# Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 4.

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## LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1882.

NO. 177

## CLERICAL.

WE liave received a large stock of goods suitable for clerical garments.

We give in our tailoring department special attention to this branch of the trade.

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THE ROME OF AUGUSTUS CESAR.

Lecture by His Lordship Bishop Walsh.

A large and appreciative audience greeted the Right Reverend Bishep Walsh in his appearance at the Grand Opera House on the occasion of the lecture delivered there on the 23rd. The chair was taken by Mr. Benj. Cronyn, the President of the Irish Benevolent Society. On the platform appeared the Rev. Father Tiernan, rector of St. Peters; Mr. H. D. Long, ex-President of the Irish Benevolent Society; Mr. J. M. Keary, 1st Vice-President, and Mr. Thos. Coffey, executive officer. The chairman after a few preparatory and appropriate remarks introduced the lecturer, announcing the subject of the lecture for the evening. "The Rome of Augustus Cæsar." The Bishop was warmly applauded on taking the platform.

He said the subject of the l cture was the "Rome of Augustus' essar," not the Eternal City itself, but the vast empire of which it was the head and heart. He dwelt for a few moments on Rome's illustrious past; its long and brilliant record of military triumph and literary achievement, and philosophic and scientific attainments. He said at the point of Rom an history which he selected for his consideration the empire embraced the confines of 'he known world He rapidly sketched its physical characteristics and territorial creatness; the high order of domestic morality which prevailed within its borders; the broad measure of civil protections curred to the hi-esand properties of its citzens, and the liberal colo ial police of the Government — "Home Rule" in all matters of a purely provincial character; the head remaining the splendor and magnificence of the Imperial City in which the material and intellectual had reached a perfection which were the subject races; general political consolidation and recognition of local rights and usages. He alluded to the decay of Athens and Antioch, and said Rome was immeasurably greater than these in the practical wisdom of her legislation. The countries she conquered by the force of arms, she won to her rule by the justice of her laws. Vast numbers of Romans and Italians emigrated to th

love of country, whilst the city itself was filled with idle classes which had no aim, no ambition in life, and were always a menace and a danger to the government of the control of the

far exceeded that of the married. Roman families decrease in number, and the very race is threatened with extinction.

Thus the virus of slavery poisoned the whole body politic and menaced it with paralysis and death. It stamped all honest labor with infamy, it corrupted in its very source the social and political life of the free citizens, and by destroying the general morality it caused the free population to decrease with a force and momentum that no remedial laws could prevent or stay. Nor did the religious condition of the people offer any prospect of moral reformation or recovery. A certain sort of religion, it is true, existed and was cultivated by the masses, but it was an empty shell—a religion of mere empty forms and unmeaning ceremonies with no truths to satisfy the hungry soul, no satisfactory answer to the doubting, questioning mind, no supreme good for the affections and yearnings of the heart.

The masses were the slaves of the most degrading superstitions; vices were defined and worshipped; the learned few were skeptics or atheists; the world was one vast temple of idols, whilst the great and eternal God—the author of the universe—was not acknowledged by the works of His hands; He was an

outlaw in his own creation. But I must hurry to a close. I have endeavored to give you a glimpse of the greatness, the power, the splender of imperial Rome; its grand political unity, and the majesty of its peace, n the days of Augusta Cesar. I have sketched the cause s of its unrivalled grandeur and ensuring power and brilliant civilization; and I have then called your attention to some of the causes that led to the decline and fall of the grandest political structure, the mightiest empire, that ever was raised on early by the sugacity, the genius and the bravery of manki d. The pecture has its lights and shadows—the lights of a most brilliant civilization, and the shadows of an intense moral corruption.

In the closing years of the reign of the great Emperor, a child is born of poor p rents in a stable in an obscure town in Judea. The child, grown up into man's estate, will speak as no man had ever spoken before; the infinite wisdom that dwells corporally in Him. will shine out on a sin-darkened world with the light ad the power of a transfiguration. H will charge the whole current of human history and reverse the whole other of ideas which men held most dear. He will explain the dark problems of human life, nd solve all its perplexing mysteries. He will enlighten man's mind and purify and sanctify his heart. He will create a new civilization and introduce a new principle of government. He will raise up the family and its sacred ties from the degradation and disruption inflicted it on by naganism, and restore to it its legitimate position in the social order. The cruel wroo, go of mankind He will rectify, and the principles of eternal justice He will firmly establish, for with a divine authority, He will teach, the brotherhood and quality of man, and at His words millions of the oppressed and the enslayed will lift up their heads, r ise their f. thered hands to Heaven, and begin to hope. He will centually disappear for mthe carth as the snow melts its historeas has a subject to the history of the short of tim

Bishop Walsh was listened to through-out with marked attention, and fre-quent bursts of applause evidenced the high sense of appreciation with which his really eloquent discourse was received by the large concourse present.

Mr. H. D. Long, on behalf of the Irish Benevolent Society moved that a hearty

Mr. H. D. Long, on behalf of the Irish Benevolent Society, moved that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered Bishop Walsh for the excellent lecture just delivered. He said the society owed the Right Reverend Bishop Walsh many a debt before, and the present eloquent lecture added another to the long list of indebtedness. He alluded to the fact that the Bishop was the first to suggest the idea of the Irish Benevolent Society of London. olent Society of London.
Mr. J. M. Keary found much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

seconding the resolution.

President Cronyn in rising to put the motion, in addition to the remarks of the previous speakers, said that the Irish Benevolent Society was indebted for its extence to the Right Reverend Bishop Walsh, who all along, from its inception, had watched it with tender care, and had not failed on all examines to asset the offinot failed on all occasions to assist the offi-cers and members in every way by many and by repeated acts of kindness. After alluding to the splendid audience present and to the assistance the receipts would be to the funds of the Society, the Chairman put the resolution, which was carried with enthusiasm. Bishop Walsh replied, and everyone departed delighted and edified not failed on all occasions to assist the offiwith what they had heard.

## PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

When the House met on Monday, the 20th, a large number of petitions for and against the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister were presented, after which Mr. McLeian submitted the report of the department of Marine and Fisheries, and Sir John A. Macdonald a copy of certain regulations respecting coal and mineral lands, which, in reply to Mr. Blake, he stated did not apply to such lands in British Columbia. Several private bills were then introduced and read a first time.

Dr. Orton presented a Bill to amend the Act respecting pawnbrokers, which was read a first time.

Mr. Charlton introduced a Bill to amend the criminal law, and to extend the provisions of the Act respecting offences against of adultery and seduction. He explained that the Bill was to nunish for seduction under the promise of marriage. He intended to propose that the Bill should be referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. Casgrain moves the second reading of the Act to amend and extend the Act to empower the Stadecon Fire and Life Insurance Company to the winding up of their affairs.

Mr. Speaker declined to rule on the point of law. The Bill would have to go before the Committee, and it would be referred to report us on its constitutionally.

Mr. Speaker for his ruling.

Mr. Speaker and the second time.

In reply to Mr. Beauchesne. Sir Chas.

Tupper said it was the intention of the Government to subsidize a line of steamers on the Bay of Chaleurs, between Gaspe and Campbelltown in connection with the Intercolonial Rallway.

Mr. Blake asked when will the report and evidence taken by a commission in connec-

the Bay of Chaleurs, between Gaspe and Campbelltown in connection with the Intercolonial Railway.

Mr. Biake asked when will the report and evidence taken by a Commission in connection with the Canadian Pacific be laid before the House? Is the evidence now complete in the possession of the Government, ready for distribution?

Sir John Macdonald replied that the complete evidence would, he hoped, be before the House in a few days.

Mr. Landry asked a question, in which he drew attention to the remark of the Governor-General, noting the fact that the old Norman form of giving assent to Bills was used in the British Parliament, and asking whether the Government would endeavor to

sister.

Sir Leonard Tilley moved that when the House adjourns it stands adjourned till Thursday next. Carried.

Mr. Drew moved that the time for receiving petitions and private bills be extended to Wednesday, the fifteeth day of March. Carried.

Wednesday, the fifteenth day of March. Carried.

Sir Leonard Tilley laid on the table the report of the Commission appointed to enquire into factory labour.

Mr. Speaker read a message from His Excellency transmitting the Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1883.

Sir Leonard Tilley moved that they be referred to the Committee of Supply. Carried. Sir Leonard Tilley announced that he would submit the supplementary estimates and a statement relative to the cost of savings banks, on Thursday.

Sir Leonard Tilley moved the House into Committee of Supply.

The formal vote number two of \$11,200 expenses connected with the office of the Governor General's Secretary was passed, and the Committee rose and reported the resolution.

Sir Leonard Tilley laid on the table a num.

ion. Sir Leonard Tilley laid on the table a number of returns respecting the receipts and expenditure chargeable to the consolidated fand, arrangements for payment of interest on the public debt, and correspondence with London agents respecting the same,

Mr. Paterson (Brant) moved for a return of

place of the near by the energy becomes period. At the place of the three by the manufacture and more than the content of the place of the three by the manufacture and more was the interest of the proposed of the proposed

Catholic Columbian.

The ghastly spectacle of two human beings lowering themselves to the level of the brute creation in the prize ring, and of a multitude of their fellows encouraging them in their act, was witnessed in Mississippi, this week. We blush to acknowledge that the participants and their fellow-bullies, the seconds, were Irishmen, though we are sure that few of their countrymen were spectators of their brutal performance. The secular press of the country is indeed a bonded slave when it must pander to the vititated tastes and cerruptions of the age to the extent of giving notoriety to such human brutes. We speak in no spirit of sentimentality but in that of the manhood, which must always aim at elevating, rather than lowering human intelligence, and cultivating the qualities of an immortal soul. When such acts as those of the purglist are sage.

or Mexico will roll their eyes in horror at the bull fights, but how much more brutalizing is the prize ring?

ANOTHER preacher has gone the way of Bob Ingersoll. His name is George B. Miln, formerly pastor of Unity Church, Chicago. He publicly announced from the pulpit last Sunday that he had "abandoned his belief in a Deity and in the immortality of man." Great consternation amongst the members of the congregation ensued. From a Trinitarian to a Unitarian, and from a Unitarian to an Infidel were the steps of the gentleman.

Wonderful! One of the London daily newspapers has, during the week, distinguished itself by having recourse to an Irish newspaper for Irish news, instead of depending entirely on the professional gentlemen who manufacture such news for sensational and money making purposes. "Nothing," remarks this singularly independent journal, "is more easy than to fill English newspapers with Irish outrages, but we very seldom see many instances reported of tyranny by landlords and their agents. The facts and figures respecting

say whether discretionary power is to be looked upon in the same light. The new Relief Bill for the Catholic Church recently brought into the Prussian Parliament by Prince Bismarck is entirely based

which in Bismarck's case is rather the better part of absolutism than of valour. The new bill leaves the May laws, iniquit-The new bill leaves the May laws, iniquitous and accursed as they are, intact. It only provides that, in certain contingencies, the Government may, if they think proper, in their paramount magnanimity, relieve the Catholic clergy of some of the very worst effects of the May legislation. It says that a bishop who has been superseded by the secular arm, may be reinstated if the Government think fit—that foreign.

Catholic Review.

Catholic Review.

In St. Louis, Mo., they have held an anti-Mormon meeting. Bishop Ryan was not able to be presert, as a congregationalist critic says, "in robes of official dignity, and august bodily presence." But he sent a brief letter, with two or three pungent and practical sentences. In the first of these he declared that he was "heart and soul in favor of the movement for the abolition of the white slavery "heart and soul in favor of the microment for the abolition of the white slavery ment for the abolition." In the next he ment for the abolition of the white slavery of Mormon polygamy." In the next he put, what our Congregationlist authority in the Advance, describes as the "keenest point in all the expressions of the meeting." This was the following terse epitome of the Bishop's sentiment on the divorce question, concerning which he addressed the Missouri legislature last year: "As the successive polygamy of modern divorce is scarcely less demoralizing, I beg to express the hope that the intelligence and energy of the country may be next directed to its abolition." But the intelligence and energy of the country

and communicants at the humble Church of St. Joseph [Washington] is a fine-looking, elderly gentleman, always so devotionally intent as to attract attention, even though he were not a stranger. This is General William S. Rosecrans, brother of good Bishop Rosecrans, of Ohio, and now a member of Congress from California." The late civil war produced no truer patriot or braver soldier then Gen. Rosecrans. And during the whole period no public man, if we except Gen. Porter, suffered greater injustice. When the true history of the Army of the Cumberland comes to be written, Gen. Rosecrans will be triumphantly vindicated.

### GRATTAN AND THE VOLUNTEERS OF 1782.

The centennial anniversary of Grattan and the volunteer victory was celebrated in Quebec on the 20th Feb., by a soirce

### A Beautiful Poem.

Many years ago Mr. Whittier wrote a poem on the massacre of the French in Palermo, which he has not used in his collections. We asked him some two graza ago why this poem did not apper the series and the series of the series o

THE SICILIAN VESPERS

Silence o'er sea and earth
With the veil of evening fell,
Till the convent tower sent deeply forth,
The chime of its vesper-bell,
One moment, and that solemn sound
Fell heavily on the ear;
But a sterner echo passed around,
Which the boldest shook to hear.

The startled monks thronged up.
In the torchilight cold and dim;
And the priest let fall his incense cup,
And the virgin hushed her hymn;
For a boding clash, and a clanging tramp,
And a summoning voice were heard,
And fretted wall, and tombstone damp,
To the fearful echo stirred.

The peasant heard the sound,
As he sat beside his hearth;
And the song and the dance were
around,
With the fleeside tale of mirth,

The chieftain shook in his bannered hall, As the sound of war drew nigh; And the warder shrank from the eastle wall As the gleam of spears went by. Woe, woe, to the stranger then,
At the least and flow of wine,
In the red array of mailed men,
Or bowed at the holy shrine!
For the wakened pride of an injured land
Had burst its iron thral!;
From the plumed chief to the pligrim bar
Woe, woe, to the sons of Gaul!

Proud beings fell that hour, With the young and passing fair; And the flames went up from d

The avenger's arm was there.
The stranger priest at the altar stood,
And clasped his beads in prayer,
But the holy shrine grew dim with blood
The avenger found him there!

Woe, woe, to the sons of Gaul,
To the serf and the mailed lord!
They were gathered darkly, one and all,
To the harvest of the sword;
And the morning sun, with a quiet smile
Shone out o'er hill and gien,
On ruined temple and mouldering pile,
And the ghastly forms of men.

Ay, the sunshine sweetly smiled, As its early glance came forth;
It had no sympathy with the wild
And terrible things of earth;
And tae man of blood that day might read,
In a language freely given,
How ill his dark and midnight deed
Became the light of heaven.

### From the Catholic World. A WOMAN OF CULTURE

CHAPTER XI. "TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR."

It was the hour for late breakfast in the Fullerton household, and Olivia, fresh and Fullerton nousenoid, and Onivia, iresi and sweet as a morning-glory, stood looking into her jewel of a dining-room with a very mixed expression of countenance. The coffee was smoking on the tray, the The conee was smoothing on the trait, was biscuits were getting cold, the steak was rapidly sinking into a flabby and juiceless thing, and all because an obstinate gentleman in a distant room would not answer the bell until he finished a certain chemical process which he had been studying since daylight. Olivia grew yexed at the process which he had been studying since daylight. Olivia grew vexed at the delay and the mischief it was occasioning her breakfast. Yet she could not resist a smile of pleasure when her eyes rested on the pretty array of table-ware, all her own. She talked, too, with great volubility, addressing the knob of the folding-door, and shaking her cap at it in so coquettish a way that the same action done at any susceptible young gentleman would at any susceptible young gentleman would have fatally injured his peace of mind. Talking aloud was a necessity with Olivia as a sprightly member of a class famed for its sustained and electrifying elocutionary powers. Being, however, a prudent little

powers. Being, however, a prudent little woman, this was never carried to excess and never led her into blunders.

"Punctuality," said she, moralizing—and any one would have stood as mildly and willingly as the knob to have the pleasure of hearing so sweet a voice and of looking into eyes so bright—"punctuality is a virtue supposed to belong to men altogether," said she; "and since women allow to them a good share of this quality. allow to them a good share of this quality, I must yield to the doctrines of universal this rule are too numerous and too irritating to satisfy a reasonable person. I can't make my brother punctual. How, then, manage a husband? Here is a work of art falling into ruin for the sake of one man. And I can have no revenge? Let me see. None. I might break somebody's heart, but that would be too close to breaking my own; and I can't be sullen with Harry, no matter how hard I try. I can tease him, though, if I have a good

The good subject was a long time forthcoming. She racked her brain for a very choice circumstance which should be her instrument in flaying her brother. In vain

her meditation,
"One would think he was an angel of perfection, and I the opposite, so many are the scorchings I get, so few are his, for shortcomings. Every sentence, pointed with my name, becomes immediately an with my name, becomes immediately an epigram; and these epigrams, being the cross-fire of a baronet and physician, sting like needles. Oh! but I don't send arrows, rankling arrows, back, hundreds of them like flakes in a snow-storm; and oh! by the way, it's snowing now, and the ice will not be worth much at the carnival. And the coffee, my precious liquid, steaming yet, but half dead from disappointment. So am I. Can I eat at all with half the

"Half its vice too," said Harry from the door. "You should never eat anything viciously hot, and those biscuits are ruin e digestion."

