playful breeze, over the ripe meadow. A knowledge had flushed into his mind, a clue had fallen into his hand.

"It will be ridiculous," he said, "for twenty "It will be ridiculous," he said, "for twenty soldiers to march through the city, guarding a blind girl. Return to your quarters, and I will see you are well rewarded. You, Corvinus, take my horse and go before to your father, and tell him all. I will follow in a carriage with the captive." "No treachery, Fulvius," he said, vexed and mortified. "Mind you bring her, They day must not neas without a secrifice."

mortified. "And you oring her. They day must not pass without a sacrifice."
"Do not fear," was the reply.
Fulvius, indeed, was pondering whether having lost one spy, he should not try to make another.
But the calm gentleness of the poor beggar per-played bin, more than the baitsrows real of the plexed him more than the boisterous zeal of the gamester, and her sightless orbs defied him more than the restless roll of the toper's. Still the first thought that had struck him he could still pursue. When alone in a carriage with her he assumed **a** soothing tone, and addressed her. He knew she had not overheard the last dialogue.

"My poor girl," he said, "how long have you been blind ?"

"All my life," she replied.

(To be Continued.)

Rev. T. A. Case has assumed the editorial management of the Lake Shore Visitor.

RIDAY, JANUARY 10.]

paration. Their work it was l, and which had screened off

ed the song. xity was not diminished by the nprecations, and the threats of showered upon him for a fool one moment I entreat you," he I have mistaken my reckoning. I have mistaken my reckoning. n by a remarkable tomb a few ll just step into one or two of d see." he ran back to the next gallery d a few paces and totally disap-

anions had followed him to the anions had followed nim to the callery they could not see how appeared like witchcraft, in ite ready to believe. His light to have vanished at once. "We f his work," they said: "either or, or he has been carried off by heated in the close atmosphere their lights, begrimed, blinded, witch smoke, crest-fallen and pitchy smoke, crest-fallen and urned back; and since their road urned back; and since their road atrance, they flung away their the side galleries, one here and assed by, to get rid of them. back, it seemed as if a triumphal back, it seemed as if a fruitional inding up the very atmosphere dor. From the mouths of the ice forth a fiery light which turned into a bright crimson; while the above, hung like amber clouds gallery. The scaled tombs, re-l reflection on their yellow tiles, ppeared covered with golden or age paid to martyrdom, by henism, on the first day of I reches which they had kindled to orches which they had kindled to d to shed brightness on monu-te which had never failed to save

se foiled hounds with dro se foiled hounds with drooping the entrance, they recoiled before gular apparition. At first they caught a glimpse of daylight; but red it was the glimmering of a held steadily by an upright, im-bich thus received its light upon thed in a dark dress, so as to re-hose bronze statues, which have ttremities of white marble, and first seen; so like are they to livfirst seen; so like are they to liv-

? What is it ?" the men whisper-

eplied one. observed another. ested a third. proached stealthily towards it, it ascious of their presence : "there n in its eyes ;" it remained un-ed. At length, two got suffici-

the figure by its arms. "asked Corvinus, in a rage. answered Cæcilia, with her usual

ag," he commanded ; "some one for our disoppointment."

HAPTER XVII.

IE FIRST FLOWER.

y forwarned had approached the fferent but neighboring entrance, e descended than she snuffed the e torches. "This is none of our e torches. "This is none of our she said to herself; "the enemy is

She hastened therefore to the and delivered Sebastian's note; , and delivered Sebastian's note; she had observed. It warned them eek the shelter of the inner and and begged of the Pontiff not to ld send for him, as his person was

ht for. ed the blind messenger to save hershe replied, "my office is to watch ide the faithful safe."

ny may seize you. ' she answered laughingly serve much worthier lives. Give ratius." nnot see by it," observed he, smil-

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10.]

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

PARIS AND AMERICAN FASHIONS.

VOLUNTEER LIFE-SAVING ORGANI-

Mrs. J. J. Skeffinzton Editress. Carnations are the fashionable flower of the mo-

Pekin is a general term applied to all striped silken materials.

Swiss and Organda aprons are all the rage for dressy home toilets.

Parisian dressmakers are making short ball-dresses for the most fashionable women.

White satin dresses are very fashionable with white Pekin side draperies, in Watteau style. The Parisian fashion of adopting a certain flower for a bosom or buttonhole boquet is becoming general among ladies and gentlemen in society, in New York.

WEDDING DRESSES.

Satin is again a fashionable fabric, and as the traditional fabric for wedding dresses, it is once more in favor in its creamy white tints, especially if only one material is used in the toilet; if a second fabric one material is used in the rollet; if a second fabric is added it is brocaded satin, or perhaps striped or spotted satin. The design of the dress is as follows; The train is full, flowing, and about eighty inches long. The top of the skirt has a panier pouf, which is too soft to interfere with the veil, and the front is too soft to interfere with the veil, and the front has the short butterfly over-skirt, curving open from the middle around to the panier pout, and edged with pearl fringe or hee. The elinging front breadths are elaborately trimmed, and the waist is a square basque with transparent sleeves, and a soft belt in front, festooned perhaps to match the fes-tooned trimmings on the skirt.

A DUCHESS' TOILET.

A DUCHESS' TOILET. Many beautiful toilets were made in Paris for the feles which were given at Naples in honor of the visit of the King and Queen of Italy. Seven dresses intended for an Italian duchess were in the latest style, and in good taste. The first was of cream broeade, with dark maize satin tablier, gathered in very close horizontal line; the train was arranged with namers, tuinuned, with Broton loss gathered in very close horizontal line; the than was arranged with paniers, trimmed with Breton lace, and the low bodice was cut with a deep point; the flowers were pink of every variety. The mixture and the low bodice was cut with a deep point, the flowers were pink of every variety. The mixture of Louis XV, and Empire styles is both novel and successful. The second, a carriage toilet, was of mossgreen fallie and scarabee green satin, trimmed with flat bows of the two shades; the bonnet was with flat bows of the two shades; the bonnet was moss-green, with shaded feathers and satin strings; ine feather fastened down with a scarabee, mounted in gold. The third, an indoor dress of garnet satin, garnet striped velvet, and garnet cashmere, was trimmed with the richest chenille fringe, and a fichu of Alexan laws rate to be ween when the tast trimmed with the richest chenille fringe, and a fichu of Alencon lace was to be worn over the bodice. The fourth, an evening dress of pale-blue satin, was trimmed with Venetian point lace, wide pearl em-broidery, and tufts of roses. The low bodice was pointed, with a bouquet of roses on the left shoulder. The last dress was white crepe; the panels at the side were embroidered in a Pompadour design, and the bows on the skirt and bodice were multicolored flots, by which 1 mean clusters of several bright-colored loops. several bright-colored loops.

HOUSEWIVES CORNER.

A Large Nest .- Cassell's " Dictionary of Cookery' A Large Nest.—Cassell's "Dictionary of Cookery" gives no less than ninety receipts for cooking eggs, simply, or as leading ingredients in fancy dishes— eggs, baked, eggs boiled, eggs fried, eggs poached, eggs everything! Flips, fries, fricasees, jumbles, snows, sauces, and devils! We mention the fact to show how largely eggs contribute to our calinary enjoyments; and also to mention that, as encumb-ers, means, hennes, brances, enjoys, rice ers, mace, nutmegs, lemons, oranges, onions, rice, potatoes, &c., are combined in various forms in some of the receipts, these are, in fact, vegetable eggs, designed as fully for statenance of germs of plant as are the familiar eggs for the chicks of birds. Wy quote a few receipts in which this "alliance of eggs"

onions. When partly done, enange the water, and when quite done, peel and slice them. Simmer the slices of onion for another half hour in milk, and add a bit of butter rolled in flour. Slice the ergs lengthways, and when the butter has dissolved milk thickened a little, put in the egg. Garnish the dish with sippets of toast, and serve With some newly made mustard. Eggs and Cucumber.—Put three ounces of butter into a stewpan, and let it dissolve. Peel, quarter, and cut into slices three small encumbers, and shred some young onions ; add these to the butter ; flavor pepper and salt, and throw in half a table ful of vinegar. When the mixture has simmered ten minutes, have ready slices of six hard-boiled eggs ten minutes, have ready slices of six hard-bolled eggs which warm up for two minutes longer, stirring in a tablespoonful of cream just before serving. Eggs and Onions.—Fry some onions, nicely sliced in butter; and put them on a dish before the fire to dry a little. Press out the juice of a lemon over them, and then lay nicely-poached eggs on the top. Serve hot. Serve hot. Eggs and Potatoes.—Boil seven or eight floury Eggs and Potatoes.—Boil seven of eight heady potatoes and mash them while quite hot; add one ounce of butter, the yolk of an egg, pepper and salt, and if liked, a little pounded onion, and boiled mineed parsley. Roll the potatoes into egg-like salt, and if liked, a little potunded onton, and bond mineed parsley. Roll the potatoes into egg-like shape, brush them over with beaten egg, and cover with fine breadcrumbs, well seasoned with salt and white pepper. Put them into an oven to brown, or fry in iard or dripping till they are of a fine brown colour; lay them before the fire to drain, if fried and serve garnished with fried parsley. The preceding receipts are suitable to aged per-sons and invalids, and to children, with some modi-fication as to spices and cucumber. nan. fication as to spices and cucumber. Care of the Sight.—"It is not only of the highest consequence that near-sighted persons should avoid increasing the power of their spectacles needlessly, but they should carefully avoid wearing them conbut they should carefully avoid wearing them con-stantly; for with proper care of the eyes, such as the avoidance of much close application, of reading by the light of a hot fire, or studying by too brilli-ant a light, glasses of a low power will answer every useful purpose for a long serious of years.—*Dr.* Cooper

ZATION. Three young lads, named O'Neil, Kelly, and Long, of New York, have formed then-selves into a Volunteer Life-Saving Associ-

ation, and have during the last few years saved from death by drowning no fewer than twenty three persons; and this, too, altogether at their own cost and charges, and often at the serious risk of their own lives. These lads-for the eldest of them is scarcely more than a boy-have for two years been in the habit of patrolling the shores of the East River at such times as they could take from their work, and of plunging into the stream to rescue the lives of those whom accident, design or carelessness had placed in danger of death. So ardent had these boys become in the pur-suit of their admirable work, that from their own scanty earnings they saved money enough to buy ropes, grappling hooks, and other lifesaving appliances, and thus were able to make their noble labors more effective. O'Neil is a newsboy. Long is a tinsmith's apprentice, and Kelly is another newsboy. We are told, in the daily papers, that "they have nightly patrolled the East River from the Battery to Corlear's Hook, no matter what the weather might be," and that "from their own small hooks, and other apparatus," which they have used with such good results. From what source did these boys obtain the splendid spirit

heroes has not been fully recognised, but it is to be hoped that Captain Boyton, who seems to take such a warm interest in them, will bring the matter prominently before the proper authorities. The Captain had a conversation with the chief of the organization nicknamed Nan" the substance of which is published in the Sun as follows:

in the Sun as follows: Capt. Paul Boyton, the daring swimmer, and "Nan, the Newsboy," chief of the New York Life Saving Association, met in the Sun offlee yesterday and had an animated conversation regarding the volunteer life saving corps that "Nan" is organiz-ing. The Captain, himself an enthusiast on the is organiz-

ing. The Captain, himself an enthusiast on the subject, greeted the lad with great cordiality. "How are you, Nan, my boy !" he said warmly, as he grasped his hand in an iron clasp, and almost shook the arm from the socket. At first, Nan did not know what to make of the heartiness of the Captain. With his left hand he cautiously felt of the arm that had been so vigor-ously shaken, as if to see if it was all right, and then backing up into the handsone, honest face of his inoking up into the handsome, honest face of his in-

nooking up into the nanosome, honest face of his interlocator, he answered briskly:
"Fust rate; How's yourself?"
Soon they were the best of friends. Nan, a lithe, wiry lad of 18, wore a blue woollen shirt, dark pantaloons, and a felt hat. He gazed with no little wright at the part fitting and a full that. pantatoons, and a fet nat. The gazed with no fittle curiosity at the neat-fitting naval suit of the captain, and the French life-saving insignia upon his hat, and the gold lace encircling his sleeves attracted his almost undivided attention throughout the in-

quote a few receipts in which this "alliance of eggs" takes place in a greater or less degree :—
Egg Mince Pies.—Boil six eggs hard, shred them small ; shred double the quantity of suet ; then add currants, washed and picked, one pound, or more if the eggs are large, the peel of one lemon shred very fine, and the juice, six spoonfuls of sweet wine mace, nutmegs, sugar, and a very little suet, and orange, lemon, and eitron peel candied.
Eggs a la Tripe.—Boil six eggs ten minutes, and throw them into cold water. Boil two Portugations. When partly done, change them. Simmer
throw them quite done, peel and slice them. Simmer "Now, Nan," began the captain, "I want to hear about this volunteer life-saving organization of yours. I am an old life-saver myself. For years I

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE PEDESTRIAN CONTEST.

O'LEARY AND CAMPANA.

THE CHAMPION AHEAD ON A REDUCED RECORD.

The long-talked-of and much vaunted pedestrian contest between the champion, Daniel O'Leary, and Napoleon Campana, came off at Gilmore's Garden, Suppleon Campana, came of at Ginnore's Garden, last week, and resulted even more unsatisfactorily than the previous Hughes-O'Leary match; in fact public opinion, during the last days, turned to the conclusion that it amounted to nothing more than an effort to catch the gate-money which a lavish public is ead to have used for its more interview. an effort to catch the gate-money which a lavish public is said to have paid for its curiosity—to the tune of between ten and fifteen thousand dollars. O'Leary's previous good reputation for fair dealing, however, puts a complete refutation upon these re-ports; —still there is such an unsatisfactory ending to the contest that it is unlikely that another will meet with the favor and approbation hitherto given those exhibitions outside what is known as "sport-ing circles". ing circles."

The match began promptly as advertised at one a o'clock on Monday morning, both men being in ex-cellent condition, in presence of a large audience. I After the start the contestants kept on even terms on their respective tracks for the first three miles, t with the gain of one-ninth of a mile to Campana for every lap. Then Campana quickened his pace, and at the end of the first hour he was one mile and a half-lap ahead. This lead he kept adding to through the night, and at the end of the first twelve hours he had increased ut to ten miles. During the might be," and that "from their own small earnings they purchased three ropes, each 120 feet long, a set of grappling irons, life saving O'Leary was credited with 66 miles, against the 44 miles shown in the present one. During the after-noon O'Leary indulged in some running, and after

The meritorious conduct of these young the kept persistently on the track, however, and so managed, to retain his lead. At 1 P. M. for the 36 managed, to retain his lead. At 1 P. M. for the 36 hours the score stood ; Campana, 121; O'Leary, 111; the former had only been absent from the track 6 the former had only been absent from the track 6 hours 21 minutes, while O'Leary had rested 12 hours 17 minutes. From this time Campana seemed ex-hausted. His feet were troubling him and every step seemed a painful effort. His will, however, held him to the track, though his lead was lessened by O'Leary at every stride. At 8.30 P. M. when when Campana had walked 139 miles, O'Leary was width? 21 wiles of his sevenest.

when Campana had walked 139 miles, O'Leary was within 34 miles of his opponent. At 10.34 Cam-pana completed his 150th mile, which had taken 20 minutes 35 seconds, and immediately after retired for the night. Campana scored his 150 miles in the track in that time 7 hours 50 minutes. At 11:13 O'Leary completed his 150th mile, made in just 13 minutes. O'Leary had been 47 hours 13 minutes doing 150 miles, being off the track in that time 13 hours 26 minutes. On Wednesday the attendance was very large.

On Wednesday the attendance was very large. On Wednesday the attendance was very large. By 3 o'clock about 6,000 people were in the build-ing, and the streams going in and out were nearly equal. The walking was nearly a repetition of Tuesday's performance, O'Leary moving with un-received users and bis component foreing binself to Tuesday's performance, O'Leary moving with un-wearied ease and his opponent forcing himself to keep on the track. Campana was the first out in the morning, appearing at 2.17, having rested 3 hours and 42 minutes. At 2.58 O'Leary was out, having been off 2 hours and 21 minutes. At 1 o'clock O'Leary had walked his 200th mile in 12 biest the send biest then 121 wile cheed

steadily, but made only 260 miles. O'Leary retried at 11.43 on Wednesday evening and rested quietly until 3.32, when he came out complaining of a cold and wearing a light coat. At 6.12 he took a rest until 6.30. At 7.54 on his 240th mile he left the track until 8.12. On his 240th mile he retired for supper at 5.15, remaining in his hut until 6.55. At 11.30 he left the track for the night, with 290 miles and one lap to his credit. To the end he kept up his steady walk, from which he had not varied dur-ing the entire day. He did thirty miles more in the Insistency walk, from which he had not varied dur-ing the entire day. He did thirty miles more in the four days even when walking with Hughes, and Hughes was swenty-three miles better than Cam-pana. At midnight Campana returned to the track and limped about at a mile an hour gait. On Friday and Saturday the walking pre no new features save Campana's more hopeless lag ging behind both his opponent and his time. O'Leary, confident of winning, did not make any extra exertions, and, besides, he was suffering fro cold and the general bad condition of his ealth his cold and the general bad condition of his health. At the time of our going to press on this (Saturday) evening, they are both still walking with the pro-bability that by 11 o'clock to-night, when the 142 hours of the match end, O'Leary will be short of 450 miles and Campana will not have made 400. This is the twelfth of O'Leary's six-days' walks He had previously walked two matches in New York, two in Chicago, two in San Francisco, one in St. Louis, two in London, and one in Liverpool. In Philadelphia he stared to walk for six days' but left the track on the fifth day.-Irish American.

PRESENTATION TO A CATHOI IC PRIEST.