"You dear fellow, I would have som faith in those doctrines if you practised them yourself. But to hear a physician of your standing crying for hot coffee, hot biscuits, and hot steak.—"

"For somebody else," he said, stooping But eating all yourself, with disregard

of your own theories," she answered, catching him by his nose and turning his head away. "When one hears and sees head away. When one hears and sees such things faith is lost. I haven't any, and I shall eat as I please until I die,"

"Then the 'die' will not be postponed."

on account of weather, Olivia. But I fancy Sir Stanley will have a word to say in these matters. Has he yet come to the

Olivia gave a triumphant scream. Her for the second time had struck the pasteboard substance over his

onger. Whose photograph have you

there, love-lorn doctor, right up against the hottest part of your anatom; ?" The gentleman threw out a card care-lessly, then took his seat at the table and made a politely vigorous attack on the steak and its accessories. Olivia looked disappointed on catching sight of her own image on the face of the card. Sh looked at the back. "'Notman an Fraser," she read meditatively. "Harry I never had any photographs take there." f the card.
"'Notman and ratively, "Harry,

"You have a short memory, miss. was with you myself."
"That is even more improbable. There is some mystery connected with this card."

It was examined very carefully by the young lady. She passed her finger across the face; the thin paper was slightly wrinkled by the motion. With a flash of intelligence lighting up her face she seized a knife and quickly nipped off the deceitful covering. The grave, sweet, high-bred face of Nano McDonell looked out from the frame. Such a succession of chirriping screams as leaped from her throat!

Harry, grave old Harry, worn out with years of labor, sad with old suffering, dignified by adversity, blushed the rosiest red, that ever tinted the complexion of a girl. And the tormentor, delighted and setonished laughed in the state of t astonished, laughed in the most shockingly rude way-laughed till the tears ran down her cheeks, ran round the room twittering, and screaming, and behaving alto-gether most absurdly. When she had done, "Thief!" cried she, laughing still at every word, "this is my photograph, which you never gave me back since the night you first saw it. And you carried it over your heart, fond, foolish old simpleton! But isn't it interesting?—a case of love at

"It takes a woman to jump to concus-sions," said Harry. "I admired her beau-tiful face and dreamed of it."
"Oh, to be sure—and dreamed of it."
"But knowing nothing of her character except some disagreeable points you men-tioned, I have been very careful not to

yield to the tender passion."
"Oh! certainly; and, like a hypocrite, you covered up her face, her grand, soullike face, with my little foolish countenance, and was going to make a display of brotherly affection, if I hadn't discovered the ruse. Oh! no, you are not in love, Harry."

"Besides she is taken up with Kil-

"You were watching her, then?"
"Pray don't interrupt. It is probably a settled case between them."
"She hates him."

"But it isn't. She hates him."
"That would not be the first instance a union in which affections were as con-trary as black and white. She is a strong-minded woman, and wouldn't stop at that if it suited her interests." Olivia took another fit of laughing then

which annoyed the hungry cynic erably 'Can't you let me eat my breakfast in

"Harry," answered she, with a serious face, "I'm glad of it." "Glad of what?"

"Ghad of what?"
"That you are in love with my Nano.
You are the—"
"Oh! is that nine o'clock striking? oust be at the office in a few minutes But she seized him by the collar, and

hung on viciously."

"Not till you have spoken all will you

go, Harry."
"Then out with it briefly." "You are the only man who can save ner, my brother. You, a Catholic and a hero for goodness and virtue, with your honest love and your big, big will, can save that dear lady from the ship-wreck which awaits her in the future. O Harry think what a woman she is—one out of a world of women, talented, handsome, wealthy, great of heart, and wicked, as she cannot help being. Now make yourself knight errant and rescue her from the giants that threaten her with destruction. Don't let your pride nor your poverty in-terfere. Attack boldly. She cannot help loving you-who can, I should like to know, you precious bit of vigorous, pious,

loving masculinity? O my!"

And, quite exhausted, this affectionate sister and earnest friend hid the last exclamation under her brother's coat, where she had thrust her golden heal to hide some tears and a rebellious, not-to-be-

some tears and a repenious, not-to-be-stifled, merciful sob.
"Well, well, well," said the physician, laughing, yet deeply moved, "we shall think of it, and no doubt the answer will be to the wishes of this kind little heart. But let me give a bit of advice to you, my sister; only I can't get up so much instar taneous emotion as you for those occasions. Don't be too hard on Sir Stan-

ley."
"I'm not too hard," said she, growing

"What would you call it, then? No answer. Well, let it pass. But he does look wretched enough sometimes, in spite of his commanding, indifferent ways."
"The clever deceiver!" she thought. "I did punish him, then. Poor fellow I'm very cruel sometimes."

Aloud she said: "It's after nine,

Aloud she said: "It's after nine, Harry."
"So it is, and the patients will be waiting. Good by."
She stood in the parlor for some minutes after he had left, with a happy smile parting her lips, and thinking: "Could there be a happier morning to any one in the wide world, I would like to know? What I have prayed for a dozen times each day and night in the past year, and thought to be so far from being granted thought to be so far from being granted though to be so far from being granted as ever, is sprung upon me with an appal-ing suddenness, and so ridiculously. And I could not see that all this time—that is, in the last two or three weeks-he wa suffering the sweet pangs. Well, well, my breakfast is cold, but my imagination outreaches thermometers, and I'll fancy myself at the torrid zone or the equator —that's a slight reminiscence of geogra-phy," said she to the knob; "but don't accuse me of ignorance. I know that one is in the other, but for spite I won't say

There was not a dish on the table that did not receive an apostrophe of some kind during the meal, and the disappearing food was complimented kindly on its e cape from staleness and the street. norning passed away in the round of a house-keeper's duties, and at one o'clock she was ready for visitors or calls. Her "I had forgotten it," cried she, clapping her hands in delight. "But I forget it no circle was quite as large as a lady without

a dowry or a name could desire : nor was stanley, since it had been acquired through Nano McDonell long before his coming. Yet his name had great influence in retaining and widening its mem-bers, and in keeping all in respectful hom-age at the feet of the coming Lady Dashgton. Many a card was therefore left the modest residence, and many a stately carriage stopped for a few minutes at the door: Among them was the turn-out of Mrs. Strachan. The general looked decidedly military in a fur cap and cloak of the latest style, and was for beginning of the latest style, and was for having Olivia as a companion in her afternoon's drive. But she was obliged to decline all such invitations, and, like her visitors, such invitations, and, like her visitors, they were multitudinous. At the fag-end of the afternoon, when the stream of callers was certain to be pretty well thinned, came the inevitable Sir Stan-

ley.

"And it's ho for a jaunt!" cried he from
the street, gaily doffing his hat to her at
the window: But she shook her head so decidedly that he came in to try persua-

"It's no use, Sir Stanley, and I do beg of you not to tempt me. I have refused so many invitations this afternoon that it is very cruel to continue the persecution longer. I am expecting Nano. If she

order. I am expecting Nano. If she comes in state we shall ride out together; if she comes afoot, why then—"
"Then you can both come out with me," said Sir Stanley, "and I shall be the envied of men on King Street. I shall wait for Miss McDonell."

Olivia was thoughtful. This arrangement was not displeasing, and it struck her that it might be made useful in her ittle matchmaking intrigue.

"It is half past three," she said, after a long silence. "Harry will be free at four,

long silence. "Harry will be free at four, and it would not be out of place to have him join us, particularly if Nano is A very fair idea, Miss Olivia, and I am highly honored in this commission of playing the chief assistant of a matchmaker.
I'll go straight to the office and force him

Before he is aware he will be trapped. "How very useful you can make your

"How very useful you can make yourself at times! There is much of your
mother in you Sir Stanley. You show so
much interest for this game."
"But more of my father," answered he
slyly; "and he was remarkable for bis devotion to one woman."
"I can believe that. But are you forcatting your commission."

getting your commission."
"I am gone," he said, departing on the instant.

Instant.

At the door he met Nano.

"I have not made a mistake, then," said she, with a smile of relief; "this is Olivia's and the mistress is at home. I

Onvia s and the histories is at notice.

have walked through a maze of streets in my efforts to find the place, and was afraid that I would be compelled to return as I came. She is quite out of the world, Sir Stanley." "The world has extended its limits. Mis

McDonell. Since her majesty ran away from society, society runs after her majesty. Mrs. Strachan has been here you and I meet on the threshold. Is

there anything more to be desired!"
"Nothing, I suppose. Good day, Sir

Stanley."
"Good-day, Miss McDonell."

And they went their different ways. Olivia received her friend with a display of matronly dignity that was overpowering, as Nano told her.
"But I am mistress here, Nano, and if

I did not show in my person all the re-sponsibility and honor the office contains I would be unworthy the position. with your army of servants, find no diffi culty in standing, the mildest of figure heads, over your father's establishment. But when the butcher is to be bullied, and the baker frightened, and the grocer cut down in his charges; when you are in constant terror as to the result of a roast or a pudding, or a whole meal perhaps, then you feel the dignity of housekeeping, and you can no more help showing the feeling than you can resist the temptation of tossing your head when your hat has a taking

feather."
"Oh! I uuderstand. But did I come here to be lectured or to be entertained ?"
"For both. In the wide world this is the

only place where you will hear no flat-tering others."

"Who begins to flatter himself is sure to end by flattering others."
"Epigrams are out of place in this at-

mosphere," said Olivia. "We are absolutely without culture, and, if we don't wish to keep out its representatives, be sure we do keep out it. Now come and see every part of this airy, fairy house of

They traversed the house from garret to cellar, and the resulting conversation was full of exclamation-points and cynic-isms. Nano turned up her nose at the cellar vegetables.
"I have never been in so odorous a

neighborhood. "Didn't I tell you there would be no flattery here? The cabbages, poor stupids, have blunt sincerity at least, and won't hold in their perfumes even for Miss MaDonell." McDonell.

Miss McDonell laughed a short, dry Hiss includes in magnetic a constitution and no mirth.

"I heartily wish," said she, "all sincerity in a cellar, if it must be as obstructive

bages." "As far as you are concerned it is at the "As far as you are concerned it is at the bottom of the sea, Nano. Your gold is a deep sea for honest craft. Come, there is a delightful overlooking the back yard that I wish you to see. Harry uses it as a laboratory and study, and it is a most interesting place."

of scientific horrors and anomalies, twisted glasses that make you ache looking at their constraint, and medical volumes that he never looks at."
"Come and see," was all Olivia an-

They entered an apartment on the second floor which was quite a curiosity for arrangements and ornamentation, and resembled in some respects the private room of Killany at the office. A book lay open on the reading-stand, its left-hand page covered with pencil marks.

"Latin," said Nano, "and the Summo of Thomas Aquinas." "Precisely. Here is a very modern young gentleman who takes delight in the old Fathers you laugh at " ers you laugh at." "And knows nothing, I'll warrant, of Mill, or Lossetti, or Emerson."

"Nothing, good, perhaps. He has

broken lances with some of them in the llterary lists, and you can fancy who took second place in the combat."

"It does not require a great stretch of the imagination, if you were judge." "Your irony is out of place, dear. How many of the transcendental balloons have I not punctured with a little pin in my

"You made more noise in the doing than "Which was natural, being a woman, and having to deal with the weakest of nineteenth-century air-follies."

They returned to the parlor and sat down for a chat. Nano was not in the kindliest of moods. Her manner was chilly and hard, and impressed Olivia disagreeably. The young lady muttered secret anathemas on Killany, to whose influence she attributed much of the irregularity of har friend's disposition. larity of her friend's disposition. He kept alive the pantheistic spirit which Olivia had long endeavored to crush. She had and rong endeavored to crush. She had only weakened it, and he was engendering a more fatal form of scepticism in its stead. She rightly felt, and could not give her reasons for the feeling, that Nano's manner was the outcome of despair. The causes and their recency she did not even suspect. It might not have surprised her much, though it would have severely shocked her, to become aware of all the

wickedness that was planning.

They had not been long in the parlor, nd Nano was beginning to soften into the old cheerful manner, when the jingle of sleigh-bells was heard at the door and presently Sir Stanley entered with a bow

and a few gracious words.
"I did not think to find you here still, "I did not think to find you here still, Miss McDonell; but since I am to take off the mistress of the establishment, I shall plead to carry away the guest also. My sleigh is at the door."

"Of course you will come," said Olivia, "if it were only to be driven home. And I see that you have Harry with you, Sir Stanley. How pleasant!"

Nano looked startled at this, and was doubtful and inwardly troubled. How,

doubtful and inwardly troubled. However, she accepted willingly enough, and rose as readily as though undisturbed by any secret feeling. It was ridiculous to show any emotion over so ordinary and trifling an event. Yet she felt it would be better to be anywhere else in the world better and safer for him and her and Olivia, than sitting with Harry Fullerton They hade a most attractive party. The fair-haired brother and sister formed a good contrast with their darker companions. But mufflers are not adapted to the display of beauty, and they drove along without attracting further attention than was desirable. They ran across the general at one point, and she favored them

with a nod of vigorous meaning. "How fortunate that we were not near enough to hear her speak!" said Olivia. "We should have the crowd staring at us otherwise. She can say disagreeable things in a loud voice."

"You must have been offending her lately," Harry remarked. "I do not know as the rest of us have anything to fear from the lady.'

"Not I, for one," asserted Sir Stanley. "Not I for another," said Nano.
"Hypocrites?" said Olivia shortly. g to some one in the street. "Who was the favored one?" asked Sir

Stanley. "That charming Doctor Killany. He miles like an angel, and doffs his hat to as ladies with a grace that is mimit-

Nano smiled. and muttered "Hypocrite " just loud enough to reach Olivia's attentive ears. But Sir Stanley for a moment looked disconcerted until warned

"You are all quite stupid," said Olivia, after an awkward pause. "I have no intention of straining my neck every half-minute to talk to you. I shall devote my-soft to Strains." self to Sir Stanley. The baronet was driving, and Olivia sat

"I haven't shown it vet, sir. Now I "I haven't shown it yet, sir. Now i shall criticise the extraordinary people that we meet, and you may criticise my criticisms. Here comes a very poor initation of an English swell, newly got up, and trembling with apprehension lest the newsboys may notice his eyeglass and want of impudence."

"The whole street," said Sir Stanley mischievously, "is but a poor imitation of English swelldom and snobbishness. would think that no other nationality inhabited this country. English customs prevail everywhere; and as the genius of the people is so different, the mixture is funny. I like to see a Scotch cap over a Tartan plaid, the kilt and trews, or to hear the ridiculous accent of the aristocracy from one that has been brought up to it. But look at this nonest, ong headed, Scotch looking gentleman on the But look at this honest, bigcorner. His suit is stylish and belongs to the London world. His hat or cap, or what-not, is a parody on the head covering of a Highlander, and leaves his head as bare as a pole. I will wager he has put on a thick layer of affectation over his Scotch brogue, and says on occasions, 'Be Jove, but the chawming creachaw has fashed we mi' a vengeance.""

"I cannot forget that you are Irish," answered Olivia carelessly, "and an American sympathizer. That is enough. It is my answer too."

"A pretty conclusive one, I admit, in But I am not arguing on political grounds, but on those of good taste. I am told the Scotch have the ascendancy here. I see many examples of it. The Irish are not a cipher, though, as usual, their carcless generosity has made them the football of more astute and less scrupulous brethren. The English portion of the community is not large, but everything is done under the regis of England, and wears an English hue. English names to everything, English fashions, English forms of speech, English sympathizers, as might be expected—all English. You envy your neighbors across the way. Their characteristics are more distinct and more their cours." distinct and more their own."

"I grant that most cheerfully," said Olivia, growing hot and enthusiastic on the instant. "Heaven forbid that we cava, growing not and entinesiastic on the instant. Heaven forbid that we should be distinguished as they are in that respect! Give us the good old qualities of the English land, the sturdiness, the slowness, the determination, the sterling honesty of our forefathers, and you may have all such marketable commodities as Yankee shrewdness and cleverness and if the disease may lead to death's door. dishonesty."
"Olivia, Olivia, you are forgetting your-

Nano's voice came from behind in low

and gentle reproof.
"I am defending my country against the basest insinuations; and if the world hears me, so much the better."
"I made no insinuations," said the

hade no insinuations," said the baronet. "The question was one of mere taste. You are Canadians by birth, cosmopolitan in descent, and English in everything else. Now laugh with me at this ridiculous mixture of nationali-

"Don't answer the gentleman," said Nano. "You poor stupid, can't you see that he is quizzing you under your very eyes? I wish to go home, Sir Stanley."

They were on the avenue then, and in they were at the lady's door. a few minutes were at the lady's door. Harry assisted her to alight. All were exchanging adieux when Killany came out on the veranda.
"He might as well take up his residence

here at once," whispered Olivia to the bar-onet. "See how he looks at me. Oh! onet. "See how he looks at me. Oh! yes, I am the mischief-maker, and deserve all your hatred doctor."
"I shall make bold," he said, "to ride

with you a part of my way, at least. I am very tired, and forgot to order my cutter By all means. Jump in," answered

The doctors sat together on the rear eat and talked professionally as they rode along.
"And, by the way, said Killany, "I have

a bit of news for you. Old McDonell is becoming idiotic or insane. Keep it a secret until the case develops itself." Harry had not time to reply, for they were then at the office, but the informa-tion so distressed him that he was silent until the drive was ended.

TO BE CONTINUED.

SICK CALLS.

The Proparation for the Sacraments

No. L.

There are many things connected with the sick room that should be known by Catholics. The knowledge of them is of benefit to the sick, their friends and the priest of God, whose office brings comfort and consolation to the afflicted. There are many diseases that are not dangerous, are many diseases that are not dangerous, hence, do not frighten the household. But when a person is attacked by sickness, his or her friends should not await the last moment of danger. This is not the intention of the Church. There are Sacraments which aid the sick and comfort the lying. These Sacraments were instituted our Lord Jesus Christ for man. hould, by all means, have the benefit of them when they will do him the mos They will do him the most good if he receives them while yet in the possession of his mental faculties, because

THE PREPARATION that he may be able to make for the worthy reception of them. There are cases in which the attack is sudden and much pre-paration is out of the question. In those cases we must do what we can, and leave our cases in the hands of the kindest of Fathers, our good God, who will accept our intention and out of his love supply our deficiency. We know that He is all love, that by this love we are begotten, and will be preserved unto the end of our life, if we consider ife, if we ourselves do not refuse to ac cept the dictates of this love infinite. not therefore to judge hastily of the workings of this love of God in respect t those persons, who are stricken down while pursuing their daily routine of life. Persons who judge hastily, for the most part judge uncharitably, and unfortunately such judgements may injuriously affect the sick

beside Lim on the front seat.

"I am pleased at your devotion," said their life, they find much cause. They tremble with the fear of what is to come

upon them. Here then is the opportunity for the exercise of charity. God never abandons one who will call upon Him in the sincerity of his heart. You expect the mercy of God, the more necessitous your postion, the greater your desire for it. What the person who is brought low by a sudden stroke of sickness most needs, is encouragement. He must of course be reminded of his daager, but charity must dictate the manner, and at all times the mercy of God must be kept before him, so that he despair not. Many times the harsh sayings of persons who surround the death bed, add untold fear to the dying. "We are all born, but not buried" trite old saying that has come out of the heart of some good Catholic soul perhaps centuries ago, yet it bears still with its oft repetition the reminder of the charity with which we must view the faults of others. No pattern whet the life others. No matter what the life of one with a sudden sickness may have been, hold out to him God's mercy. God Himself does it. The Church follows the example of her Spouse and sends her will-GO DOWN ON YOUR KNEES, ing priests on errands of mercy to the ing priests on errands of mercy to the very by ways of crime and pestilence. God loves that soul with undying love, and paid for its redemption with the price of His blood. Let only soft words of God's

mercy greet the wearied one. Only expressions of kind love can affect him. PAVE THE WAY FOR THE PRIEST who is sent by God's love, with holy faith, bright hope and firm confidence, so that the sick one may wait for his coming with the love of anxiety for peace. There are other cases where the disease creeps on other cases where the disease creeps on one slowly and brings poison to the veins that saps the life of the weary. Here is time that runs on with no hope for time that runs on with no hope for abatement until father, mother and friends begin to find patience unwilling. Yet the patient is kept in life only by the love that has been extended wards him. Some say that there is a time when patience ceases to be a virtue, but this is not said of the sick room, nor but this is not said of the sick room, nor its inmate. There always must patience become brighter by being wearied, as metal becomes brighter by being polished. Kind words and deeds keep bright the light of love in the sick chamber. Some diseases always bear with them the shadow of death, with these fear comes shadow of death, with these fear comes always. upon us alarming. We must always think in those times of trial of the love with which God wishes to overshadow us. When one of our family or a friend is stricken with sickness, it is enough

for those sad moments to send for the priest when the soul is hardly conscious. When you go to confession, time is set apart for due preparation. This is done and consideral. and considered necessary when health gives you the best use of your mental faculties. You require more grace, when they are weakened by sickness. Hence from the sick room should be banished where there is the least dread or expectation of danger, all that may tend to draw the wind and heart of the patient from the mind and heart of the patient from the love of the God who made him. The priest should be warned in the morning rime of danger. Do not let days pass by and then, at almost the last breath, send in haste for the priest. When the sick one is brought down by a disease that may lead to death, send word to your priest, so that he may come before reason be driven from its seat by fever. Do not be so selfish as only to consult your ease and wait until the dark hours of night, before this duty is accomplished. You may send him word in the day time, but should accident or death dealing sickness pounce upon you, he will never blame you for the hour at which you may

call him. there are some things to be done by way of preparation for, and reception of him. Think what he is: the minister of Jesus Christ, who brings peace to your saddened home when he visits it. At the Church's commands he gives the salutation and blessing of peace to the house and those that are in it. He may bring with him the "Holy Oils" and honor must be done them. You may also receive into your homes the "Holy of Holies." Jesus Christ nomes the "Holy of Holes." Jesus Christ in the most holy Eucharist may be brought by the priest for the food, comfort and strength of the sick. How should you pre-pare for such visitation. Think of the love with which St. Elizabeth received him and His mother, when the infant St. John leaped in her womb and she cried out, "Whence is this to me!" He sanctified St. John the Baptist in his mother's womb, before he was born into this

HE WILL SANCTIFY YOUR HOME and the heart and soul of the sick one of your house, if you only receive him as you should when He comes in the Sacran of the Altar. The preparation of heart necessary for the reception of His holy grace is well known to you. Of it I need only say, look to it while the spring time of mercy shines down its love upon you. Wait not for the blasts of cold winter, but learn to love the visitation of our Lord with youth's love and energy.

THERE IS ANOTHER PREPARATION

to which I call your attention: things that are necessary for the decent and respectful administration of the Sacraments. You should place a table or something of the kind near the sick bed. Cover it over with a clean white cloth. On it place a with a clean white cloth. On it place a crucifix and on the right side of it a blessed candle, on the left put another. The crucifix will thus be placed between two blessed candles. Put also on the table some clean raw cotton, a small bunch the size of an egg will be all that is required. Place also a clean towel or napkin and a tumbler with some clean water in it on the same table; you must also place a the same table; you must also place a spoon beside the glass of water. The spoon is for the purification of the priest's fingers after he has given the sick person the Blessed Sacrament, hence it should be one of the best that is in the house. No one should give one of those which they have better. Give use daily when they have better. Give always the best that you have of all things needed for the decent administration of the Sacraments. Holy or blessed water is the first thing used before giving the Viaticum, Holy Communion or anointing the sick, hence you should have some ready at the hand of the priest.

where persons are too foor to have all or any of these things, they can at least make what preparation is in their power. No matter how poor one may be, he can be cleanly. A priest is sometimes shocked by the utter want of cleanliness, and the disrespect that is paid to our Lord and His holy Sacraments, but never by the poverty of the people who receive them. You send for a priest when the case is dangerous.

THE WHOLE FAMILY AWAIT HIS COMING. Besides the members of the family, some of the neighbors are present. There is hardly a case of this kind but at which there are some Protestants. You know the priest in such cases of danger brings with him our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament. When you see him drawing near to the house, light the candles, and then invite those present to kneel with you. Say to them plainly that you do not rise until the priest has finished his ministrations. If the sick person has not made his confession tell the persons present, that they must leave the that they must leave the room until he has made it, and that then they may enter the room again only on condition of remaining upon their knees until the priest has completed the administration of the Sacraments. No matter who is present

when the priest enters your house carrying with him our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament. The doctor does not take the first place, when the priest enters the dwelling, but the second. The priest takes the first place, for he is the phys-ician of the soul and bears with him the Master of life and death, while the doctor can only at best heal the body. When the priest enters your home, carrying with him the Blessed Sacrament, those who are not Catholics know that you believe that Jesus Christ is truly and really present. Now if you do not adore Him, where is that practical faith that God requires of you? Are you ashamed to acknowledge God before man? Remember that He will not acknowledge those as His own, who deny Him before man on earth, but on the contrary will deny them before His Father in Heaven. When you are wanting in respect to God and His Sacraments, non-Catholics may think that after all you do not really believe as much as you profess, and that you take the doctrines of the Catholic Church with some allowance of liberty even in matters of faith. You must struct and edify your neighbor by the exhibition of the love that is in you for God, His Church, the Sacraments and His priests, when occasion offers, but never must you cause disrespect by un-Catholic example.—S. S. M. In Catholic Colum3, 1882.

c Colum.

Ireland-1882. MARY E. MANNIX IN CATHOLIC WORLD.

With never clash of arms or roll ofdrum, O sons of Ireland! now her hour is come. What foul, corroded cup is left to drain? What bitter dregs are yet her hps to stain?

What arrow still unspent, with poisoned dart To tear in twain that stricken mother's heart?

But one—the direst, deepest shame of all! That in this hour supreme ye faint or fall! The world is watching; shall the nations see The fairest queen on earth unchained and Or will ye sit unheeding, supine, dumb, O men of Ireland! now her time is come?

Laugh as they climb her buoyant steps to Or, sobbing, sobbing still from shore to shore, Weep where she crouches, fettered, ever-

FAITH.

The Condition of the Catholics of Ireland One Hundred Years ago.

When we look upon the Catholic Church in Ireland at the present day, and see her crowned with the richest blessings of a benign providence, it is not easy to realize to ourselves how lowly was her

Penal Laws cannot be repeated too often, nor should it be forgotten that he was to speak with an Irish accent, to account this a sufficient proof of his being a nor should it be forgotten that he was himself witness of the operation of these laws, and that many of his dearest friends had exp-rienced their full rigor. "It was a complete system," he says, "well digested and well composed in all its parts. It was a machine of wise and elaborate contrivance, and as well fitted for the oppression, impoverishment, and degradation of a feeble people, and the debasement in them of human nature itself, as ever proceeded from the perverted ingenuity of man."

to speak with an Irish accent, to account this a sufficient proof of his being a Papist.

It was PENAL TO HARBOR A PRIEST, or to assist at mass. Nevertheless, a Catholic was liable at any moment to be summoned by the local magnitate to answer on oath in what place he had last heard mass, by whom the mass was celebrated, and whether there was any priest or Catholic schoolmaster concealed in the district. Should he refuse to answer the sequeries, where the proof of his being a papist.

"Political Life of Burke," also declares that "the Penal Laws form a code which every tyrant might study, and find his knowledge of the surest means of productions and it became his duty to bring up the annulling all such purchases; and as an encouragement to informers, it was decreed that whoever, not being himself a would see at once the terrible engine made perfect with all the science of political mechanism, for those who, with devilish malignity, would reverse the end of government, and instead of improving the well-being of the community, deliberately set about the destruction of a race." Professor Morley adds his testimony to the same effect:-"Protestants. he says, love to dwell upon the horrors of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, of the proscriptions of Philip the Second, and of the Inquisition. Let them turn candidly to the history of Ireland, from 1691 down to 1798, and they will perceive the diabolical proscription of the Penal Laws, and the frenzied atrocities with which the Protestants suppressed the Catholic rising at the close of the century, are absolutely unsurpassed in history. In a country where the toleration of Protestantism is constantly over-vaunted it can scarcely be transcribed too often." It would not be within the limits of this paper to set forth in detail the long series of enactments which were sanctioned in successive Parliaments to oppress and to degrade the Irish Catholies. It will suffice for us to briefly sketch some of the distinctive features of the Penal Code. and to glean from the official records and other authentic sources a few facts, which may serve to illustrate at the same time the bitterness of the persecution and the true Christian heroism of the sufferers.

THE FIRST EFFECT OF THE PENAL LAWS was to exclude the Irish Catholics from every position of political influence or trust, and to debar them from all means of acquiring either knowledge or wealth. Without apostacy they could not aspire to any of the honorable professions, not to say to represent a constituency in Parliament, or to hold even the humblest post in the service of the State. In trade, they were subjected to innumerable disabilities, and in order to escape from more serious perils, were often obliged to submit to the most vexatious and illegal e actions at the hands of their Protestant competitors. A price was laid on the head of the Catholic school-master as on that of the priest. The law of Habeas Corpus did not extend to Ireland. In the official discourses of the Views courses of the Viceroy, Catholics were pointed out as the enemy against whom

all parties in the State were exhorted to all parties in the State were exhorted to combine. As late as the year 1745 the declaration was made by the Lord Chance'lor of Ireland, and was solemnly repeated by the Chief Justice from the King's Bench, that the laws of the kingdom "did not se that any such person to exist as an suppose that a Irish Papist."

THE PROTESTANT GENTRY, who held in their hands the whole administration of the laws, had no sympathy with the Catholic farmers, and being practically irresponsible, threw them into prison at will, or ground them down with the greatest two ground them down with prison at will, or ground them down with the greatest tyranny, and subjected them to indescribable hardships. The tenant was allowed no security in his holding. It was provided by special statute that if at any time profits were more than one-third of the actual amount of rent which he paid, any Protestant that so chose could without ceremony take possession of his farm. Should his industry have reclaimed some marshy tract, or cultivated the barren mountain, an enemy was sure to be at hand deeming it less than a religious duty to deprive him of the fruits of his toil, and to drive him forth from his home unpitied and unrequited. Under such a system the Catholic tenants were reduced to a state of the greatest misery. Shall the bright waves that lave her weary IRELAND'S SUFFERING FOR THE the barren mountain, an enemy was sure such a system the Catholic tenants were reduced to a state of the greatest misery.

A writer, in 1766, speaks of them as "naked says who labor without for dealing the state of the greatest misery." reduced to a state of the greatest misery.

A writer, in 1766, speaks of them as "maked slaves, who labor without food, and live while they can without houses or covering, under the lesh of merciless and relentless taskmasters." By a mockery of legislation, grass lands were by Act of the Irish Parliament exempted from the payment of tithes. Thus the rich Protestant provingly freed form.

distant day by the crown of victory.

AS LATE AS ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO, the penal laws were in full force throughout the length and breadth of this Kingdom. It was not that England had not long before laid aside the delusive hope that Ireland could be driven by the sword to embrace the tenets of the pretended Reformation; but she continued nevertheless to heap afflictions on the Irish Catholics, and she ceased not to pursue pensated by a heavy tax thus levied on Catholics, and she ceased not to pursue them with relentless hatred, that thus she might at least impress the stigma of after, however, the robber was discovered, emight at least impress the stigma of proach upon their faith, and degrade the ligion which she had failed to destroy. The words in which the immortal Burke added that it was a rule with the large added that a rule with the large added that it was a rule with the large added that a rule with the large added that a rule with the large added that a rule with the lar she might at least impress the stigma of reproach upon their faith, and degrade the

itself, as ever proceeded from the perverted ingenuity of man."

THE MEMORY OF THIS CODE,

Mr. Goldwin Smith adds, "will remain a reproach to human nature, and a terrible monument of the vileness into which nations may be led when their religion has been turned into hatred, and they have been taught to believe that the indulgence of the most malignant passions of man is an acceptable offering to God; for, it was a code of degradation and proscription, not only religious and political, but social." MacKnight, in his "Political Life of Burke," also declares

catholics had no vote
for the representation in Parliament. They were excluded from the privileges of freemen; they had no voice any corporate or civil appointments.

They could not hold even the responsible post of attorney's clerk, or of night watchman in any corporate town. By special rule, no Catholic was permitted to be present in the gallery of the House of Commons in Dublin. In the MS. Minute Book of the borough of Ennis there is an entry, setting forth that "the nest of boxes," and the brass mortars, and the scales of the Protestant apothecary of that town, were seized, and sold in penalty of his having associated to himself "one James Hickey, a known Papist, and one who refused to sign the Declaration and to take the oaths." Th determination to crush ont every Irish industry extended even to the humblest trades. From Folkestone and Aldborough petitions were presented to Government complaining that Irishmen were allowed to catch herrings at Waterford and Wexford, and to send them across the straits for sale. Other petitions were forwarded, praying that all fisheries might be pro-hibited on the Irish coasts, except in boats built and manned by Englishmen. In the Irish House of Commons a petition was presented by the coal-porters of Dub lin, complaining that one Darby Ryan, a in, complaining that one Darby Kyan, a head coal-porter, employed several Papists in that trade. No means were left un tried to add to the numbers as well as to enhance the privileges of the Protestants in Ireland. In 1709,

A NUMEROUS COLONY OF PROTESTANTS, generally known as Palatines, were brought over from Germany to Ireland. Houses were built for them, farms were

ed their houses and lands. When, however, their leases expired, the Palatine colonists gradually disappeared, or became absorbed in the Catholic population. The Protestant Archbishop Synge estimated, in 1751, that no less than 50,000 Scotch families had satisfied in Lister since the head and improvided that they be Protestants

in 1751, that no less than 50,000 Scotch families had settled in Ulster since the beginning of William the Third's reign. Everything worth having in the country passed into their hands. Dr. Anthony Coyle, Bishop of Raphoe, writes to the Secretary of Propaganda, in the year 1786, that in his diocese the Catholics were reduced to about 40,000, and dwelt for the most part in the mountains. The have in Holywood there was but one solitary Catholic. He was a coachman in the ser-

to be forfeited to the king, and his body to remain at the king's pleasure." Two years later, a priest, named John Hely, was indicted in Tipperary for "perverting a dying Protestant;" and as he did not appear for trial, he was, in usual form, presented as an outlaw by the grand jury, to be punished as "tory, robber, and rapparee of the Popish religion, in arms and on his keeping." Nevertheless on his keeping." Nevertheless, many Protestants were led to embrace the truth. The Protestant primate, Boulter, in his letters to the government in England, bitterly lamented that "descendents of gentleman in from whom den, was combustlevied on Very soon as discovered, but the find renewed complaints from Galway, to the effect that "of late years several old satisfactors, and the children of such, and the children of such and th

> penalties of a reputed Papist. At the Limerick election in the year 1760, several voters were objected to on the ground that they had Popish wives; and in due course their votes were declared null. By another clause in the act of Parliament any barrister, attorney or solicitor, pre-suming to marry a Papist, became from the very fact disqualified from continuing his profession. A Protestant lady possessed of, or heir to any real property, or who held personal property to the amount of £500, by marrying a Catholic, forfeited creed that whoever, not being himself a Papist, would make the discovery of such

a purchase, the property so discovered should be ome his prize.