Yesterday, after the last Mass at the Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, High Park-street, a few gentlemen belonging to the congrega-tion waited on the Rev. Father Donnelly, the pastor tion waited on the Rev. Father Donnelly, the pastor for the purpose of presenting him with an address and testimonial. The rev. gentleman had been for some time in delicate health, and he has but just returned from a trip up the Mediterranean. The presentation took place in the presbytery, and the gentlemen present were Dr. Cormack, Messrs. G. M. Byrne, John Pentony, Hugh Quinn, Hall, Gantes, O. Rice, John Rice, and Byrne, jun.; and Father Grimes and Buckle. Mr. G. M. Byrne read the address, which was beautifully illuminated. It welcomed Father Lon-

Grimes and Buckle. Mr. G. M. Byrne read the address, which was beautifully illuminated. It welcomed Father Lon-nelly back to the scene of his long and arduous labors, where he had built a beautiful church and schools. The subscribers to the testimonial expresshere with the favor and approbation infinerto given nose exhibitions outside what is known as "sport-age eircles." The match began promptly as advertised at one 'clock on Monday morning, both men being in ex-ellent condition, in presence of a large audience. Ifter the start the contestants kept on even terms in their respective tracks for the first three miles, it the gan of one-ninth of a mile to Campana or every lap. Then Campana quickened his pace, had at the end of the first hour he was one mile and half-lap ahead. This lead he kept adding to brough the night, and at the end of the first twelve ours he had increased it to ten miles. During the ame time in his London walk in Mareh last, 'Leary was credited with 66 miles, against the 44 alles shown in the present one. During the after-

generation (applause). Father Dannelly, after receiving the testimonial, hooks, and other apparatus, which they have used with such good results. From what source did these boys obtain the splendid spirit of self-sacrifice and heroism which has thus controlled them? They seem to have thirsted to save the bodies of men from death, just as Loyola and Xavier thirsted to save the souls of men from eternal perdition. But these lads are only poor and ignorant Irishmen we are told. They are poor, no doubt; as to their ignorance there may be two opinions; but as to the merit of their conduct there can be no question. The meritorious conduct of these young heroes has not been fully recognised, but it is to be hoped that Captain Boyton, who seems autress referred to the current and schools, but there was still a crowning work to be done—namely the building of a new presbytery, and that would be commenced as soon as the bishop returned (ap-plause). He would endeavor to work in the future prause). He would endeavor to work in the future with redoubled energy, for where there was a con-gregation united with the pastor there could be no uncertainty (hear, hear). In conclusion, the rev. subscribers.

ing their own houses (applause). He (Mr. Pentony) wished to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. G. M. Byrne for the assistance he had so cheerfully rendered in the matter—an assistance which had made their task an easy and agreeable one (applause). Dr. Cormack seconded the proposition, which was agreed to; and Mr. Byrne briefly acknowledged the mpliment.

The proceedings then closed.-Liverpool Daily Post

minutes 43 seconds, being then 134 miles ahead, and just 14 hours and 35 minutes beindhis London record. At 8.38 Campana made his 200th mile ia 17 minutes 10 seconds, the relative positions of the pedestrians being unchangel.
After this the interest in the contest came to an epotent of an end. Campana completely broke down, and all his reported staying powers and his boasts as to his run ing, repeated as promises from day to day, turned out a mere bit of childish bravado. After leaving the track at 10.30 on Wednesday evening, he had then 205 miles on his score. At 6.07 he retired on his 236th mile, and was back after a 20-minute rest. On his 221st mile he made two rests from 7.44 to 5.15. At 2.10 he retired on his 236th mile, and was a difference in growth and product mutil 12.42, and then, at 4.10 in the solution with score allowed to growt in the same fremouting. He had then runtil 9.290 he he kept on pretty steadily, but made only 260 miles. O'Leavy retired and under the same general conditions, and the result was a difference in growth and product mutil 3.32, when he came out complaining of a cold and waring a light coat. At 6.12 he took a rest of an other set on the diet kis of his experiment are safe work the man head the out complaining of a cold and waring a light coat. At 6.12 he took a rest initice, and the details of us experiment are set forth in the *Gardeners' Monthly* for December. Mr. Henderson procured from North Carolina a large number of healthy specimens of dionaea muscipula, cleaned them thoroughly, and placed one hundred plants in each of two boxes furnished with a soil similar to that in their native habitation. The plants were nearly alike as possible in size and vigor, and were placed together in a cool greenhouse. Over were placed together in a cool greenhouse. Over one box, however, was placed a very fine wire-net-ting to exclude bugs and other game in which these antimated fly-traps are supposed to delight, while the plants in box No. 2 were allowed the full gratification of their predatory propensities. Of course, the uncovered plants closed their sharp beiethe every many an impedent fly, and besides bristles over many an imprudent fly, and besides they were regularly fed when game was scarce; but after three months of careful treatment, there was no discernible difference in size between the starved plants and the pampered ones, although the entire lot had made a wonderfully healthy growth. On one occasion a distinguished botanist from Washing-ton, who is a thorough believer in the carnivorous On plant doctrine, while discussing the results of the experiment with Mr. Henderson, turned a magnify experiment with arr, renderson, turneet a magnity-ing-glass upon some dionaeas at hand, and showed what seemed to be a minute species of snall in almost every one of the closed leaf traps. "There," said the botanist, triumphantly, "nature has placed the food—the animal food—directly in the jaws of the plants, where it is needed for their nourishment. Isn't this conclusive ?" But subsequent observation showed that the animals were not digested. On the contrary they flourished in the so-called gastric juice which the plant exudes, according to the theory, for their maceration. The carnivorous plants failed to devour the animals, but the herbivorous mollusks devour the animals, but the herbivorous mains halfed to devour the animals, but the herbivorous mollusks in time waxed strong and eat up the plants. Now a thousand experiments with the same result would not prove that plants do not eat insects and enjoy them. They would at best only show that the plants them. They would at best only show that he plane gave no evidence of being nourished or stimulated by this food—if food it is. But, on the contrary, the so-called arguments so often urged by Darwini-ans—to wit, that the plants must digest insects be-cause no other sufficient reason can be assigned for their conduct, is quite as unsatisfactory. How do we know that the plants do not capture the insects for fun, or out of pure vegetable custedness.

A PRUSSIAN PRIEST'S NEW YEAR'S EVE UNDER THE KULTUR-KAMPF.

[Translated from the German, for the Ave Maria.] It was an exceedingly cold and severe day, that last day of the year 1877. The hard-trozen snow-cover grated under the feet of men and the wheels of wagons, and the wind blew the continually fall-ing snow-flakes through the streets of the lonely will are of G.

ing snow-hakes through the streets of the lonely village of G_____. The old parish priest was just coming out of the church : he had been sitting in the confessional the greater part of the day, and was trembling with cold ; his old blue cloak had not been able to protect him against its severity ; his hands were stiff, his feet scarcely able to support him, and his hair, which fell in thin locks over his neck, was as white as the snow which settled on his shoulders and the collar of his cloak his cloak.

The pastor stepped into his room and sat down The pastor stepped into his room and sat down quite near the stove to thaw the cold out of hisaged frame. His sister, also well advanced in years, now brought him a cup of hot coffee, with a piece of buttered bread, saying: "I would have liked to prepare you a glass of nulled wine, but alas! we haven't got any !" and a tear stole down her checks. We hive "the continued "as a second of a second "We live," she continued, "as sparingly as we pos-sibly can, but I really know not how to get through

Since you have been deprived of your income." The priest sighed. "It is indeed," he said, "a sad St. Sylvester evening, and the prospects for the new year do not appear any better. But yet I will not complain ; I am not the only one who suffers ; nearly all my confreres in Prussia share the same Let "

'And now," continued his sister, as if to herself, "the new year's payments are coming on ! I am at a loss how things will turn out at the end; no in-come, no stipends, and the collections bring nothing

but pennies." "All as God pleases, dear sister. The times are bad; need is great everywhere; the poor people earn but little themselves.

but little themselves. "That is true, but there are plenty of rich people besides, who should not allow their poor pastor, so s-verely pinched by the laws of the Kulturkampf and who sacrifices so much for our Holy Faith, to suffer want. You never abandon or neglect any one, should they even at midnight call you to the sick, let the distance be ever so far and the weather ever so bad; but they now leave you to your fate !"

ever so bad; but they now leave you to your fate !" " " Do not speak thus, cear sister; I only do my duty, and the harder the circumstances are under which I perform it, the greater will be my reward. I am a Catholic priest, have administered this parish for

a sick-call besides !" she exclaimed, as she went to answer the summons. But her fear was unfounded. answer the summons. But her lear was unfounded. Before the door were standing two men and two girls, who wished to see the pastor. They were two men the members of a committee of the church choir, and two girls from the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which the zealous priest had founded many years before. When they were conducted into the pastor's pre-sence, one of the men stepped forward and said, " Rev. Father, we are the deputies of our respective societies, and are come to express to you on the last day of this year, our most heartfelt thenks for all

hers can."

your enemies."

e answered, "I do not wish to be . If my Bridegroom come to me nis cemetery, must He not find me immed ?"

, reached her post, and hearing no , t of quiet footsteps, she thought of friends, and held up her lamp to

ty came forth, with their only caps perfectly furious. It was worse ilure : it was rediculous—a poor of the bowels of the earth. He till the wretch winced and foamed; e asked, "And where is Torquatus ?" count of his sudden disappearance, ws as the Dacian guard's adventure: him greatly. He had no doubt own mind, that he had been duped own mind, that he had been duped victim, who had escaped into the azes of the cemetery. If so, this now, and he determined to question before her, therefore, put on his and awful look, and said to her at me, woman, and tell me the

you the truth without looking at ered the poor girl, with her cheer-d softest voice : "do you not see

explaimed at once, as they crowded But over the features of Fulvius e slightest possible emotion, just as we that runs, pursued by a playful 3 ripe meadow. A knowledge had 5 mind, a clue had fallen into his

ridiculous," he said, "for twenty ch through the city, guarding a blind o your quarters, and I will see you led. You, Corvinus, take my horse to your father, and tell him all. 1

a carriage with the captive." ery, Fulvius," he said, vexed and find you bring her. They day must ut a sacrifice.

ut a sacrifice." r," was the reply. eed, was pondering whether having he should not try to make another. gentleness of the poor beggar per-ore than the boisterous zeal of the her sightless orbs defied him more ss roll of the toper's. Still the first ad struck him he could still pursue. a corriage with her he assumed as au struck mm ne could still pursue. 1 a carriage with her he assumed **a** and addressed her. He knew she eard the last dialogue. girl," he said, "how long have **you**

e," she replied. (To be Continued.)

Case has assumed the editorial t of the Lake Shore Visitor.

BOOK NOTICE.

PARADISE ON EARTH : BENZIGER BROS., New York

A few weeks since we received a book for review, entitled "Paradise on Earth," a translation published by Benziger Bros., but owing to superfluity of than his boss had."

and by Denziger Diese, and wind with a constraint of the public appro-we were obliged to defer giving it the public appro-val it so richly deserves. We have read the book with extreme pleasure and edification, and from the Catholic spirit in which it has been written, we doubt not but that it will have the good effect desired by the publishers, viz., of enlisting many under the banner of a religious life. The work relates to the The work relates to the mner of a religious life. The work relates to the sinon, and the excellence of a religious manner in which men and women sacri-is their lives to God in the religious state, and of Eat at the Fiff Avener Hotel?" he exclaimed. wondrous manner in which men and white, and of fice their lives to God in the religious state, and of the peace and contentment that they obtain for them-

selves of its real merits. We hope that all our selves of its real merits.

the hook, is to be thrown at the body of a drown-ing man. The weight at the top forces the fist-like points into the clothing, and the man may be safely dragged ashore. Or, if the man is not too much ex-hausted, you may hold the hook in your hand and there the headle to him the safely and safely and the safely the safely of the safely hausted, you may hold the hook in your hand and throw the handle to him," saying which the captain made a vigorous motion forward, and the little piece of hardwood projected outward and down-ward, spun like a top through the air, and touched the floor only when the rope was exhausted. Nan's eyes sparkled with pleasure at the exhibi-tion, and when the Captain promised to give him a number of them with which to supply his corps, he seemed much gratified.

seemed much gratified. "Tell me now," the Captain said, "How do you

take a drowning man out of the water?" "I jump in, grab him by the back of the neck, and haul him right along to the wharf," Nan re-plied. "But how? Eve got one of them rope ladders and three life-preservers, and all Eve got to

hadders and three interpreservers, and an 'te got do do is to heave him one of 'em and the jig's up." " And you jump into the river such weather as this, do you, Nan ?" the Captain inquired curiously. " You bet," with animation. " I've been in the river half a dozen times this season and never turned

'Don't you catch cold ?"

"Cold be blowed. I'm no kid !"

Nan's earnestness much pleased the veteran water-nan. He gazed long and earnestly at him for a

roment and then said, as if resuming a previous conversation :— "Remember, my boy, you can rely on me to assist you in every practical way. You're a brave little fellow, and you may count on me as a friend. By the way, how many lads have you in your

orps There was four of us-myself, Gilbert Long, Ed. "There was four of us—mysel, other thought Kelly and a fellow named Mar, who worked with a tinsmith during the day. Mar's boss sacked him be-cause he gave him guff, and—"" " 'Sacked him ': 'Guff !'" inquired Capt. Boy-ton, earnestly ; " what do you mean t I hope he didn't hurt the lad." "Ou po he only shook him ; that is ; he gave

"Oh, no, he only shook him ; that is ; he gave him the g. b.—bounced him." "Ah, yes !" I see," said the Captain. "He dis-charged the youth."

"Yes ; that's it. Ye see, he wasn't no good.

see him myself stand on the Dover street pier and look at a drowning man without jumping in after him. I swam out to the man and brought him in, and since then we haven't had no more use for Mar

than his boss had." Then Capt. Boyton invited Nan to dine with him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he is staying, and to bring with him the other lads. The expression of the lad's face at this invitation it would be difficult to describe. His large blue eyes seemed almost to start from their sockets at the astounding propo sition, and the extension of his mouth almost ob

> "The fellers coundn't cat there ; it's too high pie-Nevertheless, the Captain is to have the volunteer

life saving crew dine with him on Saturday.

MADAME ANDERSON'S BIG WALK.

Brooklyn, N. Y., January 1.-Some of O'Leary' friends called to see Madame Anderson last night, his cousin among them. O'Leary himself has been ins cousin among them. O heary initiate has been prevented from calling yet, owing to confinement to his room by sore heels. The excitement over Madame Anderson's remarkable feat of endurance appears to be still on the increase. Mozart Garden is often packed to suffocation with the crowd whose enthusiasm is without limit. The Madame receives many head-some boundars and har room hocks like enthusiasm is without limit. The Madame receives many handsome bouquets, and her room looks like a flower store. Last night, as the old year gradually drew to a close, she began to feel in quite good spirits, and when the first bell rang as a warning to prepare for the 1,457th quarter, she came out from her room and stepped upon the stage. It was then three minutes before twelve, and after making a few remarks about the passing away of the old year she took a glass of champague and drank to the New Year. She then stepped to the track, and after walking her quarter returned to the stage and after walking her quarter returned to the stage and sang "Two O'clock in the Morning," Nearly a thousand persons were present. Then she began walking into the New Year with the cheers of her admirers ringing in her ears. She is making unusual progress to day, and large crowds are expected this afternoon and evening.

During the month of October seven priests vere sent from the American College at Louvain to different dioceses in the United States.

I call not the one smart who knows many the diver, after taking breath, plunges again. things and is learned, but him who is able to The source of these copious submarine springs distinguish the nature of a thing and to do is thought to be in the green hills of Osman, everything perfectly .- St. John Chrysostom. i some five or six hundred miles distant.

studs. Taken by surprise, and deeply moved, the good pastor could hardly find words to thank his parishoners for their thoughtful and expensive pre-sent. He bade them sit down, but in wonderful sent. He bade them sit down, but in wonderful haste they respectfully excused themselves and left the house.

the house. The wrinkled face of the old priest became trans-figured with a joyful smile as he contemplated the book in his hand when he was alone again. In the measure in which he had felt sad before, joyfully was his heart moved now; this tender and unex was no heart moved now; this fender and unex-pected proof of affection and attachment on the part of his parisheners proved an abundant source of consolation and joy for him, especially in this hour of affliction, and compensated him for many bitter experiences which exterior circumstances had brought upon him.

With smiling countenance he opened the breviary and turned over the leaves—but lo ? what is that ? —why, there is a twenty-mark bill sticking be-tween the leaves—and there another—and another ? tween the leaves—and there another—and another / He jumped up and with trembling hand opened the door of his room and called for the housekceper: "Sister, come here now, quick ! the old God yet lives, and gives us proof of His existence." "What is the matter with you ?" "Look here !" said the priest, tears glistening in his eyes, and showing his sister the beautiful book with the vice netterns therein." Here you see that

with the nice pictures therein. "Here you see that God never abandons them that serve and put their confidence in Him."

He then counted fifteen of these blue pictures-

three hundred marks! Unable to speak, and trembling for joy, his sister fell into a chair and with the e.d of her apron fell into a chair and covered her dripping eyes.

One of the hottest regions on earth is along the Persian Gulf, where little or no rain falls. At Bahrin the arid shore has no fresh water, yet a comparatively numerous population contrive to live there, thanks to the copious springs which burst forth from the bottom of the sea. The fresh water is got by diving. The diver, sitting in his boat, winds a great goat-skin bag around his arm, the hands grasping its mouth; then takes in his right hand a heavy stone, to which is attached a strong line, and thus equipped he plunges in and quickly reaches the bottom. Instantly opening the bag over the strong jet of fresh water, he springs up the ascending current, at the same time closing the bag, and is helped aboard. The stone is then hauled up, and

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

THE CATHOLIC RECORD,

Published every Friday morning at 388 Richmond Street, opposite City Hall, London, Ont.

4

RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

12] cents per line for first, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements mea-sured in nonpariel type 12 lines to an inch. Contract advertisements for three, six or twelve months, special terms. All advertisements should be handed in not later than Thursday morning. Terms to agents, twelve and a half per cent. on re-mitances, or one free copy to the getter up of each club of ten.

Tenness, or one free copy to the generation of ten. We solicit and shall at all times be pleased to re-we solicit and shall at all times be pleased to re-ceive contributions on subjects of interest to our read-ers and Catholies generally, which will be inserted when not in conflict with our own views as to their conformity in this respect. All communications should be addressed to the undersigned accompanied by the full name and ad-dress of the writer, not necessa, ily for publication, but

and accompanied by aed accompanied by he writer, not necessa, ily for public antee of good faith. WALTEE LOCKE, PUBLISHF

PUBLISHER.

388 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

\$2 00

The Catholic Record LONDON, FRIDAY, JAN. 10, 1879.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We hope that all our subscribers who have not yet paid their subscriptions will do so as soon as they conveniently can. Where we have a local agent all monies can be paid to him, thereby avoiding the trouble and risk of sending them by mail. Care should be taken when making payments to obtain a receipt, and subscribers are hereby cautioned against paying money to any person except our duly authorized agents. Our St. Thomas subscribers should pay money to no person except Mr. John Doyle, Merchant, or ourselves.