WHEN THE CHILD OF A MIXED MARRIAGE was baptized by a priest, the Frotestant parent became classified among the reputed Papists, and bad to suffer all the penalties of such offenders. The father of Dr. Young, Bishop of Limerick, was a Protestant, married to a Catholic lady. The infant was baptized by a Catholic priest. infant was baptized by a Catholic priest. Mr Young was immediately thrown into prison, where he was detained for a considerable time; and he was, moreover, subjected to a heavy fine. One happy result followed from this punishment. Mr. Young came out of prison a Catholic; and his son in after years became one of the holiest bishops who adorned the Irish Church in those perilons times. Catholics Church in those perilous times. Catholics were most jealously excluded from the use of firearms. No Irish Catholic could be a gamekeeper, or hold the humblest post that was supposed to involve the possession or the use of firearms. He could not even be a soldier in any army. When Primate Boulter recommended the Government to make Ireland their recruiting ground for the army, he took care to add that none should be enrolled unless they produced certificates of being Protestants and the children of Protes-tants. In 1719, the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding in Limerick, wrote to the Castle that the officers had used every diligence to find out whether there were any Papists in the crmy, "that several had been committed prisoners upon suspicion, and, though no certain proofs could be obt ined of their being Papists, they were turned out of the regiment."
Again in 1724, Colonel Fleming, writing Brought over from Germany to Ireland. Houses were built for them, farms were allotted them at rents of favor, leases were granted them, and a special subsidy was voted by Parliament to aid them in the purchase of stock for their farms. It was soon found by their patrons that these strangers were more troublesome than useful. The Irish House of Lords, in

affected." So, too, by letter of March 31, 1759, it was permitted to enlist recruits in any part of Ireland, but the clause was added, "provided that they be Protestants and were born of Protestant parents."

ABOUT THE YEAR 1775 SOME CATHOLIC When the Austrians cried out "Let us die HUHLINDIERS".

HIGHLANDERS had been enrolled in the army, and the officers, anxious to secure their services, had put no questions to them as to their religion. The Holy See, being soon after interrogated whether it would be lawful for Irish Catholics to accept commissions in the army in the same tacit manner, the question was referred back to the Archbishop of Dublin for his opinion. He replied by letter of the 20th of August, 1777, that he considered it would be unlawful for them to do so, and he instanced that in the year letter in the property of Parliment. that in the very last session of Parliament in Dublin, when some member of the Opsition taunted the Government admitting Papists into the army, the Ministry affirmed that such a statement was quite contrary to fact, and that "any one voluntarily assuming the soldier's uniform, by the very fact was to be considered a Protestant; for, by the special laws of the kingdom, to wear that uniform was to renounce any sect the soldier may hith-erto have belonged to, and to embrace the Protestant faith." To further illustrate century. And yet it would not be well that that period of her sorrows and humilation were too soon to be forgotten. It is not only that its gloom and shadows bring out in brighter relief before us the religious peace and sunshine which Ireland now enjoys, and that it serves to teach the children of St. Patrick, scattered as they are throughout the world, to love and to cherish the inheritance of Divine truth, for which their Fathers suffered so much, but it moreover imparts lessons of wisdom and consolation, and cheering hope to those brethren in the Faith who, it name and conditions and trials. They may lead to the same humilations and trials. They may lead to the same humilations and trials. They may lead to the same humilations and trials. They may lead to cherish the inheritance of Divine truth, for which their Fathers suffered so much, but it moreover imparts lessons of wisdom and consolation, and cheering hope to those brethren in the Faith who, it as many countries of Europe at the present day, are subjected to the same humilations and trials. They may lead to cherish the inheritance of Divine truth, for which their Fathers suffered so much, but it moreover imparts lessons of wisdom and consolation, and cheering hope to those brethren in the Faith who, it as many countries of Europe at the present day, are subjected to the same humilations and trials. They may lead to the father than the late war a Catholic farmer with the case, the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Cathelic farmer in the hope of his religion being tolerated, found, to his obsected at the rights and privileges which he bad all the rights and privileges which he bad the case, the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Carpenter, stated, that in the late war a Catholic having enlisted in the hope of his religion being tolerated, found, to his cost, what a mistake he had made. He

were not to be found on the side of England, and I have no hesitation to accept as accurate Mr. Plowden's statement: "It is a fact beyond question, that most of the early successes in America were immediately owing to the vigorous exertions and prowess of the Irish emigrants who bore arms in that cause." (Vol. ii. p. 178.) (TO BE CONTINUED.)

## Irishmen at the New York Bar.

Ireland is well represented in the New York judiciary. On the bench of the Supreme Court are Judge Chas. Donahoe and Judge John R. Brady, both Irish-Americans. The Common Pleas has Judge Chas. P. Daly as Chief Justice, and the same office in the Marine Court is filled by Judge George Shea. as Chief Justice, and the same office in the Marine Court is filled by Judge George Shea, the latter we believe, of Irish birth. The Recorder, whose place is taat of the first criminal judge, is Frederick Smith, not a native of Ireland, but of Irish parentage. In the lower courts there are several judges either of Irish nativity or direct Irish extraction. The newly elected District Attorney, John McKeon, though born in New York, has been identified with the Irish element all his life. Outside of the judiciary, Ireland is also well represented. The Mayor, Mr. Grace, is of Irish birth, a fact of which his opponents made the most at the time of his election. The Sheriff, Mr. Bowe, is of Irish parentage. The Commissioner of Jurors, Mr. Caulfield, was born in Ireland, as also we believe was the Register of Vital Statistics, Dr. Nagle. The Commissioner of Street Cleaning, Mr. Goleman, who has given New Yorkers a clean city at last, is the son of Irish parents. Mr. Docharty, the Country Register, is of Irish stock, as his name indicates. Of the seven State Senators selected in New York Irish stock, as his name indicates seven State Senators elected in New York city lately, four came from Ireland. Of twenty four members of Assembly, elected at the same time, fourteen are to be credited to the same nationality.

## Beautiful Women

are made pallid and unattractive by func-tional irregularities, which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

Weak Lungs and how to make them Strong.

Breathe with the mouth closed, have access at all times to pure air, exercise moderately, eat nourishing but simple food, and take that best of all cough remspeedily cures all throat and lung troubles of adults or children. Price 25 cents per

When Doctors Disagree, who shall Decide?

Nothing is more variable than the different opinions of medical men; but when they fail to agree, or to perform a cure in a chronic disease, the patients useful. The Irish House of Lords, in the nad nim tried by a regimental court-martial, who ordered him to be three times whipped through the regiment, and load of debt "in bringing over numbers of useless and indigert Palatines." Nevertheless, they continued for three quarters of a century to enjoy undisturb

### WOMAN'S MISSION.

The following extracts from a lecture

for our King, Maria Theresa," they felt that their great queen ought to have been a man. If a woman is ambitious of empire, let her exercise her talent in governing her home; that is her allotted place; and it is man's place too for that matter. why is it that our great men have so seldom left children who inherited their powers? Why are the sons of ministers so often scapegraces? The reason is; men who devote their lives to the public weal generally neglect their own and their family's well-being; men who give themselves up to public affairs should not marry. In this women set them this women set them a good example. Nearly all our female reformers are single; the moment they get a husband they lose all interest in the ultimate perfectibil-ity of the race. There is no character so holy as that of a christian wife; no dignity so sublime as that of a christian wife; no dignity so sublime as that of a christian mother. It is the perfection and consecration of everything lovely and beautiful in womankind.

Previous to the Christian era woman's Previous to the Christian era woman's virtue was man's property; to appropriate it was a duty he owed to the gods. Virginity was bunted like a wild beast from the haunts of men, and it was denied a place of cover on the mountain of the gods. The respect of the Church for women was manifest from the beginning in the homage she paid to the Virgin Mother of God. Christ was a virgin; His mother was a virgin. His beloved disciple, the executor of His last will and testament, was a virgin, and she would be a ment, was a virgin, and she would be a virgin too. In ages gone by it had been regarded as a disgrace for a woman to be unwedded; what a change must have taken place in the thoughts and feelings of men when it was permitted to St. Paul to say: "He who giveth his daughter in marriage doth well; he who keepeth her virgin doth

Not only did the Church honor virginity, she gave it a charm and dignity it never knew before, and made it the idol of christendom. She arrayed the chrisof christendom. She arrayed the tian virgin in the new white robes of a ishioners entered. Some walked straight up to the communion table, and sat down there; others went to the baptismal font to sprinkle themselves with holy water; but most of them knelt down, took out their beads, and, in quite an audible manner recited the Rosary. As late as the year 1792, permission was refused to Catholics to enter the army. It was only in the following year that the rapks were through Virginity without modesty is at best a pagan virtue. Gibbon says there be virgins as pure as angels and as proud as devils. Humility is the fair face: modesty is the blush on the cheek of virginity. What so recommended the VIRGIN OF NAZARETH

To divine favor that she was chosen to be mether of Heaven's Lord? Was she holy? Esther was holy. Was she chaste? Susanna was pure. Was she fair? Ruth was ted to hold or use firearms. The question was discussed with considerable warmth a few years ago, in the United States, what PART was taken by the IRISH CATHOLICS IN THE WAR OF INDEPENbeautiful. Was she valuant? Judith was brave. Would you know the secret of her elevation? She has given it in her own words: "He who is mighty hath done great things for me, because he hath regarded the humility of his handmaid." who is mighty hath regarded the humility of his handmaid." Behold the consecrated virgin of the military force of Ireland, and sent them to fight the battles of Great Britain in the United States. But those regiments were exclusively Protestant, and the Irish Catholics had sought a home in the United States. These emigrants were in the full vigor of manhood, and, no doubt, fought in all the battles of the Wolfer of the

Little wonder, that the women love the Church. In the past she sheltered them; they defend her now. From the day that the author of Christianity stooped down

tianity we owe, under God, to woman. When Clotilda won the heart of Clovis, is the Patroness of Poland; Sarlotta of Hungary. The most glorious name on the annals of the western Church is St.

Bridget of Kildare.

We boast of the Church's progress in this country, and we have reason to be proud. We are proud of that grand and noble body of bishops and priests who have planted this faith on those shores and watered the tree until the branches watered the tree until the branches stretched over the whele land. But how much have we been assisted in these works by the religious sisterhoods? While the former convinced the minds of the p ple, the latter captivated the hearts. estantism has counterfeited our ministry; it has never yet produced a Sister of Char-

True art has no gender; it is a thing of the soul. If you would study the beauti-ful begin from within and work outwards. The key that onlocks the treasures of the beautiful in nature is a knowledge of the soul's relations to God. The great Bossuet says: "the greatest disorders have frequently commenced from the sensuous-

ess of a flower. The secret of happiness as well as health is occupation. All women, as all men, should employ their time. It matters not what the character of the work is. If they have nothing to do, create employment. The Fathers of the Desert, when nothing else was left them to do, alternately made baskets of reeds and tore them asunder again. To appreciate happiness we must have borne privation; to know real plea-sure we must must each time renew our acquaintance with toil. If women have nothing to do but look at themselves in the glass, let them LOOK SIXTY TIMES AN HOUR

For ten hours a day; and let them do it six days in the week, and I warrant them they will enjoy the matinee on Saturday.

And on Sunday, I will wager she will be able to do, what not one woman in ten lift not, try Esterbrooks.

thousand is able to do, pass by a mirror without looking into it. If they have nothing to do but kiss roses, let them kis them until they are tired; let their lips keep time with the ticking of the clock; let them kiss the life out of them; kiss all let them kiss the life out of them; kiss all the color off them; kiss all the sweetness from them; kiss them till, they fall into pieces over their laps; and then let them grab another and repeat the operation, until they have spent ten hours of honest kissing; let them do that for a month, and, my word for it, after that, they can talk with their lovers for weeks without once introducing the subject of flowers. No with their lovers for weeks without once introducing the subject of flowers. No man can be often gay who is not serious sometimes. Hearty relaxation must follow in the wake of toil. Dr. Johnson accounts for the great number of recluses by the desire that he himself, with thousands of the create from the sands, felt to escape from the

sands, felt to escape from the

TYRANNY OF CAPRICE.

There is no refuge from this tyranny save
by placing ourselves under the firm but
gentle rule of regulated labor.

I have spoken to you of the rights and
wrongs of womanhood; of the trials and
triumples of those the Church styles "the

devout female sex." I have not flattered them; have not claimed for them any extraordinary privileges, or contend for any special exemptions in their behalf. The fact is, the Church has the same moral law for women and men. The stern pre-cepts of the gospel bind both alike; and the counsels cut as deep into the heart of man. There are not two roads to Heaven, one for the women and another for the men. And on that fatiguing journey women will not be allowed to lean on the arms of fathers, husbands and brothers; the conditions of the pilgrimage are identical for all. In the affairs of earth the duties of men and women are divided; and the former is frequently required to assert a protectorate over the latter; but n the business of eternity woman needs no assistance from man. Before burch they are both equal; before there is no distinction, for in Heaven "there will be neither marriage nor giving in marriage; but all shall be like angels of

Woman was made for man and man for woman; but there is a being to be loved and worshipped by both, higher than either. Let woman not ambition power or office in church or state; kingdoms and dispensations have come and gone; but her ministry has never been superceded, her authority never overthrown, from the day the first woman clutched her first born to her bosom till now. O ye reformers of the age; O ye spirits of unrest; to ers of the age; O ye spirits of unrest; over you I say to-night; save the family; spare the home. Leave us our mothers. Break crowns; raze empires; convulse society, if you will: but leave us a hearthstone, leave a home, and leave us a mother to bless both.

### A Specimen English Lie.

The following extract from the Pall Mall Gazet e is a specimen of the deliberate lies which English journals continually publish about Ireland: 'The Poles,' said the late Prince Consort,

the Poles are the Irish of the continent. The saying is so true in so many ways that the reterence to England's Poland on the other side of St. George's Channel has be-come one of the tritest of remarks. The parallel between Poland and Ireland is not merely that which exists between two races of their indestructible nationality deprived of their independent national existence by the "Imperial necessities" of their stronger neighbor. There is a much closer resem-blance than that. Ireland resembles Poland in having a persant population which suffered for centuries beneath the yoke of landlords, whose rathless oppression and reckless disregard of the rights of their un-Church. In the past she sheltered them; step the defend her now. From the day that the author of Christianity stooped down and wrote a plea for woman on the ground and said to her "I will not condemn you," to the present day, the women of christianity to the Church. When crucified in any land they are the last to leave her cross; when bursting the bonds of derth she rises triumphant over her enemies, they are the first to visit the place where they laid her.

THE APOSILES FOUNDED THE CHURCH, and their successors, the bishops and priests, have enlarged the verge of the whole earth; but God only knows how much of the growin and glory of Christianity we owe, under God, to woman, the Church wom a kingdom. Berthal the Apost Church won a kingdom. Berthal the first covariant of the successor in the cleation of their rulers, enjoying the most filteral land system that then existed, and he made them seris. Whatever relaxation of the infamous tyranny has taken by the Church won a kingdom. Berthal place has been wrung from the fears of the the Church won a kingdom. Bertha brought Saxon royalty to the foot of the Cross. The sea-kings of the North knew not Christ until they saw the fair Queen Emma. Bohemia recognizes in Ludmilla their preceptress in the faith. Dombrowka is the Patroness of Poland; Sarlotta of way it lies about Ireland.—Irish nation.

## The Sisters of Charity in Germany

The French papers have been contrasting the way in which the Sisters of Charity are appreciated in Germany, with the persecution to which they have been subject in Paris. This week the civil authorities in Prussia have been circulating among the physicians and medical students the annual report of the public hospital, in which the highest praise is awarded to the Sisters of Charity. The Paris Journal relates a story on the other side. A short time ago, a well known Parisian bookseller brought out a work en-titled Record of Heroic Actions. Desirous of having this book placed upon the list of those works which are allowed to be given as prizes to scholars, he submitted it to the committee appointed by the Municipality for this purpose. The reply he received was that the book might pass provided a chapter giving an account of some heroic deeds done by Sisters of Charity was omitted. The bookseller yielded, and the chapter in question was excised.

"Golden Medical Discovery" is not nly a sovereign remedy for consumption, nightsweats, bronchitis, coughs, influenza, spitting of blood, weak lungs, shortness of breath, and kindred affections of the throat and chest. By druggists.

Thomas Robinson, Farnham Centre, P. Thomas Robinson, Farnham Centre, P. Q., writes:—"I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief. I got a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and found it gave me instant relief, and since then have had no attack. I would very many it to all." I would recommend it to all."

The Catholic Mecord ablished every Friday morning at 428 Rich THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

annual subscription.....\$2 00 Arrears must be paid before the paper can be stopped.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

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

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

+ JOHN WALSH,

Bishop of London.

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

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAR. 3, 1882.

Our American neighbors cele-

### WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

heartiness of enthusiasm peculiarly their own, the anniversary of Gen. Washington's birthday. With American national sentiment the name of Washington is so closely, nay, in-

who enjoy the fruits of his great sion to his memory. The name of peoples, who can well understand the tender and patriotic regard of Americans for the memory of the father of their country. Washington was not only an American patriot, he He was a great general and an able statesman. When he took the field on behalf of the continental congress against Britain he had no army worthy the name. The patriot forces were composed of raw recruits from the various colonies, between long standing, which soon made What prudence, patience, firmness and self-command must he not have shown to accomplish a task so very difficult? The command of an army is at all times a position necessarily requiring tact, judgment and ability, but these are qualities which must

be possessed and exercised in their make poor soldiers, because of the with their pre-conceived notions. can patriots. They were sincerely, devotedly and in many ways heroically attached to the country, but they came for the most part from the ranks of a sturdy, independent unacquainted with the rigor of military discipline. Nothing but the tact and unswerving firmness of

ered by Congress to a degree that avenue of national wealth and pro-

might have interfered with the gress it has made gigantic strides.

to his course and gave much trouble and annoyance to his friends in the national assembly. He was surrounded in the camp by men jealous of his reputation, or doubtful of his capacity. Besides, a very large proportion of the American people themselves, amongst whom he had to quarter his troops and whose battles day will mark its national extinguishhe was fighting, were hostile to the ment, and prove the precursor of cause he had at heart. Excepting another long night of despotism and Virginia and New England, it is kingly injustice. doubtful if a majority of the people in any one of the thirteen colonies were heartily in favor of separation from the Mother Country. Washington had, therefore, to overcome a foreign foe on the field and keep his litttle army constantly on guard against domestic treachery. Besides, his army was often ill-fed, ill-clad and rarely provided with the most ordinary comforts of military life. Still he never lost faith in the ultimate success of the great cause he had in hand. Ever hopeful, fearless brated on the 22nd inst., with a and dignified, he was respected by the brave, dreaded by the timid, beloved by all patriotic Americans. When success followed the early reverses which befell the continental army, new life and vigor seized on separably connected that the people | the youthful nation's struggle. The adhesion of France. Spain and services in the senate or the battle Holland to the fortunes of the newlyfield, and in the chief magistracy of born republic brought the long and an infant nation-can never fail to bravely maintained struggle to a do honor on every available occa- speedy termination. But Washington had already achieved triumphs Washington is one in fact that com- over difficulties which no foreign mands the respect of all civilized assistance could have secured. As a strategist Washington had no equal in his times. On the field he was cool, self-possessed and resolute. He never gave way to failure till no other choice was left him but deswas a friend to humanity at large. truction. He was warmly and devotedly attached to his troops, who, when they had served for a time under him, placed a confidence in him for which there is no parallel but that evinced by the French armies in the days of the first emperor. When he had by the sword which subsisted local jealousies of disenthralled his country from foreign tyranny and regal despotism he themselves felt in their ranks. had gladly retired for the remainder From confusion he had to evolve of his days to the quietude of home order, discipline, and harmony. but a call from country was eyer to him imperative. When, therefore, the American nation unanimously summoned him from a retirement honored by virtues if not so brilliant fully as exalted as those which adorned his public career, laying aside all personal disinclination, he assumed the onerous duties of first fullest measure when an army has President of the American republic. to be formed, trained, disciplined To find place and consideration in and kept together. Men who before the human family for the new taking up arms are ardent patriots, nation, whose government was based honestly determined, if necessary, to on principles distasteful to the rest shed their blood for country, often of the world, was no easy task. But Washington's firmness, courage and disagreement of military discipline foresight enabled him to give his country in its very infancy the pro-This is specially true of the Ameri- minence its noble struggle for freedom so well merited. His councils were filled with men of character. learning, wisdom and patriotism, who, under the guidance and co-operation of the first President, achieved and self-willed yeomanry entirely all that statesmanship could have accomplished for the security and growth of their country. When Washington laid aside the Presipurpose of General Washington dential insignia he saw his country could have overcome this radical fairly and safely launched on the difficulty, and organized out of the broad ocean of national life, and American patriotic forces an army though his intimate knowledge of that has left a record in history, of human character and his conviction valor, discipline, and heroism rarely of the uncertainty and mutability of approached, never surpassed. The all human affairs must have given revolutionary soldier was a hero in him a prevision of the storms the every sense of the term. He made ship of state should encounter, he great sacrifices and achieved great had the satisfaction of knowing that deeds. He abandoned home and in so far as he knew or could provide family and fireside to fight for for, it was stoutly built, well manned, country and for liberty against the safely launched and skilfully piloted. forces of the most powerful sover- Since Washington's Presidency the eign in the world. He won for his American republic has extended its country renown, for posterity free- domain to the westward, away to dom, for humanity a home. But the Rocky range and beyond it to without the masterly guidance of the Golden gate. It has had two forthe immortal Washington, heroism eign wars in which its citizens have itself could achieve no such glorious maintained the national reputation results. To arrive at even a faint for valor acquired in the revolutionidea of Washington's ability as a ary era. It has survived a gigantic military commander, his position civil struggle-and given liberty to throughout the war must be clearly millions of slaves. Its population is understood. While nominally com- now fifty millions, and promises to mander in chief of the continental reach double that number in the forces he was controlled and hamp- next quarter century. In every

eperations were eager in enquiry as

rapid, marvellously rapid as its progress-engrossed as are the American people in the study of their own and their country's interests, neither they nor the world at large can forget the glorious deeds and exalted virtues of Washington. It ever the American republic sees the day when Washington is forgot, that

### HONOR TO A PATRIOT.

The unanimous election of Michael Davitt for the county of Meath to replace Mr. A. M. Sullivan, resigned, is a just tribute to noble-hearted self-sacrifice and patriotic magnanimity. The people of Ireland are under lasting obligations to the newly-elected member for Meath, and to that great county for so nobly giving expression to its tribute of gratitude. His election may not open his prison bars-may not unrivet his shackles, but it brings once more into the full light of day the depth of the people's gratitude. To Mr. Davitt Ireland owes the estabof the Land League, which, whatever its bitterest opponents declare, has killed Irish landlordism. This distinguished patriot saw from the beginning that Ireland could not secure political autonomy till the land was vested in the people. His are no communistic views. He respects the rights of property, but never could be made understand that rapacity, extortion, and cruelty are amongst these rights. He saw that the scandalous abuses connected with the existing land tenare system in Ireland was the main cause of Irish retrogression, and the fruitful source of want and discontent. He saw the people struggling under a bondage as dispiriting and degrading as ever afflicted America in the worst days of slavery, and felt that the yoke of servitude had to be removed from his down-trodden country before it could aspire to selfgovernment. His not being the patriotism of paltry expediency and craven-hearted truculence, but the beroic devotedness of genuine ardor and exalted courage, he at once assumed a commanding position in the ranks of the land agitation. Prudent, far-seeing, skilled in organization, and averse to hasty and ill-conceived measures, his influence for good was felt at every stage in the progress of the movement. His exact knowledge of the character and to an extentinexpressible, prevailed his thorough comprehension of the in every circle of Roman society, gitation. The government, controlled by landlord influence, soon learned to dread his influence, and determined to deprive the League of his usefulness. His arrest was certainly the worst blow inflicted in the progress of the agitation. But Michael Davitt had, during the days of his freedom, laid so deeply the foundation of the organization with which his name is so closely and honorably identified, that even his incarceration could not deprive the movement inaugurated to liberate his countrymen from the thraldom of landlord tyranny, of activity, nor rob it of success. His arrest under the peculiar circumstances of his enfeebled health and former imprisonment and exile was certainly an act of cruelty which any government should have hesitated in resorting to. At all events it failed of success as to the object in view of the landed aristocracy, under whose influence it was accomplished. It outraged the public sense of right and inspired the people with a renewed determination to act on the principles laid down for their guidance by so honest and fearless a patriot. Meath has done itself honor by choosing from a prison cell a representative in courage unsurpassed, in ardor unequalled, in disinterestedr.ess beyond all praise, and the roll of Parliament to-day contains no name more honorable than that

Rev. James Ronayne, of the St. John's Catholic Church, Mich., has closed his labors in that field to accept a charge in Hubbardston. Last Friday evening, the success of a less cool-headed and cautious soldier. Meddlesome congressmen who knew little of military gressmen who knew little of military whole range of human history. But Hubbardston. Last Friday evening, the first anniversary of his ordination, his friends in St. John's presented him with a beautiful gold watch, valued at \$100, as a token of their love and regard.

of Michael Davitt.

### BISHOP WALSH'S LECTURE.

Bishop Walsh's lecture in the

Grand Opera, on the evening of

Thursday, on the Rome of Augustus Cæsar, was in every respect a masterly effort, as will be seen from even the meagre report which we are enabled to give. His Lordship's graphic power of description, copious and elegant diction, as well as clear and powerful reasoning, kept the attention of his large and appreciative audience wrapt in his liscourse till its very close. The right reverend lecturer dwelt with particular emphasis on the causes of the solid growth and stability of the Roman empire, and also on the weaknesses of its governmental system through the spread of licentiousness in every age, rank, and condition of Roman society. He clearly demonstrated that the Roman empire owed its rapid rise and surprising strength and vitality to the protection of equal laws at home and the concession of self-government in all matters not of imperia! concern to the coloniæ founded in greatness of his services and the the various conquered provinces, whose local institutions were, as far as consistent with imperial policy, lishment and splendid organization invariably respected. The intelligent body of citizens who filled the Grand Opera on Thursday evening could not fail to have asked whether, if Britain were to pursue a similar course in regard of Ireland, the empire would not be more secure and the vexed Irish question removed from the domain of British politics. The laws of Britain are just, as far as regards all portions of the empire but Ireland. There is no discontent or sedition in Canada, none in Australia, none in any portion of the empire where the principle of selfgovernment is conceded and acted upon. Let the Imperial Parliament concede Home Rule to Ireland and there will be no more discontent or sedition in that unhappy country. If Britain would act towards Ireland as Rome did to Britain, when the latter was portion of her empire, neither Britain nor Ireland would have cause to repent the connection between the countries.

> The greatest weakness in the Roman system was certainly, as Dr. Walsh pointed out, the institution of slavery, which, with the advancement of the Roman people in wealth, assumed gigantic proportions. As it grew and flourished, public and private morality, which in republican times were the mainstay and glory of Rome, completely disappeared. Vices unmentionable, and disgraceful its own vortex of ruin on the splendid system of government which the wisdom of Augustus Cæsar had established on the foundation of republican equality at home and administrative regard for the rights of all portions of his dominion.

Bishop Walsh's learned discourse learly showed the utter impossibility of government without morality, and brought into full view the superiority of the christian system, which rests essentially upon public and private virtue for safety and continuance. The lessons drawn from the lecture will long remain engraven on the minds of those who assisted at its delivery on last Thursday evening.

## A PRECIOUS LEGACY.

We feel the very heartiest pleasare in giving publication to a letter from the Rev. Thomas MacHale, nephew and executor of the will of the late illustrious Dr. MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam, to His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, conveying to Dr. Lynch the pleasing information that he has forwarded to him the chasuble worn on solemn occasions by the deceased Archbishop of Tuam, with the corresponding Dalmatic and Tunic. This

more heartfelt devotion than in Canada. The following is the letter of Father MacHale to His Grace of Toronto:

Toronto:
St. Jalath's, Tuam, February 4, 1882.
My Dear Lord Archbishop,—
I have forwarded to your Grace, for the use of your Cathedral church the Chasuble worn on swlemn occasions by the late Archbishop of Tuam, with the corresponding Dalmatic and Tunic. This legacy is only a very feeble expression of the Archbishop's deep gratitude to the warmhearted and patriotic Archbishop of Toronto. and to the noble and generous Clergy and people of all America.

Let me add that these vestments were used over half a century ago by the

used over half a century ago by the Roman Pontiff, Pius VIII.

I have the nonor to remain, Your Grace's faithful servant, Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, Archbishop of

### MR. ROBERT BELL AGAIN.

Mr. Henry Merrick is "loud" on charties and charitable institutions, and Mr. Robert Bell still "louder" on Catholic Schools. The fermer is representative in Parliament of that Boyne Water ferocity which would tear the crust from the orphan, the clothing from the mendicantthe latter the spokesman of that Orange illiteracy which detests Catholicity because of its zeal for education and enlightenment. Mr. Bell has two objects in view in his repeated assaults on Catholic education in this Province: first, he wishes to secure re election by pandering to the prejudices of a vulgar element of the population of the great city which he so sadly misrepresents, and secondly, to destroy, if possible, the entire Separate School system. An apostle of unmeaning prejudice, his cherished occupation is the emination of hatred between citizen and citizen, the obliteration of that friendliness and brotherhood begotten of justice and equality in the framing and adminis tration of the laws of the land. Invested with a temporary, but, for the country, unfortunate importance, he uses it to further the pernicious objects he has taken to heart. His every utterance in the Legislature is characterized by an impropriety and offensiveness ill-becoming the dignity of Parliament, and disgraceful to the enlightened constituency for which, by accident, he sits in the Legislature. Mr. Bell's latest is an attack on the priesthood of Ontario in reference to the appointment of an Inspector of Separate Schools. He declared that if a priest were appointed to the office the inspection would be a farce, and demanded the nomination of a Protestant of "back bone" for the place. We are not aware what Mr. Bell precisely means by "back bone." It may mean strength of spine sufficient to bear an Orange banner against the fiery blaze of a July sun, or it may mean the vulgar officiousness required to decry and misrepresent the Separate School system of the Province. Whatever it does mean, the government has fortunately not considered it an essential attribute of qualification for the appointment, and made a selection more in accord with the independence and maintenance of the efficiency of the School system of wants of the Irish people made him which gradually fell a prey to its Ontario. Mr. Bell will likely next be invaluable to the leaders of the land own enormities and dragged down heard from in connection with his promised resolutions on the qualifications of Separate School teachers. These resolu-tions will, no doubt, have all the "backoone" which foaming prejudice and unlettered arrogance can bestow. They will, at all events, serve one purpose—that of iso-lating Robert Bell, in his sorry championship of the blindest fanaticism, and leaving him to the reprobation of the fair-minded among his fellow-citizens of every class

## BRADLAUGH'S EXPULSION

The decisive vote by which Bradlaugh was last week expelled the House of Commons is indicative of the unpopularity of the views he holds with the mass of the British people. The admission of such a man to Parliament, who is neither a christian nor a loyal citizen, while men like Parnell, Dillon, O'Kelly and Davitt are kept in durance vile were certainly a disgrace to any representative body. The Christian spirit of the nation revolted against such a course and the electors of Northampton would do well to pause before disregarding the evidently decided purpose of Parliament not to permit Bradlaugh to hold a seat within its walls. It does seem hard to deprive a constituency of representation, but when a constituency virtually deprives itself of a member it must lay the blame upon itself alone. If the people of Northamps, indeed, a legacy of which not ton sincerely desire to give their exonly Toronto, but all Ontario and treme democratic views an exponent Canada, has reason to feel proud. in Parliament, they can easily find The late Dr. MacHale has left a some representative at least equal name in Irish history that will live in ability and certainly superior in as long as the Irish race. Anything, respectability to Charles Bradlaugh. therefore, associated with his long Tne threats employed by many of and glorious career, especially as the friends of the expelled reprepriest and portiff, will ever be cher sentative, that the democracy of ished and revered by Irishmen and | England would compel his admission

other effect than to force the Commons, out of self-respect if for no other motive, to carry out the evident desire of their constituents by voting his expulsion. Bradlaugh will certainly be again a candidate for Northampton and may possibly secure election. His re-election will not advance his claim to admission, nor serve any useful purpose the people of Northampton have at heart to promote. They can do themselves no honor by closely identifying themselves with the peculiar views of which he has made himself the propagator. Their purpose may, however, be to assert their right to absolute freedom in the choice of a member, which is certainly not an essential attribute of representative government nor an unmixed benefit to an electoral college. The Bradlaugh episode will serve at all events to make this Parliament memorable without inspiring greater confidence in the worth and stability of representative government.