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

Mr. Dan'l. Fisher is our appointed agent for Stratford.

OUR PREMIUM PHOTOGRAPHS.

Some of our subscribers have neglected to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them of procuring one of our grand Premium Photographs, by paying up their subscriptions in full on the 1st of January. Had they been aware of the excellence and real value of the pictures, they would not have hesitated about forwarding their subscriptions in due time. We know, however, that many may have been prevented by the force of circumstances, and therefore deem it a duty of ours to extend the time, in order that all his Dublin speech he is reported to have said those who were first to come forward and as- that "he might come back to Dublin again sist in establishing the RECORD, and to whom we owe such a deep debt of gratitude, may have an opportunity of obtaining one of these be no mistaking the meaning of this. Protime to January 31st, 1879. Remember, can tell the Irish American electors that he then, that all subscribers who pay up their was all through old Ireland and was welsubscriptions in full, on or before the above date, will receive their choice of a Cabinet- length and breadth of the land, and from Sized Photograph of His Grace Archbishop Mizzen Head, in Cork, to Fair Head, in An-Lynch, or their Lordships the Bishops of London and Hamilton, mounted on fine cardboard, making a picture 8x10 inches, executed in the best style of the art by Edy Bros., London, and value for \$1.00. All those who have paid up their subscriptions will please notify us by postal card, or otherwise, which picture they prefer, and we will forward it without delay. We would request those who can conveniently call at the office, to do so.

BRAVO! CORK. The cable informs us that, at a meeting of the Town Council of Cork, on the 3rd inst., after several bitter speeches by Catholic members, a motion that the letter of the U. S. Consul at Queenstown, announcing General Grant's coming, be simply "read" was carried without a dissenting voice. A previous motion to give General Grant a pro per reception was ignored.

The despatch was dated from London, where, of course, it was worded in such a way as to make it appear that Cork's refusal to give Grant a public reception was due to the antipathy of the Catholic body alone. However, it appears there was not a dissenting voice at the Council Board, and we presume there were several Protestants there. They have a wonderful faculty in London for life just ended. manufacturing news that would be in any way likely to reflect discredit upon the Catholics of Ireland. Of all people in the world the Catholics of Ireland are the most liberal, and the most indifferent about the religious qualifications of a man to whom they wish to of divinity. But delicate health obliged him pay a tribute of honor or respect. Religious honor they give where religious honor alone is due; national honor where real morit deserves it, or the nation's gratitude demands it. From a religious point of view Gen. Grant deserves nothing, either one way or the other, from the Irish people. He de clared in one of his Presidential messages that he would never sanction the voting of one dollar for Sectarian education; and under him away in advance of his class; and as he his administration every obstacle was thrown in the way of Catholic missions to the Indians, while those of the denomination to which he belongs were fostered and encouraged. Nevertheless it must not be supposed judgment of singular clearness and force, and that it was religious sentiment, or the love of a taste of rare delicacy, enabling him to one sect and the hatred of another that actu- throw off, almost without effort, compositions ated him to declare himself against Sectarian of a high order of literary merit. When we education, and to deny the poor Indians the add to these qualities a humor that was inexprivilege of having the missionaries they liked best, and in whom they could trust, without fear of being robbed and afterwards betrayed and butchered. Not at all. It was only a part of the policy of one of the most corrupt administrations that has ever directed the affairs of a great nation. It was only a sedative to those who were becoming restive threw less gifted minds into despair. And under the yoke of "whiskey rings," "Indian then his disposition was so genial and kindly, agencies," &c.

The real cause of Cork's refusal to give Gen. Grant a public reception is based simply upon national pride, and nothing else. He snubbed Ireland once, and he contemptuously ignored her in his present tour, until such time as he heard that he was likely to be nominated for the Presidency in 1880. In " and run for Mayor against Barrington and 'for Parliament against Butt." There can beautiful pictures. Lest any of our subscrib-beautiful pictures. Lest any of our subscrib-perly interpreted, it signifies that he is going ing them in richest plenty, and then withers should be without one, we will extend the to Washington to run for President, and he holding the power to use them. So it was in comed everywhere he went throughout the trim, every mother's son of them had said that if they were only in America they would put him in the Presidential chair in spite of all the Democrats in the Union. The Dublin affair, however, can not properly be called a public reception. A public reception in Ireland means a spontaneous demonstration of welcome by the whole populace of any city, town, village or hamlet, that the person to be welcomed may visit. There was nothing of the kind in Dublin. The ridiculous formal ity of presenting the freedom of the city, and a few after-dinner speeches constituted the whole affair. In 1876 the Irish nation sent a delegation to Washington charged with the mission of offering Ireland's felicitations to America upon the hundredth anniversary of her independence. President Grant refused to receive the delegates or to accept of any address from Ireland, except it came through the British Minister at Washington, and he has now the cheek to expect that a people whom he snubbed and despised, and whom he has never lost an opportunity of insulting, should welcome and feast him. It is to be regretted that the Lord Mayor of Dublin and Mr. Butt should have condescended to acknowledge him even as they did, but we presume it was more on account of respect for the American nation than through any personal feelings of admiration entertained for Gen. Grant.

As the old year was just going out, that is As the old year was just going out, that is Life, I may have offened in word or action. about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 31st ult., Mr. Michael O'Gorman, for the last five years Professor in Assumption College, Sandwich, breathed his last in that institution. He had been confined to bed since the 13th November, now sinking, now rallying, but always patient and resigned, and careful-

ly using the weary moments of enforced rest in preparing for the great summons. It would be a pleasure, or at least some alleviation of the distress his death has caused us, to tell how beautifully he made this preparation. But such things are difficult to state rightly, and we pass themover in order to have more time to say a word upon the

The deceased was born in Toronto, in September 1846, we think, and after making his course of humanities in St. Michael's College, in that city, he went to the College of St. Sulpice, in Montreal, with a view to the study to interrupt his labors, and after a year of rest he returned to teach amongst his old friends at Clover. Hill and Sandwich, till death called him. It was a brief career, and a hidden onc; and yet, humanly speaking, it deserved to be long, and well-known, for Mr. O'Gorman was gifted with rich endowments both of head and heart. Almost in childhood he exhibited in school such abilities as kept grew older, and essayed more difficult studies, the early promise was more than fulfilled.

To a memory that let nothing slip he joined -and it is by far too uncommon a union-a haustible, and a wit as refined as it was free from all bitterness, it is easy to understand how high were the hopes his friends entertained of his future prospects. He had, besides, a talent for the exact sciences that frequently bordered upon genius, and made it a mere pastime for him to master matters that his affections so large, his views of things so hopeful and generous, that a shrewd friend described him by saying, "He had sunlight enough in his nature to keep himself ever bright, and cheer up a whole community besides." There is affection in these words, we freely admit, a deep and now weeping affec-

tion, but surely no flattery, nor even half the truth. And if so much that was admir able did not force itself upon public notice, the reason is not far to seek. It is a history illustrating what somebody has said that God sometimes shows how little in His sight are the highest natural gifts, by first bestowour dear friend's case. The morning rose

spiritual things, and if their is the slightest 2. I myself ask pardon of all those whom in my emblance of connection between them, what

If, in the heat of discussion and excitement of the moment 1 have sometimes allowed myself to be car-ried beyond the bounds of moderation and charity, now regret it sincerely and disavow it with all my

heart. 3. Finally, if, contrary to my intentions, and the feelings of respect and filal obedience which I have always entertained towards the Holy Catholic Church, my mother, there has escaped either in my words or writings, anything that might be construed derogatory in the least to that spirit of submission which a Christian ought to cherish for her whom he considers the guardian of truth, and its sole organ on earth. I entirely repudiate it, and publiely express my earth, I entirely repudiate it, and publicly express my desire that it should be regarded as if it had never existed.

In the position in which I find myself to-day in In the position in when I find myself to day in presence of an approaching eternity, man is better able to judge the value of human things. If he feels any regret, it is to have paid too much attention to the affairs of this world, and to have pursued with too much ardor, that, which for a Christian ought always to have being the to the great interacts of always to be subordinate to the great interests of May then, my friends and all those who were my eternity.

political opponents, intercede for me with the com-mon Father of Christians; and should God call me to Hinself, I hope they will not refuse me the chari-ty of their prayers. P. A. TREMBLAY.

FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE AND FREEDOM OF WORSHIP.

"Whilst refusing freedom of worship, therefore Cecil, like Elizabeth, was ready to concede freedom of conscience. And in this what Cecil and Elizabeth, firm believers in the concession we can hardly doubt that the bulk of Englishmen went with him." (Green, would not allow to any man. Truly as an vol. ii., p. 292.)

What rare notions of religious worship advantage. ome people have! Here are Cecil and Elizabeth and the bulk of Englishmen of reformation times granting "freedom of conscience," but refusing "freedom of worship" to the world, and expecting nobody to be astonished at their conduct. Nor were Cecil and Elizabeth and the bulk of Elizabethian Englishmen the only ones who appear to have held this most curious of doctrines and deemed it a Reformation. Oliver Cromwell carried it out later on in Ireland. In January, 1650, whilst overrunning the three counties of Limerick, Tipperary and Kilkenny, he everywhere held out promises of life and liberty of conscience to those towns and castles which should submit. Being asked to define terms, for he was known to be trickster, it was found that with Cecil and Elizabeth and the bulk of Englishmen of Elizabethian days the would-be democrat Cromwell understood liberty of conscience to be the "liberty of internal belief, not of ex-'ternal worship." (See his letter in Phil. Iren. i., 270.) This is a strange kind of liberty of conscience. "You need not believe in my church, but you must conform at least outwardly to it." And what this outward conformity meant every one at all acquainted with reformed England's penal laws knows full well. It amounted to the payment exactly of the noble sum of £250, or if we are to believe Cobbet, of £3250, per annum of our modern money, for the privilege even during sickness, of staying at home. The law was precise upon this subject; there were to be thirteen months in the year, and sickness did not excuse if it could be proved that the sick man was a recusant both before and after sickness. This was certainly a refinement of law worthy of so enlightened an age. We have often asked ourselves the question, can a Protestant be tolerant? We think not. At any rate as a matter of fact Cecil, Elizabeth and the bulk of Englishmen of her day, and Oliver Cromwell in his day, as holding this doctrine, were not; and they are representative Protestant Englishmen of their several periods. To say the least of it, this freedom of external worship which these men refuse is a fractional part of liberty of conscience, historian Green, Cecil, Elizabeth, Oliver Cromwell and the bulk of Englishmen of Reformation days to the contrary notwithstanding. To refuse it, therefore, whilst granting the liberty of internal belief, is to grant only a fractional liberty of conscience. In fact such a liberty of conscience as the debased Hottentot would we suspect, reject with scorn. Protestantism professes to be a return to primitive Christianity, as if Christianity could be one thing at one time and another at another. Be that, however, as it may, Protestantism, if it is not a return to primitive Christianity is nothing - it has no locus standi, no raison detre. Now if there is one thing more than another which primitive Christianity discloses to the world, it is its rejection unto death of this Pagan doctrine of conformity in external worship. "Sacrifice to the Gods, if only outwardly, but sacrifice, and we are content," said the Pretors to their Christian captives. And from tottering age and budding youth, from shrinking maiden and courageous boyhood, there went up to heaven that sole response, "We will not damn our souls." "Then must you to the lions." ,'So be it," was the calm but firm reply. It is evident then that primitive Christianity did not believe in conformity of external worship, whatever quaint notions Cecil, Elizabeth and the bulk of Englishmen may have held concern-

our inward faith, how can any but a hypocrite hold the one and consent to discard the other ? For a man to be a Christian inwardly and a Jew outwardly, or to be a Jew inwardly and a Christian outwardly is certainly not an edifying sight. Ordinarily, that is to say in any society at all above Fiji-dom, it is called hypocrisy, and is held the meanest of all crimes. Even from a Protestant standpoint one is tempted to ask how any civilized beings like Cecil and Elizabeth and the bulk of Englishmen of their times could for a moment hold such an evidently absurd doctrine? Cromwell we can understand holding any doctrine however absurd. He was a monomaniac, and therefore not to be held accountable for his acts. But Cecil and Elizabe'h were at least educated personages, supposed to act according to some system of ethics. They were moreover supposed to be Protestants, and Protestantism is, or pretends to be, private judgment, and private judgment, as we should take it, presupposes the right not only to believe as one likes, but also to worship as one likes. But this is precisely absurd doctrine, " Cujus regio hujus religio." intellectual logical movement this English Reformation of ours does not shine to much

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

From Our Special Correspondent.] MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, Dec. 19th, 1878.

SACERDOS.

At the present moment the one theme above all thers which fills the minds and mouths of men-is the sad death of Princess Alice. The press of the Continent equally with our own is full of regrets for the loss sustained. The English people were remarkably fond of this member of our Royal family for the devotion she displayed during the illnesses of her father and brother the Prince of Wales. As a devoted and fond mother, she has again proved her worth in her late home at Hesse. The Earl of Beaconstield in the House of Lords on Tuesday last, in moving an address of Condolence to the Queen, spoke highly of the virtues and talents of the late Princess, his sentiments were excellent and most gracefully expressed. One of his points was the following "there is something wonderfully piteous in the immediate cause of her death. The Physicians who permitted her to guard over her suffering family enjoined her under no circumstances whatever to be tempted into an embrace. Her admirable self-restraint carried her through the crisis of the terrible complaint in safety, and she remembered and observed the injunction of the Physicians, But it became her lot to break to her son, quite a youth, the death of his youngest sister, to whom he was devotedly attached, and the boy was so overcome with misery that the agitated mother clasped him in her arms and received the kiss of death." Addresses to the Queen from all the cities and towns of England testify to the love borne by the country for the departed Princess.

Another subject of present anxiety is the general distress which is prevailing in the many districts. From my previous letters relating to stricts. From my previous feature relating to strikes, you will have gathered that I prognosticated much suffering this winter by the working classes. I regret to say that my anticipations are receiving a sad verification. Poverty and distress of all kinds are growing with remarkable strides. For the last forthight winter has been with us in great severity. a cannot remember when the intense frosts and snows here made so early an appearance. Besides which we have had dense fogs almost daily. Gloomy as the weather is we know it is but one of the troubles afflicting thousands of poor people around us. So widespread is the distress that numerous journals are referring to it, and on Tuesday the secretary for the home department had his attention called to it in Parliament. His reply showed that called to it in Parhament. His reply showed that the poverty existing in many places, among which were named, Manchester, Glasgow and Edinburgh, was very great but did not call for special, that is to say, Imperial legislation. He founded his conclu-sion on the replies received from the Mayors of the various towns, who all said that local efforts would be effect to meet all demonds for the present. As regards Manchester many exaggerated reports As regards Manchester many exaggerated reports were circulated in the London press, in consequence of which some warm hearted people pressed upon the Lord Mayor to open a subscription list at the Mansion House and appeal to the county for sup-port. Before doing so he communicated with our Mayor, who wrote in reply that though the distress was undoubtedly great he felt sure that the people of Manchester were able and willing to cope with all present difficulties. In this he was only speaking present difficulties. In this he was only speaking the truth for if money be required for charities of any kind the wealth of Manchester flows in continany kind the weath of Mathematical \pounds 5,000 in various sums have been sent in to the Manchester, Salford bistrict, Provident Society, who have enlarged their sphere of labours to meet the present great emergency. The committee belonging to this old charity, numbering amongst them many prominent men, have been most assiduous in their labours during the last fortnight and are trying to grapple with all the difficulties of the present situation. It is not intended by this movement to relieve the guardians of the poor of their duties in any way as assistance will not be given to those who are in receipt of parish relief. Numerous cases are being brought to light of persons who have been comfortably off who are now disposing of the most ordinary articles of the household in order to keep off starvation. They are people too, who it is found will not obtrude their condition before the eyes of their townspeople, but silently and surely are descending to th It is to such people that the depths of poverty. Provident Society offer assistance, though in the first instance, application must be made by the per-son seeking relief. Within twenty-four hours each case will be enquired into, as a staff of gentlemen have undertaken such duties. Every endeavour will be made to prevent imposture though a hard line will not be drawn where real destitution exists. The reports already published of visits to many of ing it. And primitive Christianity was in the right. For if worship and belief are indeed famine was very 'great here and though we hope

[FRIDAY, JANUARY 10.]

It has been found necessary in Berlin to publish a kind of official explanation of the extraordinary and detestable measures which the Government have seen fit to take with the ostensible excuse of crushing Socialism. It is glibly declared that these steps were not taken in the German capital without the most ample grounds. There is no doubt, it is said, that seeret ramifications "of those narrower circles which are connected with one another through confidential agents, and follow the concerted watchwords of known leaders, after the fashion of the old Mazzini Associations," are spreading over the whole State, and especially in Berlin. As if this truly alarming and most comprehensive declaration were not enough, it is further stated that there are distinct signs that the agitation in Germany stands in close connection with the leaders of the International Society, and in view of these facts it is declared to be the duty of the Government to use the weapons granted to it for the protection of society before it is too late, and in order more especially to tear asunder the network of the International agitation, which, according to positive indications, has made Berlin one of its chief centres. If, after all this, the Berlin people are not content to entrust their liberties to a Government which takss such an affectionate interest in their welfare, the

chances are that they never will be happy. Meanwhile, the National Gazette gives readers the comforting assurrance that they have by no means seen the last of the measures prepared by the Government for their safety and general well-being.

He richly deserved the rebuff which he reeived, and Cork is to be congratulated on having been afforded such a splendid opportunity of teaching Grant and men of his ilk that they cannot always insult Irishmen with impunity.

It has been a noticeable feature that during the the storms the Grand Trunk has managed to keep open its connections, while other roads particularly those in New York State, have been completely blockaded. During the last five days no New York papers have reached this office, while Montreal, Kingston, and other eastern papers on the Grand Trunk have been delivered with wonted regularity.

gloriously bright, but only to be immediately overcast with clouds that would neither break nor lift till evening and night had come.

From his twentieth year he was the victim of an incurable malady. The bodily frame, as too often happens, was unequal to the support of the mind, and such was the state of his health all the way through that nothing but his wonderful courage could have enabled him to do anything at all. But alas ! neither courage nor energy could make him strong enough to advance to Holy Orders, or even to complete his novitiate; and he died with only the merit of his good intention. His many friends will, we are sure, punctually comply with the only request he made at death, that they would all pray for the repose of his soul.

DEATH OF THE HON. MR. TREMBLAY A Telegram informed us a few days since of the death of the Hon. Mr. Tremblay, late member of the Dominion Parliament for the county of Charlevoix. This gentleman, as most of our public men, has been frequently made the object of violent attacks on the part of those who differed from him on political grounds. Mr. Tremblay in the heat of public discussion may occasionally have made free use of the weapons which a free press placed in his hands. The presence of death, and the remembrance of approaching eternity have produced their salutary effects. All that was human gradually disappeared from Mr. Tremblay's noble heart, and gave place to feelings and sentiments worthy of a Christian of the primitive ages of the Church. We take great pleasure in publishing in the columns of the CATHO-LIC RECORD the last address of the dying statesman, as a sublime monument of Christian charity and for-

The following is the address to which we refer : TO THE PUBLIC.

In the presence of the Eternity to which God very In the presence of the Eternity to which God very probably shall soon summon me to enter;—Re-membering the precept of charity which obliges the Christian to have no enemies, and commands him to pardon the injuries which he may have re-ceived, as well as to repair those he may have been guilty of towards others, in order the better to obtain the grace and maxy of God, at the solemn obtain the grace and mercy of God, at the solemn moment of death, I desire in all Christian humility moment of death, I desire in all Christian humility and sincerity, to make the following declarations : 1. I heartily forgive all those who may have of-fended or injured me by word or action, in my public or private life or who may have caused me any ill-feeling whatever.

DAY, JANUARY 10.]

nd if their is the slightest ection between them, what nan power to disjoin them? p is only internal belief in is an outward expression of how can any but a hypocrite consent to discard the other ? a Christian inwardly and a to be a Jew inwardly and vardly is certainly not an Ordinarily, that is to say in above Fiji-dom, it is called is held the meanest of all om a Protestant standpoint ask how any civilized beings Elizabeth and the bulk of eir times could for a moment evidently absurd doctrine? an understand holding any r absurd. He was a monorefore not to be held accounts. But Cecil and Elizabe'h ucated personages, supposed g to some system of ethics. reover supposed to be Prootestantism is, or pretends to gment, and private judgment, ke it, presupposes the right ieve as one likes, but also to likes. But this is precisely Elizabeth, firm believers in the e, "Cujus regio hujus religio," ow to any man. Truly as an cical movement this English ours does not shine to much SACERDOS.

NGLISH LETTER.

our Special Correspondent.] ESTER, ENGLAND, Dec. 19th, 1878. moment the one theme above all the minds and mouths of men-is Princess Alice. The press of the ly with our own is full of regrets ined. The English people were reof this member of our Royal family she displayed during the illnesses d brother the Prince of Wales. As ond mother, she has again proved r late home at Hesse. The Earl of the House of Lords on Tuesday last, ldress of Condolence to the Queen, the virtues and talents of the late entiments were excellent and most ressed. One of his points was the e is something wonderfully piteous te cause of her death. The Physiitted her to guard over her suffering her under no circumstances whatoted into an embrace. Her admirnt carried her through the crisis of mplaint in safety, and she rememrved the injunction of the Physicians, her lot to break to her son, quite a th of his youngest sister, to whom he attached, and the boy was so overery that the agitated mother clasped ns and received the kiss of death." the Queen from all the cities and and testify to the love borne by the

e departed Princess. oject of present anxiety is the general is prevailing in the manu om my previous letters relating to ill have gathered that I prognosticated g this winter by the working classes. y that my anticipations are receiving a n. Poverty and distress of all kinds with remarkable strides. For the last ter has been with us in great severity. member when the intense frosts and ade so early an appearance. Besides re had dense fogs almost daily. Gloomy re had dense logs atmost daily. Gloomy r is we know it is but one of the ting thousands of poor people around sepretad is the distress that numerous referring to it, and on Tnesday the the home department had his attention a Parliament. His reply showed that existing in many places, among which existing in many places, among Manchester, Glasgow and Edinburgh, at but did not call for special, that is to legislation. He founded his conclureplies received from the Mayors of the as, who all said that local efforts would to meet all demands for the present. Manchester many exaggerated reports Mannester many exaggerated reports ted in the London press, in consequence ne warm hearted people pressed upon ayor to open a subscription list at the use and appeal to the county for sup-re doing so he communicated with our The total gives the commutative the distress wrote in reply that though the distress tedly great h_2 felt sure that the people er were able and willing to cope with all culties. In this he was only speaking of mean the people distribution of the distribution of the speaking speaking the er were and and whing to tope with an eultics. In this he was only speaking or if money be required for charities of he wealth of Manchester flows in contin-ns. Already about $\pounds 5,000$ in various been sent in to the Manchester, Salford rovident Society, who have enlarged e of labours to meet the present great The committee belonging to this old mbering amongst them many prominent been most assiduous in their labours durfortnight and are trying to grapple with culties of the present situation. y this movement to relieve the guardians of their duties in any way as assistance e given to those who are in receipt of f. Numerous cases are being brought to rsons who have been comfortably off who sposing of the most ordinary articles of old in order to keep off starvation. They e too, who it is found will not obtrude ition before the eyes of their townspeople, y and surely are descending to th y and surely are descending to the worse poverty. It is to such people that the Society offer assistance, though in the nee, application must be made by the per-g relief. Within twenty-four hours each e enquired into, as a staff of gentlemen ertaken such duties. Every endeavour ide to prevent imposture though a hard to be drawn where real destitution exists. ts already published of visits to many of ants houses, reveal a state of poverty The distress consequent on the cotton as very great here and though we hope

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

LOCAL GLEANINGS.

we may not experience anything of so grave a mag-nitude as this, yet appearances indicate a trying winter. We are really only at the beginning of a period of exceptional suffering. Many of the labor-ers now unemployed have taken advantage of the foggy weather to seek alms from the passers-by and though this is forbidden by law under penalty of imprisonment our streets will toon be crowded with mendicants. In many of the townships of Man-chester, particularly Gorton, immense soup kitchens have been provided where each day a regulated quantity of excellent soup is given to all comers provided with tickets which are easily obtained by deserving people. Great gifts of old clothing are also given to the Committees for destribution and thus as far as possible the first great pressure of destitution is met. To-day a meeting will be held with the object of consolidating the Relief Com-nittees, having one Central Committee of the Pro-rident Society, the rest to be considered as branches VITAL STATISTICS .- During the month of December there were registered with the city clerk, 51 births ; 43 marriages, and 22 deaths. The returns for the year 1878 were : 538 births, 295 marriages, and 340 deaths.

SCHOOL OPENING .- The various schools of the city which had been closed for the Christmas vacation opened on Tuesday last, the attendance being large. ...

CHURCH OPENING .- On Sunday the 12th inst., th new Catholic Church at Alvinston will be opened for Divine worship, by His Lordship Bishop Walsh.

Passanante, who attempted to assassinate King

The sample of the same transformation of the same branches of secular education of admission into the agreed to join so that one common fund will dispense charity in the two boroughs. There are thousands of the suffering poor who will suffering that is necessary to relieve known want. But aday there are thousands of the suffering poor who will suffer and shift or some of the few old charities of the general fund. Our Mayor having already by virtue of his office, as almoner of one of the transformation show at their registered in our catholic Spantale. The number of pupils registered in our School same the two and the present ealamity to there is no overbooking the fact that we are passing through a crisis of an exceptional kind.

In the country round London the snow is so deep that the roads are impassible. Some places the drifts are eight or nine feet high. The L. H. and B. railway has been completely blockaded up during the week. The drifts on the road for miles are said to be enormous. A gang of men left London on Wednesday for the purpose of cutting tunnels through which the trains can pass.

COUNTY BRIDGES .--- It is proposed to build several new bridges across the Thames, and Mr C. Holmes, the County Engineer, is preparing plans for the structures. Among those proposed is one over the North Branch, on the road between lots 8 and 9, London Township, about a mile and a half north of the asylum. The tenders will be offered at the next

following officers were elected for the year 1879. Spiritual Director, Rev. Father Wagner ; President, D. B. O'Dette ; First vice, J. Mooney ; Second vice, Francis Cleary; Treasurer, M. J. Maning; Rec. Sec., W. J. McKee ; Asst. Sec., Ed. Hannahan ; Financial Sec., Joseph E. Connelly; Marshal, Jas. White Guard, D. Cronin ; G. C. Rep., T. A. Bourke, G. C. Alternate Rep., D. B. O'Dette.

SEPARATE SCHOOL TRUSTEES .- The following persons were elected Seperate School Trustees, by ac clamation, in the different wards on Wednesday No. 1 Ward-Mr. James Burns. No. 2 Ward-Mr. J. J. Gibbons. No. 3 Ward-Mr. J. P. O'Byrne. No. 4 Ward-Rev. M. J. Tiernan, No. 5 Ward-Mr. J. Simple. No. 6 Ward-Mr. Thomas Lewis. No. 7 Ward-Mr. P. Crummie. 7 50

A GOOD APOINTMENT.—We understand that Mr. Barley Rye Buckwheat Baans A. McAdams, of London, has been appointed man-15 15 15 62 ager of the Canada Losn Company, which was

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The election for Aldermen in the city, on Monday last, passed off very quietly and resulted in returning the following gentlemen as Aldermen for the year 1879. No. 1 Ward, Messrs, Muirhead, Campbell and Pritchard. No. Ward Messrs. Powell, Fitzgerald and Thompson. No. 3 Ward Messrs. Skinner, Taylor and Springer, elected by acclamation. No. 4 Ward Messrs, Hiscox, Greer and Edlestone. No. 5 Ward Messrs, Ardell, Glass and Gray. No. 6 Ward Messrs. Scarrow, Williams and Boyd. No. 7 Ward Messrs. Raynor, Peel and Egan. The Mayor, R. Lewis Esq., was elected by acclamation. PETERSVILLE.

Reeve, A. J. B. McDonald ; Councillors, John Platt, James Campbell, William Smith and John Simpson.

LONDON EAST. Reeve, Isaac Waterman, (by acclamation) ; Deputy Reeve, J. W. Bartlett ; Councillors, Charles Lilley, S. A. Adams, George Elliot, W. J. Legg.

ST. THOMAS. There was a spirited contest in St. Thomas, espec ially between the candidates for the Mayorality, Mr. Chas, Roe and Mr John E. Smith. Mr. Smith was returned by 338 majority, and the council for 1879, will be composed as follows: Mayor, John E. Smith; Councillors, Messrs. Ermatinger, Lindop, Midgeley, Scott, Still, Upper, Van Buskirk, McIntosh, Hunt, Morse, Pullen and Hort

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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

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

It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes at Pocock Bros. They keep a full line of ladies and gentlemen's fine goods. No trouble to show goods. Written orders promptly attended to. Pocock BRos., No. 133 Dundas street. London, Ont.

We are prepared to fit up public buildings churches and private residences with Brussels Carpets, Velvet Carpets, Turkey Carpets, Tapestry Carpets, Soly Carpets, Kidderminster Carpets, Union Carpets, Dutch Carpets, Stair Carpets with rods, Cocoa Matting, Faney Matting, beautiful Window Curtains, Repps and Fringes, English and American Oil Cloths, from one yard to eight yards wide, Matting, Feather Beds and Pillows, Carpets and Oil Cloths, cut and matched free of charge. Every other article, suitrble for first-class houses, and as low price as any other house in the Dominion. Call before purchasing, R. S. MURRAY & Co., No. 124 Dundas Street, and No. 125 Carling Street, London.

MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED TO THE HOUR OF GOING TO PRESS.

Loudon Markets. Loudon, Ont., January 8, 1879. The deliveries of grain and dressed hogs fair, with a slight advance in prices for the latter, the demand was good. Hay and straw was plentiful at a slight advance in prices.

White Wheat, Deihl, \$\vee 100 lbs... Treadwell Red Fall Spring Wheat Corn Oats Peas Barley Barley FLOUR AND FEED. 2 50 to 2 75



1879 - - - 1879

5

purpose of sustaining CATHOLIC IN-

TERESTS, although only a few weeks

old, is already acknowledged to be the



IN

CANADA,

And on a par with any published in the

STATES.

As we have so soon gained the lead we intend to keep it. Having now on our contributing staff SEVEN of the most able writers in Canada besides our permanent. Editors. Our Columns are brimful of good



And as we are untrammelled by any political party, we are enabled to give that at tention to Catholic interests so much needed.



session of the County Council. ...

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a regular meeting of Branch No. 9, of the C. M. B. A. of Windsor, the

386 00 \$2,505 20

00

Moorehead, kalsomining " Wright & Durand, repairs. 20 00 " T. Green, fence and repairs 11 40 2 00 1 00

" F. Ferney, repairs..... Mr. Hester, work W. Wright, work..... " Woodward, repairs " "Advertiser "Office, printing

" Corporate Seal....." Brooms, nails, hooks, chalk, &c...... John Edwards, tinsmith. " Br

Our teaching stall comprises one master and eight female teachers, members of Religious Communities. These teachers are most indefatigable in the dis-charge of their duties, and the pupils under their charge are receiving an educational training which will fit them not only for time, but also for eternity. His Lordship Rt. Rev. Bishop Walsh, Monsiguere Bruvere, and our resident clergy frequently visit PRESENTATION. The St. Michael's Catholic Literary Association of Sarnia presented Mr. M. A. Leeson with an il-His Lordship Rt. Rev. Eishop waish, Monsignore Bruyere, and our resident clergy frequently visit the schools and examine the various classes. Our schools are also inspected annually by one of the High School Government Inspectors. The state of our finances can be seen from the financial statement that is given below, and which we place before our Separate School supporters luminated copy of the following resolution on Friday last :- "Moved by M. Sullivan, seconded by J. K.

Faulkner, and unanimously resolved, that M. A. Leeson, in leaving the St. Michael's Catholic Literary and Benevolent Aissociation of Sarnia, carries with him our best wishes as a good religious man and a consistent member of our organization, and that we recommend him to any Catholic organization wherever he may cast his lot."

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10.]

Signed on behalf of the St. Michael's Catholic Literary and Benevolent Association of Sarnia.

The President expressed his ideas in an exceedingly neat speech ; then handed the symbol of the esteem in which Mr. Leeson's connection with the Association was held. The recipient acknowledged the honors conferred on him in the following terms :

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,-Your expressions of good will, and oft repeated courtesies, have not left me unprepared for the reception of the resolution which has been presented to me; but from my honest truth I did not dream of it taking that beautiful form which it has now assumed ; for tion-a passing notice from you : because yours have been the willing hands,-the fertile minds, which carried through to successful issues all the enterprises toward the grerter glory of God in which I had the honor of being only a participator. You will not fail to rest convinced of the fact, that in will not fail to rest convinced of the fact, that in leaving Samia I carry with me a peculiar regard for the people,—a regard which the other thousands with whom I have met failed to enkindle in a higher degree. This is not surprising ; for it is proverbial that the traveller who seeks for these pleasures which tool to sweeten life's journey has only to

Jos. BAYARD, Pastor. HUGH RIELLY, President. W. H. McELHERON, Secretary. John Mahony, Treasurer. Sarnia, Dec. 19th, 1878.

financial statement that is given below, and which we place before our Separate School supporters with extreme pleasure. Never since our Separate Schools were established, were we in so flourishing a condition, financially, as we are at present. If the taxes for the year 1878 were collected we would have over \$1,200, cf a sumplex fund on hand the taxes for the year 1875 were collected we would have over \$1,200 of a surplus fund on hand. The annual election of Trustees will take place on Wednesday, 8th January, 1879, at 9 o'eloek, a. m. One Trustee is to be elected for each Ward in the city, and it is our desire that the Separate School ratepayers would manifest a greater interest on such occasions, attend the elections and select the most efficient and trustworthy persons for the effect RECEIPTS.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1878. " Concert Proceeds. " Government Grant.....

DISBURSEMENTS.

" Wood

that the traveller who seeks for these pleasures which tend to sweeten life's journey has only to cross the chain of waters which mark the boundary line seperating this country from the great Western Republic, to find them attached to almost every town and hamlet in this Dominion. I found thes true pleasures—these true friends in many lands but nover, I state it emphatically, never yet did the but never, I state it emphatically, never yet did the power of kindness manifest itself to me in a clearer light, or the purity of Irish-American and Franco-American hospitality make itself more evident than it has done here.