### ASH WEDNESDAY.

We reproduce as singularly appropriate to the season, the following beautiful ex-tract from one of the published sermons of a gifted priest, Rev. James J. Murphy,

now no more: All our modern life, is, in the main, just All our modern life, is, in the main, just nothing more than one huge lie. Its promises are large and numerous; it never fulfils them. Its pretensions are vast, universal; its performances are mean and shabby. For ever is it doing its best to make us fools, or to take us in. You know how it goes to work. We have learning, and it whispers that it will render our names everlasting. We have beauty, and it proclaims that we shall be accial sovereigns for ever. We have wealth, and sovereigns for ever. We have wealth, and it shouts out that our happiness shall be unending. And then, alas! alas! amid all the lying promises and hollow pretensions, the Church steps in, carries in her wan hands Ash Wednesday's ashes, puts the black patch of doom upon our foreheads, and we go away, hanging our heads in wretchedness, as we remember that the grand brain, and the golden hair, and the glean ing eye, and the contented face will come one day to rot into corruption, to crumble into dust, to slip out of men's memories for evermore. memories for evermore.

And, while the year is passing, all that is in great part forgotten. But, though men may forget their destiny, God does not forget what He has planned for men. They are not what they might have been, God's confidents and friends. They are naturally His enemies, judged and doomed; and He will not leave them the comfort of and He will not leave them the comfort of forgetting their doom. Oftentimes during the year but especially on Ash Wednesday and throughout the Lent that follows it, that doom is rung into our ears. The Church's word goes forth; the Church's breath stirs up the stagnant hearts and the lazy minds of men. And neither the Church's breath vor the Church's breath vor the Church's breath vor the Church's breath. Church's breath nor the Church's word can be quite ineffective. No arrow shot from her bow is likely to miss its aim. The appearances of people in Lent may, indeed, betoken no change of feeling. Our clever people may still seem-ingly wrap themselves up in their self-ad-oration; our beautiful people may still seemingly glorv in their social dominion; our people of wealth may still appear proud and vain-glorious of their social inwealth, nor pretentions of beauty, nor pretentions of learning, deceive us any more. As the gifted of God pass before us, glorying in their gifts, we know what us, glorying in their gifts, we know what the pageant means. And we know that betind all their learning and all their loveliness, behind all their happy faces and haughty eyes, there are hearts of sor-row and brains of wretchedness, for Ash Wednesday's doom and death-knell is ringing in their ears! ringing in their ears:
So, that is what it is all to come to. "It is appointed unto all men once to die."
"Death is the end of life." The grave is

the goal towards which we are all running A few years, digging in the field or scraping in the street; a few years, behind a counter of the city or in a farm-yard of the country; a few years, lolling about squares or posturing before looking glasses; a few years, clothed round with ermine a few years, clothed round with ermine or adorned with a crown; and then—the touch of death's finger to end it all. We know very well, all of us, what we have power to do, what work we are fit for, the excellences to which we may lay claim, the faults of which we must plead guilty, but we know much better that an hour is coming when we shall work no more, when brain and heart and hand shall be quiet for ever. Somewhere, the Lord be quiet for ever. Somewhere, the Lord knows how, we shall lie in the clay at last —silent, careless in our repose; heeding not the flowers that bloom, nor the grasses that fatten, nor the birds that make merry about our graves—voiceless, spiritless, uncomplaining; for dust we are, and into dust we shall return. And while we are so rapped round by clay and corruption, by death and darkness, the world will go on above us then just as it goes on around will be preached, sins will be committed sins will be forgiven, Lents will begin and end, Ash-Wednesdays will come and go, the mountain that we love will be loved by others, the books that we read will be read by others, the same sun will gladden other faces, the same moon will sadden other faces, the same moon win sadden other eyes, and we—you and I— will be lying in our graves, crumbling and disappearing, unthought of and unthink-ing, till this earth and all its madness shall have finally passed away.

A Solemn High Mass was celebrated in the Basilica of Quebec on Thursday of last week, for the repose of the soul of the late Right Rev. Mgr. Cazeau. His Grace the Archbishop presided and a large num-ber of clergymen as well as an immense congregation of the laity were present. A solemn Mass was also celebrated in the asylum of the Good Shepherd in the same the sons of Irishmen no where with to Parliament have produced no Reguissat in pace.

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darkened with sorthers, and time is but the threshold of our real existence. "We have not here," says St. Paul, "a lasting city, but we look for one that is to come."—(Hebrews, chap. 13, v. 14.) "We are but strangers and pilgrims on the earth," and should as such desire a better, that is, a heavenly country.

desire a better, that is, a heavenly country. chap. 11, v. 16) Our great the spirit and the spirit a pligrims on the earth," and should as such desire a better, that is, a heavenly country.

—(Hebrews, chap. 11, v. 16) Our great and paramount work here is to save our immortal souls. "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God, and His justice," says our Divine Lord, "for what doth it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his sould be translated and the such as the statement of the such as the such a

and his angels.

Now to this Kingdom of God, for the citizenship of which we have been created and redeemed, there lie but two paths through this world, viz:—The path of inhow few there are who, with baptismal robes unstained, reach Heaven by the path

how few there are who, with baptismal robes unstained, reach Heaven by the path of innocence, never lost; and even the innocent should do penance, as the best means of preserving that pearl of great price. But for us, dear brethren, who have sinned; for us who, by actual transgressions, have lost our baptismal innocence; for us poor prodigals there is no return to "our Father's house" save by the thorny road of penance. With bleeding feet and tearful eyes we must trudge this road which alone will conduct us to the happiness of Heaven.

Penance, then, which is here employed to mean not only internal repentance, but also external works of satisfaction, is necessary for salvation, and is a matter of Divine precept. It is a fixed rule of Divine pre came forth from the desert, and appeared on the banks of the Jordan to fulfil his

bring forth, therefore, fruits worthy of penance."—(Luke, c. 3, v. 7.) Our Blessed Lord, our Teacher, our Guide, commenced His public life by preaching and saying:—"Do penance, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand."—Matt., c. 4, v. 17.) He openly declares that for all who have sinned, penance is the only plank that can save them from an eterplank that can save them from an eterplank that can save them from an eternal shipwreck:—"I say to you, unless you do penance, you shall all perish."—
(Luke, c. 13. v. 5.) St. Paul, in his immortal discourse to the Athenians, proclaims aloud:—God now declareth to men that all should everywhere do penance."—(Acts, c. 17, v. 30.)

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ance."—(Acts, c. 17, v. 30.)

The law of penance, then, has God for its author, and must be observed as a necessary condition of salvation by all who by sin have forfeited their right to Heaven. And surely, dearly beloved brethren, if, on the other hand, we consider the infinite perfections of God, His boundless goodness and mercy, His right over us as our Creator and Redeemer, and, on the other, the infinite malice of mortal sin, the inexpressible outrages we and, on the other, the infinite malice of mortal sin, the inexpressible outrages we have offered to His Sovereign Majesty, the wounds we have inflicted on the adorable heart of Jesus by our number-less transgressions, we will most eagerly and heartily have recourse to penance as the most effectual means of disarming the justice of God, of winning back His favor, and of blotting out from the Book of Judgment the countless sins which the Recording Angel has therein registered against us. It is true that Protestantism denies the necessity of penitential works, and even their utility, but we know that and even their utility, but we know that in this, as well as in other respects, Protestantism is a protest against the Christian religion itself. Self-denial and mortification are the very essence of Christianity, its whole scope and spirit, the special note of the Gospel, the doctrine of the cross; and Protestantism, in repudiating them, rejects the teaching. repudiating them, rejects the teachings and practices of the Saviour Himself. But should we wonder at this? Were not the founders of this religion of the "Reformation," Luther and Henry VIII., and Knox, such men as were described by

man to gain the whole world and lose his soul; or what exchange shall a man make for his soul?"—(Matt., chap. 16, v. 26.) This world, with all its wealth and treasures, shall perish and crumble into nothingness; but the immortal sou! must live on through the everlasting ages, either in the Heaven for which it was created, or in the fires of Hell, prepared for the Devil and his angels. soul heavenwards (vitia comprimit men-tem elevat), but also in its penitential and penal character, as an efficacious means of penal character, as an efficacious means of atoning for sins through the merits of Christ, and of obtaining the Divine mercy and forgiveness. "Be converted to me," says God, "with your whole reart, in fasting, in weeping, and in mourning."—
(Joel, c. 2, v. 12.) The Ninivites, by fasting, disarmed the justice of God, and saved their city from destruction—(Jonas, c. 3.) The Israelites obtained by its constant of the saved their city from destruction of Jonas, c. 3.) saved their city from destruction—(Jonas, c. 3.) The Israelites obtained, by it, pardon for sin, and were divinely helped to put their enemies to ignominious flight.—(1 Kings, c. 7, v. 6.) Our blessed Lord tells us that after Hrs ascension His followers should fast, and He lays down the rules that must be observed to make our fast pleasing to God:—"When thou fastest, anoint thy head and wash thy face, that thou appear not to men to fast. face, that thou appear not to men to fast, but to the Father who is in secret, and thy but to the Father who is in secret, and thy Father who seeth in secret will reward thee."—(Matt., c. 6, v. 17.) Man fell originally from his alliance to God by the gratification of his taste, and he must return to Him by fasting. Thus the law of fast comes recommended to us by the doctrine and example of the Prophets and Saints, and penitents of the Old Testament, as Moses, Elias, Joel, Daniel, the Ninvites, &c., and in the New Dispensation it is sanctioned by the doctrine and

Scripture recommends it, pentients and Saints have recommended and practised it, and the church now appoints the times and seasons for its observance.

The fast of Lent is of Apostolical instion the banks of the Jordan to fulfil his mission as precursor to our Lord, he preached the baptism of penance for the remission of sins, and, in the burning words of a prophet, proclaimed the absolute necessity of doing penance:—
"Ye offspring of vipers, who hath shown you to flee from the wrath to come? bring forth, therefore, fruits worthy of penance."—(Luke, c. 3. v. 7.) Our and in which they positively affirm that and in which they positively affirm that the faithful in their times did all fast from flesh meat in Lent. We find a fast of forty days recommended by the example of holy men in the old Dispensation, as well as sanctified by the example of Christ. Thus Moses fasted forty days when he received the law on Mount Sinai.—(Ex., c. 24, v. 18.) Elias fasted forty days in the wilderness before ascending the control of the co

tion it is sanctioned by the doctrine and example of our Saviour Himself, of His

example of our Saviour Himself, of His precursor, St. John the Baptist, of His Apostles, of whom He foretold that they would fast when the Bridegroom was taken from them, and thenceforward by the example of all the holy servants of God. Our Lord has commanded it, the Scripture recommends it was the property and the service of the serv

the Christian world. This fact was, of old, prefigured in the law and in the Prophets, and consecrated by the example of our Lord Jesus Christ; it was delivered to us by the Apostles, everywhere ordained by the sacred Canons, and retained and observed by the whole Church from her very beginning. As we are delivered to the church from the church fro offending God by sin, in this common pen-ance we find a remedy; and, by partaking of the Cross of Christ, we perform, by this means, some part of what Christ did for us; and, at the same time, both souls and bodies being purified by this holy fast, we are more worthily prepared for celebra-ting the most sacred mysteries of our redemption, the passion and resurrection of our Lord. This is, as it were, the ensign of our spiritual warfare, by which we are distinguished from the enemies of the Cross of Christ, and by which we avert from ourselves the scourges of the Divine ven-geance, and are daily strengthened with the

the days of their fasting they continued to offend him by their customary sins (Isaias, c. 58.) and will He be better satisfied with us if we, in pretending to fast from all dishonesty, calumny and detraction; from anger, hatred and ill-will; from cursing and swearing; from immodest worls and acts; from reading bad books and journals; from drunkenness and rioting; in fine, from every thought, word and action that would offend God transgress His Divine law. And whilst fasting from all such wickedness, we must rejected the fast of the Jews because on the days of their fasting they continued to fasting from all such wickedness, we must apply ourselves to good works and acts of mercy. "Is not this," saith the Lord "the fast that I have chosen?" "Loose the fast that I have chosen?" "Loose the bands of wickedness and break asunder every burden. Deal thy bread to the hungry, and bring the needy and harborless into thine house; when thou shalt see one into thine house; when thou shalt see one naked, cover him, and despise not thine own flesh. Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thy health shall speedily arise, and thy justice shall go before thy face. Then shalt thou call and the Lord shall hear."—(Isaias, c. 58.) And in this connection let us exhort you, deally belowed brethren to practice the dearly beloved brethren, to practice the virtue of temperance, and to avoid and to detest the sin of drunkenness, which is opposed to it. This fearful sin of drunkenness spreads its ravages all around, and like a deadly plague brings sorrow, desol-ation and death unto numberless families. It brings a curse upon all who are guilty of it; it maculates and defaces the image of God stamped upon our souls; it dethrones reason and reduces man to the level of the brute creation; it darkens the intellect, weakens the will, blunts the conscience, and smoothes the way to an impenitent death. It squanders the savings of years and smoothes the way to an impenitent death. It squanders the savings of years of toil; it plunges multitudes in misery and want and sorrow, it wastes the energies of the mind and the b dy; shatters the constitution, and drags its victims' bodies into a premature and dishonored grave, and casts their souls into the everlasting flames of hell. Woe to tne world because of this wide-spread and hateful sin! "Woe to you that rise up early in the morning to follow drunkenness, saith the Prophet."—(Isaias, c. 5, v. 11.) "Who hath woe?" asketh the Spirit of God, "whose father hath woe? Who hath woe?" asketh the Spirit of God, whose father hath woe? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of eyes? Surely they who pass their time in wine, and study to drink off their cups."—(Proverbs, Laul, "neither fornicators nor drunkards shall possess the Kingdom of Heaven."— It brings a curse upon all who are guilty of it; it maculates and defaces the image of

Paul, "neither fornicators nor drunkards shall possess the Kingdom of Heaven."— (1 Cor., c. 6, v. 9.) And again—"The works of the flesh are manifest, which are

Heaven." (Gal., c. 5, v. 19.)
O, dearly beloved brethren, let us conjure you to shun this gigantic evil which deluges the world with a tide of miseries, which is so offensive to God, and so destructive of our happiness both here

days and hereafter.

and herealter.

Let us again most earnestly request both priest a d people to do all in their power to promote the cause of Catholic educaforty days in the wilderness before ascending the mountain of God.—(3 Kings, c. 18, v. 6) And our Lord Himself retired into solitude, and there spent forty days in prayer and fasting.—(Matt., c. 4, v. 2.) During the Lenten season the Church calls upon us to imitate the fast of our Divine Saviour, to do penance for our sins, and by prayer and penitential works to purify our souls, and prepare them for the worthy celebration of Paschal mysteries. "We make no doubt," said the Supreme Pontiff, Benedict XIV., "but it is well known to all those who profess the Catholic religion, that the fast of Lent has always been looked upon as one principal point of orthodox discipline throughout the Christian world. This fact was, of old, prefigured in the law and in the most defective, but yet if our people be unanimous and generous in support of Catholic schools, as we know they are and will continue to be, it can be made the source of untold blessings to the children of this Diocese. And here let us remind the Trustees of the Catholic Schools, that they should never employ a teacher without the express approval of the Pastor, as he is the legitimate guardian of the schools in their moral and religious aspects.

religious aspects.

The Church commands all her children, who have arrived at the full use of reason, who have arrived at the full use of reason, so as to be capable of properly receiving the Sacraments, to go to confession at least once in the year, and to receive the Blessed Eucharist at Easter or thereabouts. This precept is contained in a Canon of the Fourth Council of Lateran, has been confirmed by the Council of Trent, and binds us under the gravest penalties. The Sacrament of Penance is penalties. The Sacrament of Penance is an institution of God's unfathomable But should we wonder at this? Were not the founders of this religion of the "Reformation," Luther and Henry VIII., and Knox, such men as were described by St. Paul when he said:—"For many walk, of whom I have told you often and now tell you weeping, that they are enemies of the Cross of Christ, whose God is their mercy for sinners. When worthily re-ceived it remits the most grievous sins,

belly, and whose glory is in their shame."

Pastoral Letter.

belly, and whose glory is in their shame."

(Thilippians, c. 3, v. 18 & 19.) Christ our Lord slot us that if any man wishes to be fillippians, c. 3, v. 18 & 19.) Christ of our Lord slot us that if any man wishes to be fillippians, c. 3, v. 18 & 19.) Christ of the Ladington Lord slot us that if any man wishes to be fillippians, c. 3, v. 18 & 19.) Christ of the Ladington Lord slot us that if any man wishes to be fillippians, c. 3, v. 18 & 19.) Christ of the Ladington Lord slot us that if any man wishes to be fillippians, c. 3, v. 18 & 19.) Christ of the Ladington Lord slot us that if any man wishes to be fillippians, c. 3, v. 18 & 19.) Christ of the Ladington Lord slot us that if any man wishes to be fillippians, c. 3, v. 18 & 19.) Christ of the Ladington Lord slot us that if any man wishes to be fillippians, c. 3, v. 18 & 19.) Christ of the Ladington Lord slot us that if any man wishes to be fillippians, c. 3, v. 18 & 19.) Christ of the Ladington Lord slot us that if any man wishes to be fillippians, c. 3, v. 18 & 19.) Christ of the Ladington Lord slot us that if any man wishes to be fillippians, c. 3, v. 18 & 19.) Christ of the Ladington Lord slot us that if any man wishes to be fillippians, c. 3, v. 18 & 19.) Christ of the Ladington Lord slot us that if any and wishes to be fillippians, c. 3, v. 18 & 19.) Christ of the Ladington Lord slot us that if any man wishes to be fillippians, c. 3, v. 18 & 19.) Christ of the Ladington Lord slot us that if any man wishes to be fillippians, c. 3, v. 18 & 19.) Christ of the Ladington Lord slot us that if any man wishes to be fillippians, c. 3, v. 18 & 19.) Christ of the Ladington Lord slot us the Ladington Lord slot us the Lord, and the post of the Shot on the Ladington Lord slot us the Lord, and the Lord slot us the Lord, and the ladington Lord slot us the Lord

v. 8.)