In parting from you the fact is peculiarly consolatory to me that there exists no obstacle which might prevent a periodical visit to your town,-nothing to cause a total separation ; because apart from the true pleasure which a meeting with you excites, a sail down the beautiful lakes and rivers that form a " Paid on Note .. san down the beautiful lakes and rivers that form a highway between your own fair province and that young one to which I am going, will prove a most agreeable one, more particularly when I know and bed that one the varies is reached. I shall be amongst agreeable one, more particularly when I thought at feel that once the port is reached, I shall be amongst those good friends from whom I once received many kindnesses and much consideration. Therefore the prospect of such a journey shall always be to me a bright one; for will it not bring to mind days of bright one; for will it not bring to mind days of quiet and happiness, mornings of pleasing work, and evenings of instructive and entertaining anuse-ments? Yes, my friends, all these thoughts shall form for me an elysium on the shores of the St. Clair, to which I shall fly whenever the duties of life in the North west afford one a few weeks of Clair, to which I shall fly whenever the units of J life in the North-west afford me a few weeks of J life in the North-west afford me a few weeks of J leisure. Then as now, it will be my earnest desire to find all and everyone of you in possession of those spiritual and temporal gifts, which, united, make a people strong and respected. I should not, I cannot, forget to make a reference to the gentle-men connected with the local *Press*. During the term of my stay here I have doubtless entailed upon them an amount of uninteresting work; but like that intelligence, which is synonymous with journal-ism, they sympathized with my descriptions and accorded to each and all a space in their valuable journals. Like members of that great body, of which they form a part, I found them religiously, socially and politically liberal,—always willing to accord to others the good in which themselves would wish to participate. Gentlemen, in conclusion, I would ask you to accept my heartiest thanks for the wishes expressed by you on behalf of that young and promising Association of which I was a mem-ber to rest assured of my continual allegiance to life in the North-west afford me a few weeks of the wisnes expressed by you on benaft of anal young and promising Association of which I was a mem-ber; to rest assured of my continual allegiance to the principles of its constitution, and to believe that I shall often wander back in fancy, at intervals in reality, to the happy days I have whiled among you in the enjoyment of all that are ethically among you in the enjoyment of an that are enheading and physically pure. In regard to this gotten-up valedictory resolution, I must not neglect this op-portunity of acknowledging the marked degree of refined taste displayed in its conception and execu-

Which I promise to protect from the shadow of dis-

grace; And Celtic thanks I now bestow upon my friends, so dear. Who have given me this thoughtful gift, this charm-ing souvenier. Henry Drought, Dr. J. B. Phelan, Walter Locke. feet will not require to be amputated. ing souvenier

15 62 ager of the Canada Losh Company, when was 10 50 lately started so auspiciously in this city. Mr. Mc-Mixed Flour, Prize books, School Act and registers Text books and Tablet lessons..... Books for taking census..... Postal cards and stationery..... Insurance, St. Mary's School House.... Adams has had extensive experience in $\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 75 \\ 2 & 50 \end{array}$ tion of real estate in Western Ontario, is 12 50 66 70 financier, and in every way qualified for Interest on notes for 1877 133 75 tion. The company have their premise 25 00 street north, near King, nearly in readin Sacred Heart, Janitor 6 months of 1877 " Sacred Heart, Janitor for 1878....... " Sacred Heart, Share Gov't. Grant... 50 00 likely to fill a warm want. Meanwhile, 50 00 tion of the stock has been taken up; an 52 00 Mrs. Hester, Janitor 150 00 prominent business men of the city as 800 00 likely to be a great success.—Hamilton 600 00 ... A MAN FOUND ALONE IN 200 00 " Interest on said Note for 1878..... $\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{22}^{\circ} \ \mathbf{00} \\ \mathbf{16} \ \mathbf{92} \end{array}$ WITH FEET FROZEN " Balance on Treasurer's Hands. \$2,505 20 HIS SUFFERINGS RELIEVED BY A P ASSETS. Jan. 1st. 1879-Probable City Taxes, 1878...\$1700 00 A man named James Dunlop, 59 "County Taxes " 350 00 was brought to the City Hospital on M ing, with both feet in a horrible con ... 16 92 freezing. He has lived in an old, rick \$2,264 92 the Sixth Concession of London To number of years, working for the f LIABILITIES. abouts, and being addicted to drink 50 00 Year's Eve, pursuant to a custom wh 550 00 to have followed for many years, he be Note Interest on Note. cated, went home, and falling down u 36 00 forgot to close the door. It was a 1,278 92 Balance \$2,264 92 night, and he awoke in the morning almost covered and surrounded with All of which is respectfully submitted. feet thoroughly frozen. He lived distance from the road, and, theref REV. M. J. TIERNAN, summon assistance. Accordingly 1 CHAIRMAN. and with warm water attempted to London, Ont., Jan. 1st, 1879. We certify that we have examined the above state- frozen feet. The sufferings he e y ent, and have found it correct.

operation were excruciating in the caused him to lose consciousness Having restored circulation of the blo his swollen and inflamed limbs ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.-At a regular meeting of waited until some one should provid the above Society held on Thursday evening, the his assistance. In this manner he remained until 2nd inst., the following others were elected for the Saturday afternoon, when Mr. George Pierce foryear 1879. President, John Dalton ; 1st. vice, An- tunately called in, and found him suffering very gus McGinness; 2nd. vice, Ernest McLaughlin; much, both from the effects of the frost and for the

Rec. Sec., James Spearman; Financial Sec., Chas. actual necessities of life. Mr. Pierce had him re-McCarron ; Treasurer, Chris. Hevey ; Librarian, Jas. moved to more comfortable quarters, and on Mon-Noone ; Tyler, Joseph Connor ; Marshal, John Cur- day procured an order for his admission to the City tin; Delegate to Annual Conventiou, Jas. Noone. Hospital from Mr. A. D. Osborne, Reeve of the Auditors, Fred. Drought, Thos, Wright, T. E. township, and brought him to the city as above Barley, 55c, to 90c. Wheat—Spring, 70c, to 85c; winter, 90c, to 85c; Treadwell, 85c, to 85c; Bellin, 75c, to 90c, Oats, 28c, to 32c, Peas, 55c, to 60c, Hogs, 85 50, Flour—Superfine, 83 25; Spring extra, \$5 70; extra, \$4 00; superior, \$415. Butter, ic. to 10c.

O'Callaghan ; Sick Committee, Jas. Spearman, Dr. stated. On examination, Dr. Wilkinson, Hospital J. B. Phelan, John O'Mara; Library Committee, Surgeon, found that, although badly frostbitten, his

y. Mr. Me-	Fall Wheat Flour, Mixed Flour, 2 50 to 2 50 2 50 to 2 55 2	
II the future	Spring Flour "	
	Graham Flour " " 225 to 250 " Cracked Wheat " 150 to 175 " " 150 to 175 "	DECOPD a mida
for the post-	Cornmeal 9 00 to 10 00	In order to give the RECORD a wide
ses on James	Shorts, #	circulation from the start we will give
ness, and are	PRODUCT. 0 00 to 0 00 Eggs, Store Lots, # doz	
e, a large por-	Eggs, Store Load, "	to all those who pay the yearly subscrip-
	Butter, Crock	tions in full when ordering a Splendid
s directors, is	Rolls	
a Spectator.	Factory "	Premium Photograph of any of the
A CABIN N.	Mutton, P 0 5 10 0 5 Beef, 0 0 5 10 6 Greese, each 0 5 10 6 10 7 Turkeys, each 0 5 10 10 10 10 10 Dried Apples 0 65 10 7 10 10	BISHOPS OF ONTARIO,
PASSER-BY. years of age	Hay, b 101	Mounted on fine cardboard, making a pic-
Monday even-	Ducks	
ondition from	Ducks 0.2 10 0.30 Turnips 1.25 10 0.30 Carrots 2.5 to 0.40 Cordwood, No. 1 dry, ₱ cord 0.40 to 0.70 Ducks 0.40 to 0.70	ture Sx10 inches, executed in the best
kety house, on		style of the art by EDY BROTHERS.
ownship, for a	Clover Secu	
farmers there-	Sheepskins, each	London. Value of Photograph, \$1.00.
k. On New	Caliskins, green, v manual a 0.25 to 0.50	Photographs are now ready of His
hich he claims	The group "	I notographic
became intoxi-	Tallow rendered " 0.01 to 0.04	Grace the Archbishop, and of their Lord-
upon the floor	, rough, 0 09 to 0 10	ships Bishop Walsh and Bishop Crinnon.
a bitterly cold	WOOL,	smpa manop mana
to find himsel		
snow, and bot	" " " sman " " "	
a considerabl	e Benzine Oil " "	
fore, could no	t 82 O. R. Co.'s trans. wa can., 9 15	
he built a fire		
to thaw out h		
endured in th		CLUB RATES.
e extreme, ar	d P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	CLUD MAILO
several time	10 90	
lood, he wrapp	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
in flannel, an	nd S. Wheat 9 4 8 4 8 4 8 0 9 0 9 0 9 0	
dentialy come		
	. 1 Club 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	

0 40 0 44 6 45 0

Toron

Toronto Street Market.

S OF ONTARIO,

All parties sending us FIVE names and TEN DOLLARS will secure all these advantages to their subscribers, with the

addition of a free paper for themselves

for twelve months from the date of order.

T. E. O'CALLAGHAN, J. B. PHELAN, M. D., Auditors.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

SANCTITY OF THE CHURCH.

6

GRAND SERMON OF THE RIGHT REV. P. J. RYAN, D. D., BISHOP OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

We cannot, brethren, overrate the salutary influence on individuals and society of this Catholic doctrine of no divorce with power to marry again. Look at that man, in whose breast is raging the contest between passion and conscience. The wife whom he once loved has become hateful to him ; domestic trials and differences have estranged them. Before him appear youth and beauty. The reformed doctrine whispers in his ear : " Marriage is not indissoluble; youth and beauty can yet be yours." Only a divorce is necessary, and it is easily obtained by legal process ; any pretext is now suf-Fatal hope ! satanic whisper ! the ficient. bond is broken, and the poor outcast wife is left companionless ! But suppose the man a Catholic, he hears another and a far different doctrine. The holy old Church speaks to him in solemn warning ; she says : " You took that wife in the day of her early joy ; she gave you her young heart before my altar; you swore to be faithful to her until death you both part ; your union with her is like unto mine with Christ, and at the peril of your immortal soul that union is to be perpetual, to end only when you have knelt by her grave !

I ask the thinking men of this age who know "the signs of the times," and who feel that increasing divorces are corrupting human society, I ask them which is the more salutary, the whisper of the reformer, or the grand, solemn protest of the old Church ? To these reformers I say : You raised the floodgates of passion when you abolished the old doctrine, and now you try, perhaps, to stem the torrent with a straw, for no greater is your influence. The Church, with folded arms, has had to look on with deep sorrow at your fatal work. She alone can remedy the terrible evil by restoring the ancient doctrine, and you must yet kneel at her feet. and beg her to return and re-sanctify the Christian family, or witness the appalling dissolution of society itself! You charge the Church with being "behind the age." I grant it. She is behind this age, and has old notions of conjugal fidelity and indissoluble matrimony. The Church has always certain historic relations to the age. Sometimes, you will grant, she has been in advance of the age ; as when she led the age from pagan barbarity into the light and the age from pagan barbarity into the light and glory of Christian civilization, when she was the only Church and the only Christianity in existence to do so. Now she is behind the age, because it has turned its back upon her, and is bounding headlong toward the paganism from which she had rescued human society. She is behind the age as a faithful charioteer, because the age needs to be reined back-ward, since you, like the fabled reckless young charioteer of the sun, have permitted it to dash un-restrained and undirected toward moral chaos? Another striking evidence of the Church's sancity

Another striking evidence of the Church's sancity is her wonderful resemblance to her divine Spouse Like him in wonderful variety and as marvellous unity, with divine and human elements, and all the unity, with divine and human elements, and an the varied human elements subject to the one divine will. His power and charity, his meekness and humility, his compassion for the poor and the sinful, his deep sympathy for the distressed—all that was grand and anniable in his character—you see repro-duced in her, as clearly and vividly as his sacred face was come impressed on the nankin of Veronica duced in her, as clearly and vividly as his sacred face was once impressed on the napkin of Veronica. This wonderful resemblance is daily becoming more evident and convincing. Of all the bodies of men professing Christianity in this country, which one is most like unto Christ, in its works of charity and its self-sacrafices? When the disciples of John came to our Divine Lord and asked him if he were in truth the Messiah, or should they look for another, Christ replied : "Tell John the things that

out her sorrow, not daring to look into the heaven of his countenance, for well she knows that, like the heaven beyond the stars, "nothing defiled should enter there." The Pharisees are scandalized at this scene, and whisper to each other: "If this man were a prophet he would know what manner of woman de is that touches him—that de is a sin. woman she is that touches him—that she is a sin-ner." But Jesus rejects her not. Still she embraces these sacred feet, which are indeed "beautiful on the mountains," high above all human respect and Pharisaic scandal—the feet of him that evangelizes Phansaic scandal—the feet of him that evangehzes good things to that poor, contrite heart. Many sins he forgave her, "because she loved much." With how much divine compassion and tenderness did he treat her! and how faithful did she not prove! How like the husband is the spouse! Be-hold the outcast, sinful woman, whom our modern Pharisees believe beyond reformation. God has granted to her a cansciousness of her crimes has Pharisees believe beyond reformation. God has granted to her a cansciousness of her crimes, has sent sorrow into her heart, and as diamonds glisten in the dark, and in the night we behold "worlds of the dark and in the night we behold "worlds of the light" on the firmament we see not in the glare of the sunshine; so now, in her deep, dark anguish of soul, the great truths of religion come out and shine upon her. The world that allured and fascinated and destroyed her now laughs her to scorn, as Satan and destroyed her now laughs her to scorn, as Satan smiled at Eve after her fatal fall. Friendless, homeless, alone, the outcast wanders through the dark passes of this valley of tears, until she finds in the Catholic Church a place like the banquet hall of Simon, where she may fall at the feet of Jesus and weep, and " love much," and be forgiven. See these pure virgin nuns, styled appropriately of the "Good Shepherd," who have sworn at God's altar to devote their days to the reformation of out-casts like this one; see how gently they receive her: to devote this one; see how gently they receive her; how kindly they treat her; how she enters the con-vent chapel, and before the Holy Sacrament, at the

Vent chapel, and before the Holy Sacrament, at the very feet of Jesus, pours out her prayers, and sighs and tears, and goes forth justified rather than those self righteous Pharisees who despise her. In most of the cities of Europe and America are houses of this most charitable order of the Good Shepherd, in which the Church continues towards the fallen Christ's mission of peace and pardon. To innumerable other noints, of resemblance between innumerable other points of resemblance between Innumerable other points of resemblance between Christ and His Spouse might I point, if time per-mitted. Her doctrines, like His, are daily misre-presented. She is calumniated and persecuted by the world, and has been so in every age, as He pro-phesied she would be. The very words spoken ragainst Him are spoken against her and her doe-trines. When He forgave the sins of the paralytic, his enemies thought that "he blasphemed," and asked, "Who can forgive sins but God?" When she, by the commission and power given her in the words, "whose sins you shall forgive they are for-given them," undertakes to forgive in His name, we hear the same cry, "She blasphemes; who can forgive sins but God ?" They called Him a seducer of the vacue of the same is in the total. of the people, an enemy to the state, as exciting re-volt, forbidding tribute, boasting that he could de-stroy and build up again the temple. How these misrepresentations are daily re-enacted! Doc-trines the most abhorrent to her and absurd are sup-posed to be believed and taught by the Church. The same pretext, and expressed in almost the same terms, are used against hhr as against her Spouse.

When the Redeemer seemed to the priests and Pharisees to receive too many converts, they met together to devise means to counteract his influence together to devise means to counteract his influence. "If this man prevail," they cried, "the Romans will come and take away our nation." Was not this the very cry of the American or Know Nothing party of this country a few years ago? "If this Church prevail, these Romanists will come and take away our nation." Observe, too, the reply of Caiphas, the high priest, to this complaint. He uses the very term by which these modern persecutors were known. He said to them : "You know nothwou have seen and heard; the blind see, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead rise again, and the poor have the gospel preached to They, indeed, brethren, "know nothing" who im-agine they can ever prevail by calumny and perse-cution and false charges, in staying the progress of the holy spouse of Christ His glorious Church. We see also this similarity to Christ in the Church's relation to the political parties of various countries in which she exists. Christ's mission was a divine one, and directed to human souls. He was above the mere political issues of the hour. The which one, and directed to human souls. He was above the mere political issues of the hour. The religious sects opposed to him were, on the contrary, divided on political questions. The Herodians (as their name implies) were for Herod and the Roman powers; others for the ancient political liberties of the Jewish people. These discordant sectarians saw that the Redeemer was receiving converts from every part, and, determined that he should "take sides" in politics. "If he declared for the Roman power," they thought, "the people will not join Him; if for national liberty, the other element of the authorities must convose Him." So thay ack Him the authorities must oppose Him." So they ask Him "if it be lawful to give tribute to Casar or not." He asks for a coin of the realm; on it appeared Gasar's image and inscription; he tells them "to give to Cæsar what belongs to Cæsar, and to God what belongs to God." The great moral question of right he decides as the Church decides the , but the politi-untouched. So of right he decides as the Church decides the ethics of political questions, but the politi-cal question he leaves untouched. So, brothren, have men endeavored to make us, "take sides"; but the Church, while teaching obedience to law as a moral duty, has kept clear of mere politiaw as a moral duty, has kept clear of mere ponti-cal issues, and hence she is respected and makes con-verts from all parties. Her mission is to human souls, and politics she leaves to politicians. Hence men feel she is above them, and she is a divine in-stitution which politicians, imperial or republican, can never use for their temporal ends. And after this rebuke, and sectarians asked our Lord And a more questions," so have the politicans ceased their to desecrate the Church, and now leave her efforts to her sacred mission. Behold, then, the wonderful resemblances be-tween Christ and his Church, in their history, their doctrines, and their sanctifying influence on men. O glorious Spouse of Christ! truly did Isaias sa that "no weapon formed against thee should prospe and every tongue that spoke against thee in jud ment thou should condemn." Holy Spouse ! he like unto thy Lord in all things. We have seen thy humble orign, when, in thy infancy, wrapped, as it were, in swaddling clothes and laid in a manger, thou didst commence the work of sanctification. We have seen the kings of the earth come to adore before, and lay their treasures at thy sacred shrines before, and lay their treasures at thy sacred shrines. We have seen thee grow into vigorous maturity, going round doing good to the nations, scattering miraculous bendeictions in thy path—curing the blind, the lame, the lepers, and the deaf ; raising the dead and preaching to the poor the Gospel of the Lord ; healing, civilizing, and sancifying the children of men. We have seen thee, O spotless Spouse ! rising in divine splendor above all human institutions, " thy face as the sun and thy vestments white as snow." transformed before the world, with white as snow," transfigured before the world, with

members of her sacred charge. She alone can preach to the poor and illiterate by her system of oral, authorative teaching. She preaches to the deaf and dumb by her striking pictures and statues and beau-tiful symbolism. Her means of instruction are Catholic as the doctrines she teaches; and, like her Spouse, she can dapt herself to every class of dis-ciples, now teaching a Nicodemus and now evan-gelizing the unlettered poor. Behold again his charity to the fallen woman,and see how in this also the Spouse imitates him. The "sinner of the city" falls prostrate at the feet of Jesus, washes them with her tears and wipes the with her hair. Scarcely are they dry when a fresh torrent wells up from her broken heart and she sobs out her sorrow, not daring to look into the heaves of his countenance, for well she knows that, like the

work of benediction which he had commenced. So shall it be until the consummation of ages. Oh ! pray, brethren, that these blessings may be fully realized in this country ! The Catholic Church is no stranger here ; her cross was the first civilizing stan-dard planted on these shores ; he was here before heresy or schism. The Catholic pilgrim from Genoa came before the Puritan pilgrim from England. The vessel of the Blessed Virgin that bore Columbus touched these shores before the May Flower. If political differences and civil wars atnong her peo-ple have impeded her full action on society ; if she has had her great vicissitudes in the past—behold ple have impeded her full action on society if sue has had her great vicissitudes in the past—behold now "the winter is past and flowers appear in our land." In the healthy, intelligent, and compara-tively free Catholicity of these States, we see "the second spring"—lo ! the fields are green, and the reapers are met in council to devise means to gather in the future golden harvest. And now, brethren, as our Divine Lord himself, the fountain of all san-ctity, is about to give you his benediction in the to by accament, with eyes and hearts directed to him. Oh!, .ay, with all the fervor of your souls that his benediction may descend on the councils of your assembled prelates; that the spirit of wisdom and understanding may enlighten their minds, and the spirit of fortifude and piety nerve and warm their hearts, that they may be enabled to lead you and yours by the way of sanctity, to the nuptials of the lamb with his spouse triumphant.

TREATMET OF SERVANTS.

Treat your servants with confidence and consideration, and do not suspect them of doing wrong. They must be trusted more or less by the household, and trust, in most cases, begets a sense of responsibility. Require erreful performance of their duties, strict obedience to your orders, tidiness and cleanness in their persons, respectful manners and willing service, and make them understand how much their good conduct adds to the comfort of the whole household. They must have time to do their washing and keep their clothes in order, or they cannot be clean and tidy. Treat them with kindness, but never with familiarity. Don't ask unnecessary questions. If they are sad and moody, take no further notice of it, than to suggest (if practicable), that the usual holiday hours be taken on that day, rather than on the day appropriated for them. Without wholesome ours of recreation uninterrupted work becomes intolerable. If they are ill take care of them. Allow them to see their friends in the evening, not in the day-time for it interrupts work. If you deny the privilege of citizen-ship, you establish an unnatural condition, which is a premium for deceit and worse than deceit. Servants will have friends, even lovers. Do not compel them to hide in areas. or to make appointments, but let everything be honest and above board. There are and must be differences in the mode of pleasure and enjoyment, and in the gratification of wants and wishes, but there is a common womanhood. Let us remember this grate fully and feel how much is in the power of every mistress of a house-hold to elevate those

she employs. Appoint a time for the holiday of each servant, and, if possible, do not allow arrange-ments to interfere with this appropriated ments to interfere with this appropriated time. If necessary to defer it, have no question about it. I have never known an instance of unwilling assent. "Good mistresses make good servants," is an old adege and usually Servants are influenced by example. true. If they see that your conduct is governed by principle they will respect you. If they see that your temper is well regulated, and that you desire to do your duty to them, while you expect a steady performance of their duty to you their respect will be mingled with affection, and a desire to deserve your favor.

RIPPLES OF LAUGHTER.

"Do you ever have malaria here ?" said a lady to an illiterate hotel-keeper. "Yes," said he, "we'll have it to-day, for I've got the best French cook in the city.

A little boy not a great way from this city, in-nired concerning the stars : "Pa, what are those quired concerning the stars : "Pa, what are things up there-are they little drops of sun ?

"I live in Julia's eyes," said an affected dandy in Colman's hearing. "I don't wonder at it," replied George, "sinze I observed she had a sty in them when I saw her last."

At a shop window in the Strand there appears the following notice :---" Wanted 2 apprentices will be treated as I of the family."

"My dear boy," said a fond mother, "never de-fer till to-morrow what you can do to-day." "Then, mother," replied the urchin, "let's eat the plum-pudding to-night."

Why are sheep the most dissipated creatures in creation? Because they gambol in their youth, spend most of their days on the turf; the best of them are black legs, and they are sure to be fleeced at last.

A man died last week, leaving considerable pro-perty, one-half of which he left to three needy and deserving young lawyers, to enable them to get the other half

Somebody remarks that young ladies look on a boy as a nuisance until he is past sixteen, when he generally doubles up in value each year until, like a meerschaum pipe, he is priceless.

"The trouble with this goose with wine sauce, said a guest at an hotel to the proprietor, who smilingly asked if everything was satisfactory, "is, that the age is in the goose instead of the wine."

Mamma (suddenly) - "Oh ! Oh ! Oh ! " Jack-What's the matter, mummy ?" Mamma-" I've jammed my little finger in the door of this wretched store-cupboard !" Jack—"Jammed your little finger ? Oh, let me suck-it, mummy?—Punch. "What do you mean by a cat-and-dog life ?" said

"What do you mean by a cat-and-dog me r sam a husband to his angry wife. "Look at Carlo and Kitty asleep on the rug. I wish men lived as grace-fully with their wives." "Stop," said the lady. "The them together, and see how they will agree."

During a series of wet days a gentleman ventured to congratulate his umbrella-maker. "Yes, that's all very well, sir," he replied, "but then there's nothing doing whatever in parasols."

A Boston teacher, who in a fit of vexation called her pupils a set of young adders, on being reproved for her language, explained by saying she was speak-lng to those just commencing arithmetic.

Three gentlemen being in a coffee-house, one alled for a dram because he was hot. "Bring me another," says his companion, " because I am cold," The third, who sat by and heard them, very quietly called out, "Here, boy, bring me a glass, because I like it."

A western girl, according to the Carroll *Herald*, hung up her stocking at Christmas, and when she came down in the morning she was terribly disap-pointed to find nothing in it. On a closer examination, however, she discovered an upright piano, which had imperceptibly slipped down into the toe.

"Sandy, what is the state of religion in your town?" "Bad, sir: very bad! There are no Christians except Davie and myself, and I have my doubts about Davie."

A little Portland girl recently testified innocently to the life of drudgery experienced by the average "queen of the household" who does her own house-"queen of the household " who does her own house-work. Somebody asked the child if her mother's hair was grey. "I don't know," she said, "she is too tall for me to see the top of her head and she never sits down."

A lady who, though in the Autumn of life, had a lady who, diogan in the Automn of the internation not lost all dreams of its Spring, said to Jerrold, "J cannot imagine what makes my hair turn grey. sometimes fancy it must be the essence of rosemary, with which my maid is in the habit of brushing it, What think you ?" "I should be afraid, madame," What think you ?" said the distinguished dramatist, dryly, "that it the essence of thyme."



PUZZLER'S CORNER.

[FRIDAY, JANUARY 10.

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

Solutions must reachfus by the "Monday", reviou to publication. Address :

" PUZZLER," "Catholic Record " Office, 388 Richmond Street, London Ont.

PRIZES TO PUZZLERS,

PRIZES TO PUZZLERS, To be awarded on St. Patrick's Day, 1879, 1st. Prize, a handsome Bible; value \$10, 2nd. The Life of the Blessed Virgin; value, \$5, 3rd. The Carnottic Riccorb for one year, and any book from Sadher's list of value \$2. Total value \$4, 4th. The Carnottic Riccorb for one year, value \$2, 1f preferred, any book of the same value from Sad-ler's list will be sent instead of prizes, 1, 2 and 4, To encourage our young friends, we allow them to compete for all the prizes, while not more than two will be awarded to competitors over 18 years of age. We hope our youtful readers will, for their own im-provement, take a special interest in the "Corner." THE CHPISETMAS DIZZIEPS COPNED

THE CHRISTMAS PUZZLER'S CORNER

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

76. DROP-LETTER PUZZLE.

B-S-R-Y-U-R-R-G-T-H-N-O-H-A-. 77. POETICAL ANAGRAM.

Owh rifeb si feil ! who sginasp irebf ! Who er bif sti jsoy nad reasc Ti meses of eb ni agelue thiw meit, Nad sevael su awaes run.

78.

Sir Walter Scott was born on the 15th. August, 1771. On what day of the week did that date occur !

Name the author of the following verse. During what period of British History did he write? Nam some of his principal compositions :

"But see, the Virgin blest Hath laid her Babe to rest ; Time is, our tedious song should here have

ending: Heaven's youngest-teemed star Hath fix'd her polish'd car, Her sleeping Lord with handmaid lamp at-

tending ; And all about the courtly stable

Bright-harness'd angels sit in order serviceable." 80.

How far may a person go in a stage which makes 8 miles an hour, so that by walking back at 3 miles an hour he may be gone only $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours ? By arithmetic.

If an article had cost me 15 per cent, less, the same selling prices would have brought me 25 per cent, more. What was the gain per cent? By 82.

Find the values of x in the following equation without employing the methods of quadratics : 1 1 1 1 1

 $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+b} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{a+b}$

A MULE'S RESERVED POWER.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Lo say we, brethren, to the enquirer for the true Church of Christ, who will wait to examine her fruits of sanctivy: Go tell the world what you have seen or heard—" the blind see, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead rise again, and the poor have the gospel preached to them.

Not only does she point to the physical miracles as attestation of her sanctive, but to the moral miracles cles of her charity. Who takes most care of the poor, the sick, and the friendless? Who has founded Sisters of Charity and Morey for their set ounded Sisters of Charity and Mercy for their refounded Sisters of Charity and Mercy for their re-lief? Who is most like to Jesus Christ in calling to her all "who labor and are burdened?" Where, outside her pale, do we behold the similar institu-tions of mercy? Where do we see the young woman laying at the foot of the cross her youth and wealth, and all earthly hope and love, to spend her days in loathsome hospitals, tending the suffering members of her mystic Spouse? This resemblance between the Church and Christ, the sponse and the husband forms, at this day, and in this country, a nonular and telling arcument of the Church's divipopular and telling argument of the Church's divi nity.

The sisters of charity are the evangelists of the hour. Their living testimony, backed by deeds of hour. Their hying testimony, backed by deeds of purest charity, is bringing conviction to the minds and hearts of our non-Catholic people. You re-member, brethren, the plain, unanswerable argument of the man born blind, to whom Jesus Christ re-stored his sight. The Jewish priests took him aside, and bade him give glory to God, becsuse Christ was or since. The simple honest man being the merced a sinner. The simple, honest man briefly answered: "If he be a sinner I know not; but one thing I de know, whereas I was blind now 1 see. God hears not sinners." Bshold the argument : he cared me ; by his fruits I judge him. This required no great Logic ; the fact and its consequence were obvious. Let bigots tell the returned soldiers or the liberated They reply, If she be so we know not, for we have They reply, II she be so we know not, for we have not examined her; but "one thing we do know," whereas we were sick 'now we are well, and these Sisters of Charity and Mercy did it? They waited on us in hospitals and on battle-fields, and they did this without pay or human motive. A bad tree cannot produce such good fruit. God gives not such compare, and devatables to the members of such courage and devotedness to the members of such courage and devotedness to the members of such wicked societies as you would have us believe the Catholic Church to be. Splen-did miracle, that appeals at once, breth-ren, to intellect and heart, convincing the one and moving the other ! The Church's mission now seems to be like that of Peter at the gate of the temple called Beautiful, when he raised the lame man and sent him bounding with joy through the gate into the temple of God. So, brethren, did the Church the temple of God. So, brethren, and the Church bend down the country in the hour of her suffering, spoke to her children words of consolation and strength, raised them by her ministrations of mercy, and now sends hundreds rejoicing through the "beautiful gate" of Catholic charity into the temple of the living God ! She it is that also "preaches have and prophecy bearing testimony to thy divine the Gospel of the poor." In her temples are the poor to be always found, and are the most cherished to hear thee, and declaring that who dared to de-

... AN AMERICAN LADY SEES THE POPE.

[Correspondence Philadelphia Telegraph.]

We were quite a large American party. The ladies were required to dress in without gloves, and wear black lace veils all Espagnol. Arriving at the Vatican at noon, we were ushered into the audience chamber by one of the attendants dressed in scarlet silk-brocade livery; about 400 visitors were present of all religions, many Catholics who had come long distances, others only curious to see the solemn and imposing ceremonies After waiting perhaps an hour, during which time, woman like, we had thoroughly can-assed and criticised the audience, just : they were no doubt doing with us, Leo XIII. arrived, accompanied by two Cardinals, but without any other pomp or delay. Removing his hat and scarlet cloak (pardon me if I do not speak technically), he appeared in a pure white robe, wearing a sash of *morie antique* rib

bon and scarlet slippers embroidered with gold. The visitors sat in rows around the audience chamber, and accompanied by one of his Cardinals, his Holiness, on having every person presented to him by name by the Cardinal, blessed each individual, all kneeling. Christians of all denominations kissed his hand, while the Catholics also kissed his ring and foot; many of those present brought rosaries to receive the Papal blessing. It was really a most impressive occasion; the Pope seemed most benign, happy and affectionate, and at the conclusion of his long ceremony, which lasted an hour and a half, he pronounced a general benediction from the Pontifical chair, and the audience dispersed.

A man may sneer at a woman all he will because A man may sneer at a woman an ne win because she can't sharpen a lead pencil, but she has the smile on him when he stands holding an unoccupied sus-pender button in his hand, and wondering whether it will hurt less to pull the needle out of his thumb the same way it went in, or push it on through.

...

better," replied, "Ah! but, my lord, you do not know how much worse I should have been without them.'

"According to Milton, Eve kept silence in Eden to hear her husband talk," said a gentleman to a lady friend, and then added, in a melancholy tone, Alas ! there have been no Eves since." " Because. quickly retorted the lady, "there have been no hus-bands worth listening to."

A Scottish blacksmith, being asked the meaning of metaphysics, replied—"When the party wha listens disna ken what the party wha speaks means; and when the party wha speaks disna ken what he means himsel'—that's methapysics."

At a duel the combatants discharged their pistols At a due the combands discharged their pistors without effect; whereupon one of the seconds inter-fered, and proposed that the principles should shake Pands. To this the other second objected as un-necessary ; " For," said she, " their hands have been shaking this half-hour."

An old sea-captain took his son to task for hanging a cat, when the youngster asserted that he hung her for the same offence that his father had had several of his men executed for. "What's that, you young dog ?" cried his father. "For mewtiny, sir," was the reply.

AWFUL CHILD. - Aunt Emily : "Why, Nellie. don't you know that it is unkind to catch hold of your sister and pull her hair?" Nellie (who doesn't see it): "Well, auntie, I saw you holding Cousin Frank round the neck quite tightly, yesterday, when mamma was out, and pulling his hair, and he didn't say anything !"

HOMCOPATHIC Sour.-Take two starved pigeons hang them by a string in the kitchen window, so that the sun will cast the shadow of the pigeons into an iron pot already on the fire, and which will hold ten gallons of water; boil the shadows over a slow fire for ten hours, and then give the patient one drop in a glass of water every ten days.

A lawyer and a doctor were discussing the antiuity of their respective professions, and each cited quity of their respective professions, and each cited authority to prove his the most ancient. "Mine," said the disciple of Lyeurgus, "commenced almost with the world's era. Cain slew his brother Abel, and that was a criminal case in common law!" "True," rejoined Esculapius, "but my profession is coeval with creation itself. Old Mother Eve was made out of a rib taken from Adam's body, and that was a *surgical operation*." The lawyer dropped his green bag.

When the duke of Wellington was at Paris, When the duke of weiington was at Paris, as commander of the Allied armies, he was invited to dine with Cambeceres, one of the most distinguish-ed statesmen and gournets of the time of Napoleon. In the course of dinner, his host, having helped him in the course of dinner, his host, having helped him

In the course of dimner, his host, having helped him to some particular recherche dish, expressed a hope that he found it agreeable. "Very good," said the Duke, who was probably reflecting on Waterloo; "very good, but I really do not care what I eat," "Good God," exclaimed Cambaceres, as he started back, and dropped his fork, "don't care what you eat ? What did you come here, for, then ?"

This mule looked like he was 138 years old, and was dead standing upon his feet. He was hitched to a pine-bodied spring-waggon, with a high dash-board. The "team" was standing on the levee in mute silence, while the old darkey who "driv" it went aboard the whatf-boat. A tramp could make a barrel of money selling lictures of that nule, labelled "Patience." His long, flabby ears hung down each side of his head like window-awnings with the rods out of them. His face wore a sober look, while out of his mouth hung a tongue eight inches long. His tail was swung down from the rear end of his hurrscane roof like a wet rope, while his whole body seemed as motionless as death itself. Presently a red-headed urchin, with an old boot in the head wellow are in from the lower body. hls hand walked up in front of him, and, looking into his face, saw that the nule was asleep. He walked around, climbed up into that wagon, leaned over the dashboard, lifted that mule's tail, and let it over the dashooard, fitted that mule's tail, and let it come down in time to catch a death-grip on that boot-leg. That mule woke up so quick that he kicked the boy and the dashboard twenty feet into the air. He didn't stop there. He changed the position of his cars, hauled in his tongue, planted his corafaet and his head between his knows, and from orefeet, and his head between his knees, and from the foreshoulders to the tip of his trunk was in motion, and he didn't look like he was more than two years old, the way he was kicking that old two years old, the way he was kicking that old wagon-body into kindling-wood with his heels. He had it all to himself, and was doing fine when the old darkey rushed up the hill, got in front of him, and, grabbing him by each ear, shouted, "Whoa! I tell you. Wat's de matter wid you ? Whoa-up!" and looking around at the crowd, yelled, "Will some o' yer gemmen git dat er boot-leg out wile I hole him ? kase de waggin's mine, an? I jes borrowed de mule." But no one ventured and when we left his heels had almost reached the tail gate, and the old darkey was still yelline. tail gate, and the old darkey was still yelling

The Yearly Food of one Man.-From the army and navy diet scales of France and England, based upon the recognized necessities of large numbers of men in active life, it inferred that about two and one-fourth pounds avoirdupois of dry food per day are required for each individual; of this about three-fourths are vegetable and the rest animal. At the close of an entire year, the amount is upwards of eight hundred pounds. Enumerating under "water" all the various drinks, its estimated quan-tity is about fifteen hundred pounds per annum. The air received by breathing may be taken at eight hundred pounds. With these figures before us we are able to see how the case stands. The water and air which a man receives amount in the aggregate to more than three thousand pounds a year-about a ton and a half, or twenty times his weight. This enormous quantity shows the expenditure of material required for life.

We regret to hear of the death of Rev. Father Kluck, an aged priest of the dioceso of Detroit, which occurred at Sherman township, on the 21st ult. R. I. P.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10.

ER'S CORNER.



be as merry as you can."

ivite contributions to this corner address of each contributor ppear two weeks after each set of

reachfus by the "Monday", reviou

LER," Catholic Record " Office, 388 Richmond Street,

London Ont.

ZES TO PUZZLERS, AES TO PUZZLERS, an St. Patrick's Day, 1879. disome Bible; value \$10. the Blessed Virgin; value, \$5. Ltc RECORD for one year, and any Ltc RECORD for one year, value \$4. Ltc RECORD for one year, value \$2. v book of the same value from Sad-tinstead of prizes, 1.2 and 4. aur young friends, we allow them to oprizes, while not more than two competitors over 18 years of age. uthful readers will, for their own im-special interest in the "Corner." MAS PUZZI EPS COPNED

'MAS PUZZLER'S CORNER olutions till 1st March, 1879. Take al prizes offered for it.