Let us therefore spend this holy and penitential season of Lent in accordance with the spirit and requirements of the Church. Let all perform their Easter bitter passion and death to have com-passion on us whom He has redeemed in His precious blood. Let family prayers and the Rosary be punctually said in every household; let the public devotions every nousehold; let the public devotions of the Church be faithfully attended; let the passion and death of Christ be the subject of frequent thought and reflection; and in this way we shall spend Lent in a manner pleasing to God, and fruitful in blessings to ourselves; and we shall emerge from the gloom of Lent into Fates inc. from the gloom of Lent into Easter joys, happy in the consciousness of having hon-estly endeavored to promote God's glory, and the salvation of our souls.

The following are the Lenten regula-

tions to be observed in this Diocese:—
1st. All the week days of Lent, from
Ash Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are
fast days of precept on one meal, with the
allowance of a moderate collation in the

evening.
2nd. General usage has made it lawful

2nd. General usage has made it lawful to take in the morning some tea or coffee, with a morsel of bread.

3rd. The precept of fasting im lies also that of abstinence. But by a dispensation from the Holy See, A. D. 1874, for ten years, the use of flesh meat is allowed in this Diocess at the principal section.

fourth, women in pregnancy or nursing infants; fifth those who are enfeebled by old age, and all who through any cause cannot fast without great prejudice to their health.

fornication and drunkenness, and such like, of which I foretell you, as I have foretold to you, that they who do such things shall not obtain the Kingdom of Heaven." (Gal. c. 5, v. 19) sult their confessor or pastor, and should follow his direction in the matter.

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the charity of God, and the communica-tion of the Holy Ghost, be with you all.— (Il Cor., c. 13, v. 13.)

This Pastoral shall be read in all the

This Pastoral snall be read in all the churches and chapels of the Diocese, at the earliest convenience of the Clergy.

Given at St. Peter's Palace, London, on this 21st day of February, A. D. 1882, under our hand and seal, and the counter

signature of our Secretary.

+JOHN, BISHOP of London.

By order of His Lordship,
JNO. F. Coffey. Secretary ad hoc.

## LIFE OF POPE PIUS IX.

In the New York Freeman's Journal of the 11th inst., there is the following notice of the Rev. Father Dawson's book, "Pius IX and his Time:"

"Pius IX and his Time:"
"Our attention has been called to this valuable book by a friend who rightly believes that the acts and name of the late holy father should be commemorated by the children who loved him. Father Dawson's volume, written in a clear and simple style, is one of the means of recalling to the minds of Catholics the noble virtues of the saintly pontiff. There can be no more edifying reading than the bip ographies of holy men, and nothing prove ographies of holy men, and nothing more calculated to elevate the hearts and minds of youth than the perusal of the records of their virtues. This biography has of their virtues. This biography has every charm that can entice the young to

We publish below, under the authority of the Diocesan Ordinary, for the conveni-ence of the clergy, the emendations recentlymade in the office of St. Thomas, Doctor of the Church whose feast falls on

DIE VII. MARTIII.

IN FESTO Sancti Thomae Aquinatis.

CONFESSORIS ET ECCLESIAE DOCTORIS. Lectiones secundi nocturni ex mandato Sanctissimi Domini Nostri Leonis Papae XIII. ab universae Ecclesiae Clero tum Saeculari tum Regulari, haud excluso Praedicatorum Ordine, recitandae

IN II. NOCTURNO.

Praeclarum Christiavi orbis decus et Praeciarum Constiant orois decus et Ecclesiae lumen, beatissimus vir Thomas, Landulpho Comite Aquinate et Theodora Neapolitana, nobilibus parentibus natus, futurae in Deiparam devotionis affectum adhuc infantulus ostendit. Nam chartulam ab eo inventam, in qua salutatio Angelica scripta erat, frustra adnitente gelica scripta erat, frustra adnitente nutrice, compressa manu valide retinuit, et a Matre per vim abreptam, ploratu et gestu repetiit, ac mox redditam deglutivit. Quintum annum agens, monachis sancti Benedicti Cassinatibus custodiendus traditur. Inde Neapoiim studiorum causa missus, jam adolescens Fractrum Praedicatorum Ordinem suscepit. Sed matre ac fratribus id indigne ferentibus, Lutetiam Parisiorum mittitur. Quem fratres in Parisiorum mittitur. Quem fratres, in rarisorum muttur. Quem fratres, in titnere per vim raptum, in arcem castri sancti Joannis perducunt: ubi varie exagitatus, ut sanctum propositum mutaret mullerem etiam, quae ad labefactandum ejus constantiam introducta fuerat titione fugavit. Mox beatus juyenis, flexis genilus, ante simpure Constantiam con constantiam introducta fuerat titione somno correptus, per quietem sentire visus est sibi ab Angelis constringi lumbos: quo extempore omni postea libidinis sensu caruit. Sororibus, quae, ut eum a pio consilio removerent, in castrum venerant persuasit, ad exercitationem calestis persuasit, ad exer vitae se conferrent. exercitationem caelestis Lectio v.

Lectio v.

Emissus e castro per fenestram, Neapolim reducitur: unde Romam, postea
Parisium a fratre Joanne Theutonico,
Ordinis Praedicatorum generali Magistro,
ductus Alberto Magno doctore philosophiae ac theologiae operam dedit. Viginti
quinque annos natus megitar ce accepquinque annos natus, magi ter est ap-peliatus, publiceque philosophos ac theo logos summa come laude est interpretatus. Nunquam se lectioni aut scriptioni dedit, nisi post orationem. In difficultatibus locorum sacrae Scripturae, ad orationem icinnium adhibelat. Onim etims cadeli jejunium adhibebat. Quin etiam sodal suo fratri Reginaldo dicere solebat, quid-quid sciret non tam studio aut labore suo peperisse, quam divinitus traditum ac-cepisse. Neapoli cum ad imaginem Cruci-fixi vehementius oraret, hanc vocem audivit: Bene scripsisti de me, Thoma: quam ergo mercedem accipies? Cui ille: Non aliam, Domine, nisi teipsum. Colla-tiones Patrum assidue pervolutabat; et nullum fuit scriptorum genus in quo non esset diligentissime versatus. Scripta ejus et multitudine, et varietate, et facilitate explicandi res difficiles adeo excellunt, ut uberrima atque incorrupta illius doctrina, cum revelatis veritatibus mire consentiens, aptissima sitad omnium temporum errores

pervincendos.

Lectio vi.

A Summo Pontifice Urbano Quarto Romam vocatus, ejus jussu ecclesiasticum lucubravit officium in Corporis Christi solemnitate celebrandum; oblatos vero honores, et Neapolitanum Archiepisconatum, etiam deferente Clemente Quarto. patum, etiam deferente Clemente Quarto, recusavit. A praedicatione divini verbi non desistebat; quod cum faceret per octavam Paschae in Basilica sancti Petri, mulierem, quae eius fimbriam tetigerat, a fluxu sanguinis liberavit. Missus a beato Gregorio Decimo ad Concilium Lugdun-ense, in Monasterio Fossae Novae in morbum incidit, ubi aegrotus Cantica Cantico-rum explanavit. Ibidem obiit quinquagenarius, anno salutis millesimo ducen tesimo septuagesimo quarto, nonis Martii. Miraculis etiam mortuus claruit, quibus probatis, a Joanne Vigesimo secundo in Sanctorum numerum relatus, est, anno millesimo tercentesimo vigesimo tertio; translato postea eius corpore Tolosam, ex mandato beati Urbani Quinti. Cum sanctis angelicis spiritibus non minus innocentia quam ingenio comparatus, dectoris Angelica nomen jure est adeptus, eidem auctoritate sancti Pii Quinti confirmatum Leo autem Decimus tertius, libentissime excipiens postulationes et vota omnium excipiens postututiones et vota ominita-pene Sacrorum Antistitum Orbis Catholici, ad tot praecipue philosophicorum systema-tum a veritate aberrantium luem propulsandam, ad incrementa scientiarum, et communem humani generis utilitatem, Eum, ex Sacrorum Rituum Congregationis consulto, per Apostolicas litteras coelestem Patronum Scholarum omnium Catholicarum declaravit et instituit. Imprimatur: De mandato Ill. et Rev.

JOANNES F. COFFEY, Secretarius ad hoc. Londoni, die 16 Februarii, 1882.

## PALMS.

Mr. Thomas D. Egan, so favorably known to the readers of the Freeman's Journal while travelling in its interest, is now no less favorably known as a reli able and satisfactory man with whom to deal when palms are needed. The manner or which he filled the numerous orders or palms last year has given much content in all parts of the country. By his their prayers arose with his, in the spirit of Catholic unty they were one with him; but to the young—the rising generation—bit is glorious attitude in defence of the church is an oral tradition. They need to read his life. As told by Father Dawson it has all the fresh interest of contemporary—history. Aside from its qualities of edification, it helps to show many of the political questions of the day in a clearer light, and no young Catholics can afford to remain ignorant of the matter which Father Dawson so ably prepared for him.

It is an admirable book. It deserves to go through many editions. No Catholic deal when palms are needed. The man-ner in which he filled the numerous orders

ought to be without a volume so full of well arranged facts regarding the noblest character in modern history."

The book may be ordered from the publisher, Thos. Coffey, Catholic Record office, London, or from the author, Rev. A. M. Dawson, Ottawa.

dence that they will have every reason to feel thoroughly satisfied. Mr. Egan has made such preparation that delay and disappointment are out of the question.

—Freemar's Journal.

From a personal acquaintance with the gentleman referred to in the above, we dence that they will have every reason to feel thoroughly satisfied. Mr. Egan has made such preparation that delay and disappointment are out of the question.

—Freeman's Journal.

From a personal acquaintance with the gentleman referred to in the above, we can most heartily endorse all that has been aid of him he our externorary. These

said of him by our cotemporary. Those in want of palms may rest assured that in dealing with Mr. Egan they will meet with no disappointment, and will be treated in the most honorable manner. Eo. C. R.

### The Passion of our Lord should be our Devotion, especially during Lent.

By Father Faber.

I.
The Passion is an abiding devotion.

1. Because in it our redemption was complished.

2. Because Mass is a continuation of

the Passion

3. Because the Sacraments come out of

4. Because it most safely suits our con-

dition on earth.

5. Because it is a special antidote to hardness of heart. Let us examine this

All holiness depends upon our hearts not being hardened; yet this is the great difficulty of life. Why?

1. Because all that is seen—the world being so bright, people so kind—hardens the heart, while what softens it is unseen

and supernatural.
2. Sin breeds sin, and so habits are formed which obscure the mind and har

den the heart.

3. Low views of sin from the world's favorite notion that all duty to God is fulfilled in our honesty and duty towards

our neighbor.

4. The very facility of forgiveness helps to harden a wilful heart. 5. Because natural corruption inclines that way, just as water gets cold when

taken from the fire. 6. Because we pay so little attention to sins of thought.

sins of thought.

7. Because we are so careless about venial sins, especially those of the tongue.

8. We have so little striving after perfection, and consequently so little knowledge of our own vileness.

9. Because even good people act commonly from the sole motive of duty, without that of love.

without that of love.

Now for the reason why the Passion is Now for the reason why the Tassis.
so touching and heart-softening.
1. Because of the atrocity of our Lord's sufferings both mental and bodily.
The unparalleled heartlessness of the

2. The unparalleled heartlessness of the inflicters of those sufferings—there was

every reason against their doing it.

3. The enchanting sweetness and patience of the Sufferer.

4. The thought that He was God.

5. That all these sufferings were for

our sake.
6. That we have felt this a hundred dim.

times, and yet have so ill-requited Him.
7. The fear that we might have acted 7. The fear that we might have acted s His executioners did, had we been there.

8. All the other circumstances of the S. All the other circumstances of the Passion are so exquisitely pathetic. The betrayal by Judas—The Blessed Virgin at the foot of the cross—The last words—The Centurion—Pilate's admission of our dear

Lord's innocence.

9. Because from His Passion, as from a our hopes for the future, all our security about the forgiveness of the past, all the grace of our present life, and the presence of the Blessed Sacrament.

Hence the Passion should be the daily bred of Christian.

consolation in this weary, painful life, and one reward in the grand, jubilant eternity—Jesus Christ, and Him crucified.

### THE ECCLESIASTICAL PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, under date of 24th ulto, has caused to be addressed to the French papers a letter requesting them to publish certain extracts from a circular letter which he had issued on the 18th idem. In doing so His Grace takes occasion to also request the respective editors to "put the public on their guard against certain news which the English papers of Quebec and Montreal have published relative to matters affecting the Province of Quebec now pending in Rome." Adding "that very often the said news do not even possess the merit of likelihood of truth." The circular letter in question announces that His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, in energy of intermode of truth." The circular letter in question announces that in pursuance of the IX. decree of the VI. Council of Quebec, de foro ecclesiastico et de oficialitatibus, an ecclesiastical tribunal has been established for the purpose of judging, au for exterieur, charges against ecclesiastics. The tribunal is composed as ecclesiastics. The tribunal is composed as follows: Official, the Very Rev. Cyrille E. Legare, V. G. Assessors, Monsgr. J. D. Deziel; Rev. Joseph Auclair; Rev. E. Bonneau and Rev. E. Methot. Promoter, Rev. L. N. Begin. Vice-promoter, Rev. H. Tetu. Chancellor, Rev. C. A. Collet. Vice-Chancellor, Rev. C. A. Marois. The procedure is regulated by an interestical procedure is regulated by an interestical procedure. procedure is regulated by an instruction of the Holy Congregation "of Bishops and Regulars, under date 11th June, 1880, which is obligatory throughout the Church. Those who may consider themselves wronged may appeal to the Holy See within ten days, "that is to say, within the 240 hours following the moment at which the sentence has been officially intimated the sentence has been efficially intimated. After this lapse of time, if there should be no appeal, the sentence is final, and should be put into execution. In a footnote, the Archbishop says: In the suffragan dioceses appeal may be made to the Metropolitan, but in the Archdiocese it is to the Holy See, that the appeal lies, inasmuch as there the Archbishop has ceased to be the judge by reason of his officiality.

where, the Lord in the clay at last repose; heeding n, nor the grasses that make merry celess, spiritless, we are, and into nd while we are and corruption, the world will go t goes on around e said, sermons be said, sermons ll be committed, Lents will begin s will come and we love will be ks that we read same moon will es, crumbling and of and unthink-

vas celebrated in on Thursday of of the soul of the zeau. His Grace and a large numl as an immense ty were present. celebrated in the pherd in the same the same object.

LONDON POST OFFICE

### Lines for Ash Wednesday.

"Follow Me: I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life." Without the way there is no going; without the truth there is no know-ing; without the life there is no living.— Thomas a Kempis.

- The holy season now has come, The time for prayer and fast; O, may I spend it, dearest Lord, As though it were my last.
- For forty days, our Model kept His fast in desert lone; Upon the dewy ground He slept His pillow but a stone.
- "As I have done, do ye," He said,
  When near His Passion came;
  We love Thy word, O dearest Lord!
  All we who bear Thy name.
- On this most solemn Church-day morn, We kneel with love and trust, And on our brows the sign receive That we are of the dust.
- Upon the brow a double sign:—
  The ashes—of decay;
  In form of cross—to signify,
  We rise to endless day.
- Dear Lord! before Thine altar, now I offer heart and soul, Imprint on these, as on my brow, The seal of Thy control.
- And never may my erring feet
  Far from Thy dear Cross stray,
  But may I, with a love complete,
  Thy sweet behests obey.—Ave Maria

### A HORRIBLE SACRILEGE IN THE DIOCESE OF GRENOBLE. FRANCE.

### Noble Protest of the Bishop.

On the subject of the recent attack of which he has been the object, the Bishop of Grenoble writes to the Univers: "I am a second time obliged to beg the use of your journal to explain my actions.

Not long ago, a letter was attributed to me which I did not write; to day my words are misconstrued. Before citing them, I und to relate what called them forth.

am bound to relate what called them forth.

"M. Poncin, the Mayor of Gieres, a place near Grenoble, coming Sunday from a tavern, designedly, and in a spirit of bravado, went towards the village school, where a crucifix hung upon the wall, and, before the people, threw it into the public cesspool.