OP-LETTER PUZZLE.

R-R-G-T-H-N-O-H-A-. ETICAL ANAGRAM.

eil! who sginasp irebf!

i jsoy nad rease ! 5 ni agelue thiw meit, awaes run. 78. 78. t was born on the 15th. August, ay of the week did that date oc-

or of the following verse. During itish History did he write? Name pal compositions : irgin blest abe to rest ;

tedious song should here have

est-teemed star solish'd car, Lord with handmaid lamp at-

he courtly stable angels sit in order serviceable." 80.

person go in a stage which makes o that by walking back at 3 miles e gone only 6^a hours ? By arith-

ad cost me 15 per cent. less, the s would have brought me 25 per nat was the gain per cent? By

s of x in the following equation ig the methods of quadratics :

 $+\frac{1}{a+b}$ S RESERVED POWER.

ville Courier-Journal.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

IRISH NEWS. AN IRISH COLLEGE FOR AFRICAN MISSIONARIES. [From our Irish Exchanges.]

FRIDAY JANUARY 10.

as Ashgrove, which stands in an excellent situation,

and with ample grounds sarrounding it, has been

remodelled, repaired, and enlarged, and the college

has actually commenced its work under the super-

intendence of the Rev. Father O'Haire. This in-

stitution cannot fail to be regarded with the deepest

interest, intended as it is for one of the noblest

works to which the Church calls her enthusiastic fol-

The interest aroused and the sympathy felt for

the benighted inhabitants of the African continent

has been shown in numerous ways of late years.

The enterprising have pierced what were considered

its impenetrable parts, and as the torch of the dis-

coverer flashed across the dark continent, what a

picture of depravity shocked the gaze of astonished

civilization ! To permanently illuminate the in-

fidel and pagan land with the bright light of pure

such preparations as will enable those who are will-

habited. About twenty years ago a good French bishop, Dr. de Marion Bresillae, instituted in Lyons a con-gregation called "The Society of African Missions," out of which grew a lay brothers' novitiate at Cler-mont-Ferraud (Puyde-Dome), and it evidently gave rise to a convent of nuns at Moulin a Vent dans la Vanlien de Lyons, diocese of Grenoble, and also to a convalescence house at Nice for the fathers of the society who are, through infirmities of age or illness obliged to return from the missions. The first field in which the members of this society wished to set

in which the members of this society wished to set about their heroic task was Dahomey, the most de-graded part of all Africa, where virtue is shunned,

graded part of all Africa, where write is summary, vice encouraged, where horrible cruelties are prac-tised, while the miserable people are ground down by a debased despot, whose very palace is decorated with the skulls of enemies stain in battle or offered in sacrifice. Pius IX, erceted Dahomey and the 2000 per state of the sacrifice of the s

Slave Coast into a vicariate by a rescript on the 20th

lowers.

power to disseminate among its people doctrines which will elevate them from their present unhappy Many of our readers will learn now, probably for state.-Cork Examiner. the first time, that a college has been established in DEATH FROM ILL-TREATMENT IN AN ENGLISH PRISON. the outskirts of the city for the training of missionaries for the conversion of the heathen in Africa. The dwelling-house on the Ballyvolane road, known

Another case of alleged gross ill-treatment of an inmate of an English prison is this week reported in the English papers, and has been brought under the notice of the House of Commons by Mr. Mit-chell Henry. The facts seem to be that a youth named Nolan was admitted into Clerkenwell jail on the 9th of Averyst in good health, but thin and by named Nolan was admitted into Clerkenwell Jail on the 9th of August in good health, but thin and by no means strong, and that the severe weather of the last few weeks, coupled with the privations to which he was exposed after admission, brought on conges-tion of the lungs, from which he died. The coron-er's jury found that his death was greatly acceler-sted by the repeated and excessive punishment of ated by the repeated and excessive punishment of bread and water ordered by the governor and sane tioned by the surgeon. It should also be mentioned that the deceased—who, curiously enough, bears an Irish name—was obliged for several days to sleep on a plank bed. On the whole, the <u>Medical Press</u> makes a very temperate comment on the case when it observes that it is a hard case if a delicate man cannot be committed to prison for two or three weeks without the risk of being almost starvedalthough perhaps accidentally starved — to death. It is to be hoped that Mr. Mitchell Henry will "see more" about the matter.

DEATH OF A PATRIOTIC IRISHMAN. A correspondent of the Nation writes as follows :

Catholic Christianity is a work well worthy of all who are desirous for the spread of the Gospel It is with sincere regret we beg to announce, preached by those alone authorized to announce through the columns of your widespread journal, the Nation, the demise of Peter Denchy Lehain, late to the world. Not only have Catholic missionaries of 17 Russell Street, and of Covent Garden Mar-ket, London, fruit merchant, who departed this life after a brief but severe illness on the 23d of Novemhad to overcome the pitiful ignorance of the savage, but they have also had to contend with a jealous and obstructive Protestantism, in the previous efforts her last, at the early age of 41 years. He was born in the vicinity of Millstreet, County Cork, where he which they made to go into Africa. The East India Company, and afterwards the Dutch domination in received the rudiments of a sound and liberal education in the Celtie and English languages, which enabled him to push his fortune in the land of his South Africa, while encouraging Protestantism prevented Catholic missionaries from even entering birth, and took a very prominent part as well as interest in retaining and diffusing the Irish language, into their territories, and the result in South Africa which he could fluently speak and freely write, and to which sociecy he was a subscriber. He has been universally regretted by all who claimed his acquainis that paganism has been partially replaced by a form of belief hostile to Catholicism. Now that Central Africa promises to be, at no very distant tanceshlp date, accessible, it is the duty of Catholics to make

DEATH OF EX-CHIEF-JUSTICE MONAHAN

His conduct as a judge was not, on the whole such as might have been expected from such a training. He displayed little or no partizanship on the bench, and he honorably distinguished himself in the Galway election case, in which he differed from Judges Morris, Keogh, and Lawson. The most remarkable trial at which he presided was the Yelverton. RODYISM IN GALWAY.

GALWAY, Dec. 9. To the Editor of the Freeman :

To the Eddor of the Freeman : SIR,—Under the heading of "Rowdyism in Gal-way," in your issue of Saturday, December 7, 1 have read with surprise an account of a fracas which have read with surprise an account of a flacts which I am sorry to say has occurred between the students of the Queen's College here and the town lads. On Slave Coast into a vicariate by a rescript on the 20th of Angust, 1850, and placed it under the care of the "Society of African Missions." Shortly afterwards the founder of the society and four other priests went to Sierra Leone, where, in less than two members the final function of the society and four other priests members are solved as the society of the societ the first sacrifice of apostolic zeal offered by the society to heaven. Since that time the society, gressed, about sixty in number fell on the students, chieft society to heaven. Since that time the society, chiefly drawing its support from the alms of the ever-generous French Catholics, has increased in numbers, and, as a consequence, expanded the boundaries of its missionary labors. In 1876 the Very Rev. Father Planque, Superior-General, ap-pealed to Ireland to unite with France in the spiri-d de the the superior density of the spiri-d de the superior density of the spiri-d density of serves at the door of black's Assembly Rooms for admittance, a few of them having sticks, and not staves. One of the college authorities, however, asked them as a personal favor to desist from going in. They then quietly dispersed, and when in the act of doing so one of the students was struck on the temple with a stone, a circumstance which appears to be left out by your correspondent. The conduct of the students in Galway has been generally marked of the students in Galway has been generally marked as good, and when we read of riots, etc., occuring in other places similarly situated the good people of Galway have complacently shrugged their shoulders and said they are not like our boys. But our char-acter has now been attacked, and it is for that reason I am intruding on your valuable space. Hop-iug you will excuse me for trespassing on your valuable space, and trusting to your honor to insert this, I am, yours truly, JUSTICIA. TERRIBLE FATE OF A CORK GENTLEMAN. LISMORE, Tuesday. A sad accident, resulting in the death of Mr. James Daly, member of the highly respectable firm of M. D. Daly & Son, wholesale grocery, Academy Street, Cork, occurred at Blackwater Vale Hotel, in Street, Cork, occurred at Blackwater Vale Hotel, in this town, last night. From evidence given at the inquest just held, it is conjectured deceased must have been reading in bed and fell asleep, leaving the candle lighted on the bed, where the candlestick was found this morning. When the waiter went to call him about eight o'clock he was driven back by a rush of suffocating smoke, and on entering decall him about eight o'clock he was driven back by a rush of suffocating smoke, and on entering de-ceased was found outside the bed dead, his legs and side scorched, the bed burned, and the boards on fire. Medical assistance was immediately obtained, and every effort made to restore animation, but un-happily life was at the time extinct. Deceased was and every enort made to restore animation, but un-happily life was at the time extinct. Deceased was a gentleman of temperate habits, and was perfectly sober retiring to rest. Almost his last act for the night was with characteristic generosity to tender a donation of two pounds to the local branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. The event has cast a gloom over the town, and the utmost sympathy is for for his afflicted family felt for his afflicted family.

work of converting the pagan deserve every en-couragement, for we should also recognize the truth that Christianity brings to those who embrace it the lighest power of civilization; and if we would wish to see a change come over the physical condition of the great waste of Africa we should do all in our recover to discontiate among its papels docting the thouse would be called to Mr. Power's letter, to the House would be called to Mr. Power's letter, to discontiate among its papels docting the thouse would be called to fail the thouse would be called to Mr. Power's letter, to discontiate among its papels docting the thouse would be called to fail the thouse would be called to Mr. Power's letter, to disconting the pagent effect is more that of a the House would be called to Mr. Power's letter, but if this intention was ever seriously entertained, I believed it is now abandoned.

MR. O'CONNOR FOWER, M. P. 25 RUTLAND SQUARE, NORTH, DUDLIN, Dec. 8.

To the Editor of the Freeman: SIR, — Mr. O'Connor Power's letter, which appeared in the Freeman's Journal of Friday last, has created a feeling of indignation, not only amongst Parliamentary representatives, but amongst all classes of the community, as has seldom been equalled. This feeling, I regret to say, has been much intensified by reason of such a letter having found a place in a journal so influential and popular as the one which you so ably conduct. I feel it is only due to myself on the first opportunity in my pow to enter my most earnest protest-first, against the language made use of towards her majesty's troops anguage made use of towards her indjecty's thops now serving in Afghanistan, when on so recent an occasion, under the gallant leadership of a distin-guished Irishman, have added fresh laurels to those guished Irishman, have added fresh laurels to those heretofore won by our countrymen in the field of battle; and in the next place, against the vile slan-der contained in Mr. Power's letter of the great leader of the Irish Parliamentary party, elected not by the members of that party, but by the unanimous voice of the Irish nation. I feel convinced that the members of the Irish Parliamentary party and the Irish Home Rule League, of which bodies Mr. O'Con-nor Power has been ostensibly a member, will varding the thempromptly take decisive action to vindicate them-selves from the gross insult thus offered to them through their chosen leader, M. Butt. Yours faith-fully, Chas. H. MELDON.

DENOMINATIONAL EDUCATION.

The Daily Tslegraph of Saturday published a re-markable article on the Irish university question. It alludes to the promise of Government that when its list of home legislative measures is produced Ire-land will not be overlooked, and asks if these words foreshadow a proposal to settle the university ques-tion. Our contemporary certainly gives good reason for such a measure being introduced immediately. "No Government could accomplish a settlement

"No Government could accompany a settlement with such ease as a strong Conservative Government like the present. Lord Beaconstield can educate his party, as we all know; and this is a lesson which would be a message of peace to Ireland, and oper-ate directly as a counter charm to political sedition." This is perfectly true, and if Government be wise it will act on the advice. The *Daily Telegraph* says such preparations as will enable those who are will-ing to undertake the work, to gather into the one fold some of the teeming populations with which many of the countries in Central Africa are in-habited. About twenty years ago a good French bishop, Dr. de Marion Bresillae, instituted in Lyons a con-gregation called "The Society of African Missions," out of which grew a lay brothers' novitiate at Cler-ton to f which grew a lay brothers' novitiate at Clerdicted by some. "Will a Government grant," asks our contemporary, "to a denominational university follow subsidies from the same source to denomin follow subsidies from the same source to denomin-ational colleges and schools *t* We believe that some, thing of the kind is sconer or later inevitable. State endowments now support in Ireland two uni-versities and four colleges founded on what is practically a Protestant principle—that is, secular education. These are almost exclusively used by the Protestants of Ireland; and probably not one in two strong the wulls trained in them below to the the Protestants of Freiand; and probably not one in twenty of the pupils trained in them belong to the Catholic Church. This is an unintended effect, but it seems likely to be permanent. We may regret the obstinacy with which the Irish prelates adhere to religious teaching as the basis of all education ; but we should not forget that the majority of Irish Pro-ceptort held the gume view to years ago, and that testants held the same views ten years ago, and that our Privy Council grants in England are in every case made to denominational schools. In spite of all we can do the Catholic university will stand, and will educate most of the Irishmen of its own creed. We may refuse to recognize or endow it, then leav-ing in the minds of Catholic Irishmen a sense of

skin; and his general effect is more that of a serpent than that of a fish. But upon different parts of his body may be found nearly all the varieties of icthyosis. The resemblance of this man's skin to the shed of a boa constrictor, lately brought me from the Zoological Garden in London, is almost perfect. About his joints the skin is loose and wrinkled' hanging in folds, and the scales are large, suggesting the skin of a lizard or alligator about their limbs and belly. His arms and legs remind one of the skin of the Buffalo perch, the carp, or other large fish. The cuticle everywhere There is dry and harsh, and never perspires. seems to be an absolute absence offat, and the man is shrunken and withered, of a dead ashen-gray appearance, except here and there. brownish or blackish. Though where he is only about fifty years of age, he impresses one as a very old man. The skin of the face is red and shining, and tightly drawn about the cheeks, pulling the lower limbs down to such an extent as to perfectly evert them, making OFFCE: Moison Bank Building, Dundas st., London. a horrible case of ectropion. In some places is scales are silvery, in others dark, and again in othe s are small and branny. His hair is very thin and dead-looking. The back of his hands are fissured, and on his and soles the OFFICE : Dundas-St., 3 doors east of Richmond. cuticle is greatly thickened. The fingers and toes seem shorter than natural, and the skin was drawn tightly back over both feet and hands. The septum between the fingers and toes seem to extend much further down than usual, thus suggesting the webbed appearance before alluded to. He is considerably over six feet in height, and is a man of a low order of intelligence. He is married, and is the father of several children, none of whom,

fortunately, inherit his malady; and as icthyosis is almost, if not always, a congential disease, they are not likely ever to have it. The fish-man fails to present but a single variety of iethyosis, and that is the porcupine disease as it is called. In this, spines, formed by hardened sebaceous material, protrude from the skin, closely packed together. Wilson states that he has observed them a quarter of an inch long. Willan reports having encoun tered them of an inch in length. I have never seen them longer than an eight of an inch Many years ago two brothers, in England, having this form of icthyosis, were exhibited in the shows as porcupine men.

Icthyosis is one of the rarest of skin disease. I am under the impression that it is more frequent in Europe than in this country. In ten years I have seen less than a dozen cases. Its cause, as I stated in my report to the American Dermatological Association, in 1877, is scrofnla, according to my observation and experience. It is found in all the walks of Life. I have encountered it with equal frequency among the rich and the poor. is commonly considered incurable, and only temporarily and partially mitigable. The treatment which I have found success-

ful in permanently removing icthyosis in more than one case, consists in the use of the constructives, i. e. codliver oil; extract of malt, syrup of the iodide of iron, syrup of the hypophosphites, &c.; attention to the digestive organs, and by giving the richest and best fat producing foods, such as c. cam, butter, inequality and injustice when they compare the favors conferred upon Protestants and secularists with the denial dealt out to themselves. We make hog meat fresh or cured, sugar and other sweets. A careful and thorough daily anointing with some oleaginous substance is of great value, and prolonged vapor or hot water baths

CLERGYMENS'

158 DUNDAS STREET.

PAINTING, GRAINING,

SIGN WRITING,

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES ROLLERS,

OILS, VARNISHES,

NOBLE & HARGREAVES.

WESTERN HOTEL, DELAWARE.

P. O'DWYER,

Groceries, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.,

CUTTEN HOUSE BLOCK, FRONT ST., STRATHROY

MIXED PAINTS,

199 Arcade, Dundas Street 1-hm

FRANCIS JARVIS

1-nm

GLASS, PUTTY,

FOREST CITY GROCERY!

7

SPIRIT CELLARS AND GENERAL **PROVISION WAREROOMS.**

The patronage extended to the above store by the blie has induced us to retail our goods at whole-

JUST IMPORTED AND ON HAND A First-class stock of Fresh Groceries and Provisions FINEST SANDEMAN'S PORT WINES. FINEST VERGAREY SHERRY WINES.

FINEST JAMAICA RUM, 36 O. P. HENNESSEY'S AND JULES ROBIN BRANDIES, FINEST J. DE KUYPER & SONS' HOLLAND GIN, IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

-also on hand -CARLING AND LABATT'S ALE AND PORTER ON DRAUGHT.

J. J. SOUTHCOTT, Opp. Oddfellows Hall. l-nm

J. J. BLAKE.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer

etc.

L. MCDONALD,

SURGEON DENTIST. LONDON, ONTARIO.

J. B. COOK.

SURGEON DENTIST. OFFICE: Opposite Strong's Hot DUNDAS STREET. London, Ontario.

DR. J. B. PHELAN,

GRADUATE OF MeGILL UNIVER-J SITY, Member of the College of Physicians an aurgeons. Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, OFFICE, NITSCHKE'S BLOCK, 272 DUNDAS ST Night calls to be left at the office. 2-ky

WM. J. TRAHER.

MERCHANT TAILOR. 402 Clarence Street, 2nd door south of Dundas LONDON. ONTARIO.

LONDON EAST BARBER SHOP L. MADDEN.

Fashionable Hair Dresser. 23" Dundas street, next door to A. Noble's Tin shop.

AGENT FOR CATHOLIC RECORD.

EATON'S ARCADE.

The Big Cheap Dry Goods House for London and outside of London. JAS. EATON.

ARKET SQUARE STOVE DEPOT. WILLIAM WYATT, Dealer in

STOVES, TINWARE LAMPS. Coal Oil, Chimneys, &c. Jobbing and repairing promptly attended to. LONDON, ONT. MARKET SQUARE.

THOS. CONNOR,

BUTCHER.

A good supply of Fresh and Salt Meats always on hand. Corner Richmond and York Streets, LONDON. ONTARIO.

> DAVID SMITH eneral

ked like he was 138 years old, and g upon his feet. He was hitched to ring-waggon, with a high dashwas standing on the levee in nm' the old darkey who "driv whatf-boat. A tramp could make ey selling pictures of that mule, ce." His long, flabby ears hung of his head like window-awnings of them. His face wore a sober of his mouth hung a tongue eight tail was swung down from the ane roof like a wet rope, while med as motionless as death headed urchin, with an old 1 death itself. up in front of him, and, looking w that the mule was asleep. He slimbed up into that wagon, leaned rd, lifted that mule's tail, and let it rd, lifted that mule's tail, and let it ime to catch a death-grip on that mule woke up so quick that he nd the dashboard twenty feet into hu't stop there. He changed the rs, hauled in his tongue, planted his head between his knees, and from 's to the tip of his trunk was in didn't look like he was more than the way he was kicking that old b kindling-wood with his heels. He bindling-wood with his heels. He mself, and was doing fine when the shed up the hill, got in front of bing him by each ear, should, you. Wat's de matter wid you? you. Wat's de matter wid you d d looking around at the crowd, a nosking around at the crowd, ame o' yer gemmen git dat er boot-jel him *i* kase de waggin's mine, an' le mule." But no one ventured ft his heels had almost reached the the old darkey was still yelling

ood of one Man .- From the army cales of France and England, based rance and Engind, based nized necessities of large numbers of fe, it inferred that about two and nds avoirdupois of dry food per day or each individual; of this about e vegetable and the rest animal. At entire year, the amount is upwards red pounds. Enumerating under various drinks, its estimated quanteen hundred pounds per annum. I by breathing may be taken at eight Is. With these figures before us we e how the case stands. The water man receives amount in the aggrean three thousand pounds a year-l a half, or twenty times his weight. quantity shows the expenditure of ed for life.

to hear of the death of Rev. , an aged priest of the dioceso of h occurred at Sherman town-21st ult. R. I. P.

pealed to Ireland to unite with France in the spiri-tual crusade. The appeal was contained in a letter to the Rev. Father O'Haire, and explained exhaus-tively the ambition of the society and the spirit which actuated its members. After describing the constitution of the order, the superior writes: "Knowing, my dear Father O'Haire, the ardent missionary spirit of the sons of the 'Green Isle,' I have spoken plainly to you of the dispositions required in those who would join our society. Glad, indeed, would I beto see among its members the sons of St. Patrick, knowing, as I do, as every faithful Catholic must know,the fervor of their faith and that missionary spirit which in do, as every faithful Catholic must know, the fervor of their faith and that missionary spirit which in long-past ages brought them across the seas to leave glorious names all over Europe, and to make known in the then pagan lands that holy faith which we are now striving to spread abroad in those countries where Satan yet reigns." After mentioning that the regulations for the nuns were the same as those which governed the brotherhood, Father Planque asks for volunteers to join the community even from among those who, though not aspiring to the priesthood, may yet be endowed with the proper spirit for missionary work. This invitation was repriesthood, may yet be endowed with the proper spirit for missionary work. This invitation was re-sponded to by many Irish of both sexes, some of whom are now in the novitiate, while others are doing apostolic work at Lagos, South Africa. So great an undertaking, however, as the conversion of a pagan undertaking, however, as the conversion of a pagan continent to Christianity requires earnest efforts, and it was felt if Ireland were to divide with France the honor of engaging in the enterprise that it would be necessary to found in the Emerald I-le an apost-• olic school where Levites would receive a prepar-tatory course of training before proceeding to the novitiate and theological seminary at Lyons. Per-mission to establish such a scheol in Cork has been kindly granted by the venerable bishop of the dio-scese, and Father O'Haire now pleads all Catholics to aid him to establish the institution. By pointing to the figures, which speak with a sad eloquence of their own, of the pagan population of Africa, and referring to the spiritual advantages granted to those who participate in the good work of the con-version of the savage, be makes out an unquestion-ably strong case, even without the additional testi-mony which he supplies in the shape of letters of approval of the Society of African Missions, written by some of the most eminent members of the olic school where Levites would receive a preparby some of the boatety of Arrican Anstons, written by some of the most eminent members of the Sacred Congregation he Propanda Fide, among whom we notice that of the late Cardinal Franchi. We can scarcely believe that Catholic Ireland will be deaf to the touching appeal, and feel assured that Cork will feel honored at being chosen as the

Africans wallowing in the lowest depths of pagan-ism, we can see how worthy of Catholic support is Father O'Haire's undertaking. Trusting in the never-failing charity of the Irish faithful, the rev. gentleman has already set about the establishment of the apostolic school on the outskirts of the city. As in former times the sons of Ireland converted European nations to Christianity, may we not hope that the pupils of the Cork school will be the means of bringing Africa within the shadow of the cross?

MR. O'CONNOR POWER, M. P., AND MR. BUTT, M. P. I have received the following document from Dr. Ward. He informs me that several signatures have been already put to the enclosure :

"December 9, 1878. "December 9, 1878. "MY DEAR MR. BUTT: I have been requested by the members of the party now in London to for-ward you the enclosed letter, which is a copy of one that is being signed by the members have a call a conthat is being signed by the members here, and L am informed that other members now in freland are anxious to sign. When all the signatures are ap-pended I will forward you the original letter. I have been asked to send you the copy at once in order that you may be able to take without delay that Cork will feel honored at being chosen as the spot where missionaries for the glorious but peril-ous work will be partially trained. The conver-sion of pagans has ever been considered a matter of first importance by the Church; and, considering that there are some hundred and fifty millions of that there are some hundred and fifty millions of that there are some hundred and fifty millions of that there are some hundred and fifty millions of that there are some hundred and fifty millions of yours, W. H. WARD,"

[Enclosure.]

"' December 9, 1878. "' December 9, 1878. "Dear Sir, — We, members of the Irisn Parlia-mentary party, of which you are the leader, have read with deep regret the letter which appeared in the *Freeman's Journal* from Mr. C'Connor Power that the pupils of the Cork school will be the means of bringing Africa within the shadow of the cross? Not merely from a religious point of view does the

no progress, however, either in education or in politics by our present line of action." The *Tele-*graph has here fairly grasped the situation. Will graph has here fairly grasped the situation. Will Government have the courage, however, to grapple with the question in a really broad spirit ? That re-mains to be seen. They might have to encounter opposition, but it could not be of a serious nature. That some scheme will be introduced we do not doubt. What we fear is that it will be some ped-dling extension of the details of the Intermediate Education Bill, not its principle, as modified to meet the differences between intermediate and uni-versity education, some attempt to transfer the Lon don University system, which will be just as difficult don University system, which will be just as difficult to carry as a more statesmanlike measure, and will not effect the national benefits which a real settlenot effect the national benefits which a real settle-ment would secure. Our contemporary clearly recognizes that the solution of the question consists in the recognition and endowment of a college or university for Catholics similiar to those the ad-vantages of which are enjoyed by all other denomi-nations in Ireland. But the inequality never could be remedied nor the injustice removed by any mere system of examining boards and prizes. A uni-versity cannot be subdivided indefinitely. Inter-mediate education may be advantageously carried on in a hundred different schools : but the very on in a hundred different schools ; but the very on m a hundred different schools; but the very essence of a university is unity. The London Uni-versity is one in name alone. It has none of the real characteristics of a university. If Government is so timid as to attempt an extension of that system and call it a settlement of the Irish university

question, it will simply find the proverbial fate of those who attempt to sit between two stools. It will not settle the question, and it will not conciliate the support of those whom any concession to Irish Catholic claims is obnoxious.

"A MAN FISH."

URIOUS AFFLICTION OF A TALL BACKWOODS-MAN.

[From the Louisville Medical News.]

A short time since the Tennessee and Kentucky newspapers contained a startling ac count of a wild man lately captured with great difficulty, in the Cumberland Mountains. He was six feet ten irches high, extraordinary fleet of floot, and excessively savage. He fed chiefly on raw flesh, which he captured without artifical aid. He spent much of his time in the water, and after being captured he had to be frequently bathed. He was covered with shining scales, like those of a fish. His hands and feet were webbed like the feet of water-fowls-so the newspaper accounts, with many embellishments ran. It is scarcely necessary to say that much of this story was only showman's talk, uttered to attract the attention of the



INSURANCE AGENT. Lancashire, of Manchester, England, Commercial Union, of London, England Canada Farmers', of Hamilton, Ont. Union, of Toronto. **GREAT CHRISTMAS SALE** RISKS TAKEN IN CAPITAL REPRESENTED \$40,000,000. OFFICF, 89 Dundas St., London, Ont SUTHERLAND'S MONEY TO LOAN.

WILLIAM SPENCE, DEALER IN STOVES, LAMPS, COAL OIL, READY MADE CLOTHING, The ORDERED CLOTHING DEPARTMENT re-ceives our special attention. None but first class cut-ters employed, and a good fit guaranteed. Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Refrigerators and Baths. And General House Furnishings, 377 Talbot Street, Market Square, ONTARIO. LONDON, LONDON, ONTARIO. Roofing and General Jobbing promptly attended to. 5-nm ORDERED CLOTHING We make this branch a specialty, and employ a Curter for this department who thoroughly under-stands this particular line of business. Give us a call and we will endeavor to give satisfaction in Quality, Style and Price of Garments ordered. CHEAP LUMBER, SHINGLES, ETC., AT E. E. HARGREAVES. GEO. D. SUTHERLAND & CO., GEORGIAN BAY LUMBER YARD, YORK STREET, NO. 230. T, & J. THOMPSON. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS KALSOMINING, PAPERING ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARD-WARE. Iron, Glass, Paints and Oils, Dundas Street, London, Ont. 1-ky J. DOYLE & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, PRO-VISIONS. ETC., SOUTHWICK BLOCK, TALBOT STREET, ST. THOMAS AGENT FOR THE CATHOLIC RECORD. 3-ky THIS IS THE MOST COMFORTABLE P. O'KEEFE, House in the village. A good stable is attach conveniences for the travelling public. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER PROPRIETOR. Groceries, Provisions, Glassware, Crockery, Etc. FRONT STREET, STRATHROY. Next to Federal Bank. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AGENT FOR THE CATHOLIC RECORD. 1-ky

ECONOMY COMBINED WITH RESPECTABILITY. HINTON & PORTWOOD, (From London, England.) UNDERTAKERS, &C.

The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage.

FIRTS-CLASS HEARSE FOR HIRE.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

COMPRESSED TABLETS

-OF-

BACKWOODS COURTING.

He sat on the side of the room in a big white oak rocking-chair. A long-cared deer-hound snapping at flies was by his side; a basket of sewing by hers. at flies was by his side; a basket of sewing by hers. Both rocked incessantly—that is, the young people —not the dog and basket. He sighs heavily, and looks out of the west window at a crape myrtle tree; she sighs lightly, and gazes out of the east window—at a turnip patch. At last he remarks; " "This is mightly good weather to pick cotton." " "That is—if we only had any to pick." " The rocking continues. " What's your dog's name?" " Cooney."

"What's your dog's name?
"Cooney."
A sigh-broken stillness.
"What is he good fur ?" said he, abstractedly.
"Your dog, Cooney."
"Fur ketchin' possums."
Silence of half an hour.
"He looks like a deer dog."

8

"Who looks like a deer dog ?"

"Cooney." "He is—but he's kinder bellowed, and gettin' old an' slow now. An' he ain't no 'count on a cold

In the quiet ten minutes that ensued she took two stitches in her quilt; it was a gorgeous affair; that quilt was made by the pattern called "Rose of Sharon." She is very particular about the nomen-clature of her quilt, and frequently walks fifteen nailes to get a new pattern with a "real purty name." name.

"Your ma raisin' many chickens?" "Forty odd." "Forty odd." "Forty odd." Then more rocking, and somehow after awhile the big rocking-chair and the little rocking-chair were jammed side by side. I don't know how it happened. It may have been caused by some peculiarity in the floor, or by the natural magnetic attraction one chair had for the other; but strange to say the basket of work had followed the little chair, and the little chair had travelled as fast as the big one. Cooncy had not moved. He lay in the same place sound asleep, and he was talking in his sleep—that is, giving faint, irregular barks at the possums he beheld in his dreams. After a while the conversation was resumed. "How many has your magot?"

"How many what ?"

" Chickens.

"Chickens." "Nigh on to a hundred." By this time the chairs were so close together that rocking was impossible. "The mink has eat most of ours."

"The mink has eat most of ours." "Then a long silence reigns. At last he observes : "Makin' quilts ?" "Yes," she replies, brightening up. "I've just finished a 'Roarin' Eagul of Brazeel,' a 'Sittin' Sun' and a 'Nation's Pride.' Have you ever saw the 'Yellow Rose on the Parary '?" "No."

More silence, then he says : "Do you like cabbage ?" "I do that."

"I do that." Prosently his hand is accidentally placed on hers. She does not know it; at least does not seem to be aware of it. Then, after a half-hour spent in sigh-ing, coughing and clearing of throats, he suddenly

says : "I've a great mind to bite you."

- "What you a great a-mind to bite you." "Kase you won't have me." "Kase you ain't axed me."

- "Well, now I ax you." "Then, now I has you."

Then Cooney dreams he hears a sound of kissing. Then the next day the young man goes to Tiger-yille after a marriage license. Wednesday the following week. No cards,

TAL PRIZE.

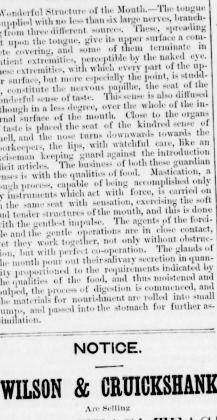
income had a nice little servant girl, who said

During slavery I owned on of blackest as well as meanest negra men in South Arkanses He was known in the neighborhood as Crow Sam, I used to thrash Sam about twice a a week, Steal! he'd steal from himself and then deny it. Well, when the war came on he was one of the first to turn against me. He went into the army and served till the surrender. After peace was made I moved over into an adjoining county and went to work, trying to repair my broken fortune. One day a negro that I had working for me knocked down one of my horses, which so enraged that I struck him several time with my cane. He went away and returned with a constable, who summoned me to appear next day before a magistrate. Officers were

HE SETTLED IT WITHOUT MALICE.

not quite so numerous then as now, and the magistrate's office was several miles away. Well, sir, when I got there who should I see on the bench but old Crow Sam. When every-

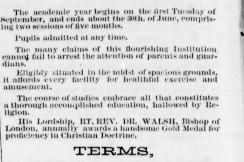
of the nigger havn't revoluted. Dis nigge







PHOTOGRAPHS NOW READY. Agent for Bower's Patent Taps: Refort Gas Stoves; Water Heating, &c. JOHN SCANDRETT, Untraction Heating, Hot Directly opposite Strong's Hotel, 175 Dundas-St. 5-nm



VC

BES

MOST

Sunday

Monday Tuesday Wednes Thursda

Friday,

Saturda

Only WW MA Tis' WW Wh Baa Baa P Thu O On A Lill A A A I S C (A A Lon

ANO

WAI

prov Cath

sure

tion

REC

and

no

of

LI

D

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10.]

YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY

Conducted by the Religious of the

SACRED HEART.

DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

CHRISTMAS WEEK!

-THE-

South side Dundas st., London and Toronto.

DONT

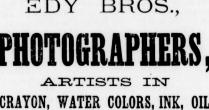
GOLDEN

Cash only. One price

PASS BY

ROBT. WALKER & SONS,

LION!



to him one morning: "Oh, if you please won't you give me three frances to buy a lottery ticket with? I dreamed last night that No. 41,144 was going to draw the capital prize, and I want to buy that number."

He gave the girl the three francs, and, next day, on happening to look at the report of the drawing, saw that No. 41, 144 had drawn the capital prize of 518, 652, 85 lire, or to speak more accurately, \$100,000.

Returning quietly to the house he concealed his emotion and said to the servant girl: is cmotion and said to the servant girl: "Susan; I have long observed with approba-tion your piety, beauty, modesty, skill in the art of cookery and other good qualities cal-culated to adorn the highest station. Be mine. Let me lead you to the hymencal altar. No

delay. Just as you are. "Honest Injun?" said the blushing virgin. You bet. I swear by yonder silver spoon that tops with beauty all the fruitpie top"-"Then count me in, and regard me here

after in the light of your turtle-dove."

"Hasten, then, Susan; put on your bonnet and shawl and let us take a walk around the block to the old friar's cell, where we shall be made one."

In a few minutes the bride-elect returned, clad in a red shawl, with a black velvet bonnet trimmed with sunflower and Victoria regina. In a few minutes more the ceremony had been performed, and the twain were one. They returned to the house, when the husband carelessly took up the paper and said, with a well connerfeited start of surprise: "Darling, everything is bright for us upon

our wedding day. You remember the ticket in the lottery that you dreamed about and I gave you three francs to buy? Where is it,

my ownest?" "O, I didn't buy it. I spent the money for this duck of a bonnet."

Recent heavy rains in the Norfolk district of England have produced alarming inunda-tions at Norwich, where whole streets were covered with several feet of water. Thou covered with several left for water. Thou sands of the people are left homeless, and the damage is estimated at £50,000. A reiief subscription has been opened.

Mayor Latrobe, of Baltimore, has just Mayor Latrobe, of Baltimore, has just bought a doll. And this is why he did it: A day or two ago he received a letter, written in a childish hand and shockingly misspelled, but evidently sincere: "I am little hellen," it said, "and I want a little doll for Christmas and I ant got no papy to buy me any and mamma ant got no money to buy it either so I think I will not have no fun at Christmas so I think you have got lots of money so you will please buy nie a little dolly for Christmas you can get a pretty one for ten cents."

 \mathcal{RB}° Has been in business over 25 years, and has been awarded by the Provincial and Local Fairs 178 FIRST PRISES, besides Second, Third and Diplomas; also been awarded Medal and Diploma at the International Exhibition in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. FACTORY : KING ST., West of Market.