"This odious occurrence was so notori ous that the Prefect of Isere felt himself obliged to punish the Mayor in question by

obliged to punish the Mayor in question by suspending him from his functions for

"The Diocese of Grenoble, greatly attached to the Faith, was as much afflicted as horrified by this sacrilege. I kept silence. But, having to recommend our free schools to the generosity of my faith-ful flock, I believed that the time to break silence had come, and I spoke.
"We know-plas! too well-that an

attempt is being made to un-Christianize France. In all parts clamors resound as they formerly resounded in Jerusalem. It is not only the Jews that cry,—'Tolle! Tolle!' There are Christian apostates who add sacrilege to blasphemy. Here, most dear brethren, words die on our lips at the thought of certain public profanations in our Diocese. We have only tears to weep probabilities of control of the property of the second public Saview. on the image of our adorable Saviour. We feel that such an insult demands more than tears: it must have blood. This blood God demands, and He will lave May it rather be ours than yours and that of your children! But the crime of high treason against God creates among the treason against God creates among the people who commit it a frightful debt, payable only in blood: 'Suri sanguinis effusioni non fit remissio,' Mark these words, so much censured by the journalists.

"First, I observe that these gentlemen crucifix cast privies by the said Mayor: they, wilfully or not, hide from their readers the criminal matters, presenting the question in false light, and completely distort it.

"Words, we repeat, die on our lips before this profanation. How could it be otherwise when we think of the crucifix thrown into a cesspool? Is not this crucifix the image of the Word Incarnate, dead on the cross for the salvation of the human race?—of Jesps Christ, whom we lave race?—of Jesus Christ, whom whom we adore, who is our Lord, to whom we give our love and our life. The crucifix! We have carried it to a hundred different regions for twenty-five years, and our greatest care at the present hour

"And they would have us remain insensible to the thought of outrages without name, of which the Divine image is the

object ?
"Let us add that a noble and courageous "Let us add that a noble and courageous lady went to supplicate the Mayor to permit her to have the pools emptied, that she might recover the crucifx; the Mayor refused. The image of the son of God made man remains still in filth.

"Let the Government know in good the strength of the son of God made man remains still in filth.

time what we suffer, in the depths of our Catholic souls, in our wounded hearts, and have pity on us. Let it defend its Mayor, but at least return to us the profaned crucifix, that we may make triumphant reparation to it.

ant reparation to it.

"You, gentlemen of the press, laugh at our Faith and our sorrow, if you please, but talk no more of liberty, and avoid ever affirming your respect for religion.

"Your fathers of 1791 had not come to your degree of contempt for sacred things. Read this law of the 22d of July, 1791: - Law—Police correctionnelle (Art. XI.). Those who will have outraged the shiests of any realistic state. objects of any worship whatever, whether in a public place, or in the spots intended for its exercise, or its ministers, etc., etc., shall be condemned to pay a fine which shall not exceed 500 franes, and an im-prisonment not exceeding a year.'
"You find fault becau-e I said that this

profanation demands blood. Are you such strangers to what, from Calvary to such strangers to what, from Carvary to the present time, has followed the pro-fanation of the Cross, to doubt it? Jerus-alem in ruins, after a dreadful siege in which the Jews perished by hundreds of thousands, when mothers were reduced to eat their own children—Jerusalem, is she, her wandering neonle scattered, without her wandering people scattered, without ghout the world, not a a country throughout the world, not a proof that the Deicide must shed his blood? Do not say that there is no relation between the death of Jesus Christ and these misfortunes, since the Saviour had announced all these misfortunes when weeping for Jerusalem and for His country. I could cite volumes of evidence to show that profanations of the Cross are always followed by the effusion of blood.

after Deicide, a graver offence against Our Lord than this. Blood is revolting to you gentlemen. France bombarded Algiers that this Arkansas man was not a member of their committee. All the other members would have died with their boots on before reaching the Acts of the Apostles.

n 1830 for a stroke of a fan given to a French ambassador; who found fault with French ambassade the punishment?

the punishment?

"What do I say? When you are insulted you cry out for blood, who, being only men, have no right to do so; and when I, pointing to the immolation on Calvary itself, affirm with the whole Sacred Scripture, and particularly with Saint Paul, that sin is expiated only by the effusion of blood, you exclaim. Do you not see that the corruptions of Paganism were effaced only by the blood of the Divine Lamb, the blood of millions of martyrs? It was thus that the purified sky was raised over a new world.

"Know, gentlemen, that human blood."

"Know, gentlemen, that human blood flows in waves in savage nations, and among the more civilized where Mass is not said. Where the altars of a Catholic is not said. Where the altars of a Catholic people are overturned, where the Cross of Calvary is profaned, and the blood of Christ ceases to flow, there the blood of man is spilled. You say, gentlemen, that I invoke war that there may be blood; no, I do not invoke war, but I fear it. That is certainly allowable to a man who level his country, and who has more than loves his country, and who has more than once exposed his life to cause her to be respected; who is ready to spill his blood

for her well being.
"Besides, does not France suffer at present? Are there not battlefields where French blood flows? Is not Algeria inun-French blood flows? Is not Algeria inundated? Are not onr colonies decimated by malignant fevers? Is the soil of France itself not becoming barren? Do not frightful accidents every day stupefy us? "In truth, if I were thirsty for blood, as you pretend, I could satisfy myself now. I suffer for my country, and my most ardent desire is to see her happy in pressession of her old traditional glory."

possession of her old traditional glory.'

### Maine News.

Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in praise of their curative qualities.—Portland Argus.

SARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

One of our Boston millionaire railroad kings, says the Courier, has a brother who is quite hard of hearing, while he himself is known from here to Burlington in Missouri as having a very prominent nose, Once he went to New York and dined at a friend's house, where he sat between two young ladies. The ladies talked to him young ladies. The ladies talked to him very loodly and rather to his annoyance, but he said nothing. Finally one of them fairly yelled a little commonplace remark at him and then said, in an ordinary tone to the other,—"Did you ever see such a nose in all your life?" "Pardon me, ladies," said our millionaire; "it is my brother who is deaf."

The pangs endured by the early Chris tian martyrs were no doubt excruciating. but not so prolonged or scarcely mor dreadful than those experienced, by th suff rers from inflammatory rheumatisma disease which is easily curable at the outset with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—a sovereign remedy for pain—a reliable curative of kidney, liver and other com-

## A Real Necessity.

No house should be without a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, in case of accident. There is no preparation offered to suffer-ing humanity that has made so many permanent cures, or relieved so much pain and misery. It is called by some the Good Samaritan, by others the Cure-all, and by the afflicted an Angel of Mercy. There are men who have so little of earnest ambition in their lives that you are forced to the conclusion that they were born merely the conclusion that they wer for the purpose of digestion.

## Dyspepsia,

that all prevalent disease of civilized life, is always attended with a disordered sympathetic system and bad secretions, and no remedy is better adapted to its cure than Burdock Blood Bitters taken ac-

the most deservedly popular remedies for the cure of coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, whooping cough, croup, bron-chitis, and all pulmonary complaints. For sale by all dealers. Those who do not know the worth of

money can never appreciate the misery they money can never appreciate the misery they often cause in not paying their obligations promptly to those who are needy. One dollar promptly paid, will in a day's time cancel many obligations, make many a heart glad and do much good. It is not business to say, "Call again," when you have money ready to pay a legitimate bill. Prompt pay makes better times, Misers are curses upon our land. upon our land.

What every one says must be true" And every one who has tested its merits speaks warmly in praise of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam as a positive cure for all throat and lung complaints, coughs and colds, sore throat, bronchitis, and incipient

The Chicago Western Catholic says:
"It is indorsed by Bishop Gilmour, of
Cleveland, Ohio, and by some of our most
honored and respected priests throughout
the country who have used it for rheumaties with success where all other remailing tics with success where all other remedies failed. We refer here to St. Jacobs Oil. We know of several persons in our own circle who were suffering with that dread circle who were suffering with that dreadful disease, rheumatism, who tried everything and spent hundreds of dollars for
medicine which proved of no benefit. We
advised them to try St. Jaco's Oil. Some
of them laughed at us for faith in the
"patent stuff," they chose to call it.
However, we induced them to give it a
trial, and it accomplished its work with
such a magic-like rapidity that the same
people are now its strongest advocates, and
will not be without it in their houses on
any account.

Mr. Joel D. Harvey, U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue, of this city, has spent over two thousand dollars on medicine for his wife, who was suffering dreadfully from rheumatism, and without deriving any benefit whatever; yet two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil accomplished what the most skillful medical men failed in doing. We could give the names of hundreds who have been cured by this wonderful remedy, did space permit us. The latest man who has been made happy through the use of this valuable liniment is Mr. James A Conlan, librarian of the Union Catholic Library of this city. The following is Mr.

Conlan's indorsement: Union Catholic Library Association Chicago, Sept. 16, 1880. \( \)
I wish to add my testimony as to the merits of St. Jacobs Oil as a cure for rheumatism. One bottle has cured me of this troublesome disease, which gave me great deal of bother for a long time; but thanks to the remedy, I am cured. This statement is unsolicited by any one in its

interest. Very respectfully.

JAMES A. CONLAN, Librarian. A Movement Against Womanly Life.

The woman suffrage folk are not likely

qualities.—Portland Argus.

Oscar Wilde and Walt Whitman met with enthusiasm and milk punch on Wednesday. The Englishman tenderly adjured the American to call him "Oscar;" and his elder said that "Oscar" seemed to him "like a great big, splendid boy." Mr. Wilde expounded at great length the esthetic theories, and Mr. Whitman observed: "I wish well to you, Oscar; and as to the esthetes, I can only say that you are young and ardent and the field is wide, and if you want my advice, I say go ahead." Then they took some more milk punch, and dreamed of faint lillies.—New York Tribune.

Dyspepsia, liver complaint, and kindred affections. For treatise giving successful self-treatment address World's Dispensial self-treatment address World's Dispensial self-treatment address World's Dispensible of the family, and good mothers, whose women are loyal to sex, true to the family, and good mothers, which all the Irish and half the Germans belong to a church by which the family belong to a church by which the family has always been upheld. As to the Anglo-American race being supplanted, one of the latest medical writers, Dr. J. M. Fothergill, latest medical writers, Dr. J. M., Fothergill, speaks plainly on this point in a work just published in New York. The wandering Indian, he says, had to vacate his possessions for the English, and now what is the result? The Anglo-Saxon is a dying race perishing beside the grave of the red man whom he slew. It seems that the threatened extinction of the old population, so immediate in Massachusetts, is being inaugurated in Ohio. ened extinction of the out partial immediate in Massachusetts, is being inau-immediate in Massachusetts, The angel of gurated in Ohio. . . . The a death is smiting the usurper in turn.

## A Beautiful Example,

The most Catholic mouarch in Chris tendom, Alfonso, of Spain, and his noble Queen recently gave a beautiful mark of true Catholicity. A "Herald" correspond-ence from Madrid, dated Jan. 22d, says: In common with many of the people who happened to be in the Ratiso park at the tremblingly replied: "Please, sir, it was represented by the first of the purest as well as the most salutary kind.

A Scotch schoolmaster, having repeatedly and at last angrily demanded of his pupils "who signed Magna Charta?" a little girl tremblingly replied: "Please, sir, it was represented by the party carrying and servants, the whole party carrying the party carrying and servants, and the King and Queen was the grave is now, we are glad to be in the Ratiso park at the time, I saw a very unusual and couching matched and tacked free, 124 Dundas sight ou Tuesday. The King and Queen was treet, and 125 Carling street.

The SADDEST of SAD SIGHTS.—The grey hairs of age being brought with sorting the value of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more likely and the King and Ratio and tacked free, 124 Dundas sight out Tuesday. The street, and 125 Carling street.

The SADDEST of SAD SIGHTS.—The grey hairs of age being brought with sorting the value of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more likely and the street, and 125 Carling street.

The SADDEST of Grey 124 Dundas street, and 125 Carling street, and 125 Carling street, and 125 Carling street.

The SADDEST of Grey 124 Dundas street, and 125 Carling street.

The SADDEST of Grey 124 Dundas street, and 125 Carling street. and servants, the whole party carrying lighted tapers, and the King walking bareheaded. The priest led them as far as a humble house in one of the lower Madrid suburbs, near the bull ring, where a man lay dying of smallpox. Their Majesties waited patiently while the Sacraments were administered, and having left alms for the sorrow-stricken family of the deceased, walked back with the priest to the church walked back with the priest to the church, this time followed by hundreds of people of rank whom they had met on their way, and accompanied by the blessings of the by-

Boys, READ THIS .- Many people seem to forget that character grows; that it is not something to put on ready-made with womanhood or manhood; but, day by day, here a little and there a little, grows with the growth, and strengthens with the strength, until, good or bad, it becomes almost a coat of mail. Look at a man Burdock Blood Bitters taken according to special directions found on every bottle.

A gentleman in New Orleans was agreeably surprised to find a plump turkey served up for his dinner, and inquired of his servant how it was obtained. "Whysir," replied Sambo "dat turkey has been roosting on our fence free nites. So dismornin I seize him fur de rent ob de fence.

A Popular Remedy.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is one of the most deservedly popular remedies for small, and then excuses himself by saying, "I forgot: I did'nt think!" will never be a reliable man, and the boy who finds pleasure in the suffering of weaker things, will never be a noble, generous, kind man-a gentleman.

## A Positive Cure for Dyspepsia.

FROM ABRAM MEAD, of Littleton, "I have for several years suffered se verly with dyspepsia, accompanied by weakness and nervous irritability, which made life a burden to me. Nothing but the simplest nutriment could remain in the stomach without pain, sourness and windy evacuation, uncomfortable feelings in the head, bad taste in the mouth, catarrhal symptoms, inactivity of the liver and bowels, piles, general debility and a nervous state of extreme susceptibility. made up a diseased condition rebeliious to colds, sore throat, bronchitis, and incipient consumption.

An Arkansas man named Ladd shot his wife a few days ago because they disagreed about a passage in the Bible. It is a fortunate thing for the New Testament revisers that this arkansas man was now restauent revisers. always followed by the enusion of blood.

"I know that this profanation is not Deicide; but it would be hard to find, after Deicide, a graver offence against Our Rlood is revolting to you would have died with their boots on before would have died with their boots on before against Our would have died with their boots on before taking three bottles all these our reenings taking three bottles all these our reenings that this Arkansas man was not a member have left, my health is restored, and I of their committee. All the other members would have died with their boots on before the remainder of their committee. Sold by dealers generally.

A remarkable family gathering took place on Dec. 28 at Courtfield, England, the ances-tral seat of the old Roman Catholic Vaugon Dec. 28 at Courtfield, England, the ancestral seat of the old Roman Catholic Vaughans, to bless a domestic chapel. Three uncles of the "Squire," Bishop Vaughan of Plymouth, and Father Edmund and Richard Vaughan of the Society of Jesus, represented the last generation: while Herbert, Bishop of Salford, Jerome, Bendictine Prior of Fort Augustus, and two religious, all brothers, testified that the ecclesiastical traditions of the Vaughans is being maintained in the present one. Two other bothers of Squire Vaughan were necessarily absent—Bede, Archbishop of Sydney, and Basil, a wandering missionaryin South American forests.

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There's one thing I envy a hog for," said Spencerton to the barber. "He don't have to be shaved till after death. "Some hogs does and some hogs doesn't," replied the artist. There is no use arguing with a barber while in bis power.

Various Causes—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disap-pointment, and hereditary predisposi-tion—all operate to turn the hair gray and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. Ayen's Harr Vigor will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its results, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

contains neither oil nor dye; and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous, imparting an agreeable perfume.

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SINCE 1870 Dr. Sherar has each year sent from his office the means of relief and cure to thousands afflicted with disease. The correspond-nee necessitated by this work becoming too heavy for him, I came to his aid. He now feels constrained to relinquish it entirely, and has placed in my hands the formula of that simple vegetable remedy discovered by an East India missionare, and found so effective for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Diseases; also a positive and radical care for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Its remarkable curative powers have been proven in many thousand cases, and, actuated by the desire to religve suffering humanity, I gladly assume file duty of making it known to others. Address me, with stamp, naming this paper, and I will mail you, free of charge, the recipe of this wonderful remedy, with full directions for its preparation and use, printed in German, French or English. W. A. Noyssin Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 186-13, w-cow Consumption Cured.

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Burdock E (8) (8) D

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS,

INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING JAUNDICE OF THE HEART, THE STOMACH, DRYNESS SALT RHFUM HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN, And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD,

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

"NIL DESPERANDUM." Important to Nervous Sufferers.

Important to Nervous Sufferers.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Affections, &c. is GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE. This is the only remedy which has ever been known to persanently cure Palpitation and other affections of the Heart, Consumption in its earlier stages, Rushing of blood to the head, wind in the stomach, Indugestion, Loss of Memory, Want of Energy, Basinfulness, Desire for solitute, low spirits, Indisposition to labor on account of weakness, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the back, Dimness of vision, Premature old age, etc. Full particulars in our pamphlet which we send securely sealed on receipt of a 3 cent. stamp. The Specific is now sold by all Druggists at \$1.00 per package, or 6 for \$5.00, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of money, by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., TORONTO.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS! OPENING OUT AT

J. J. GIBBONS.

New Spring Dress Materials, New Prints, Cottons, Embroideries, Etc.

DOT IT DOWN AND DON'T FORGET IT.

SCARROW

IS SELLING Harness, Saddles, Trunks and Valises cheaper than any other firm in Canada.
Our Oak-Tanned Harness lasts a life-time.
Our Hair-Faced Collars never gall. Horse
Blankets at your own prices. Everything
in the trade at very low prices. Buy-from us
and you will be happy.

EDW E. HARGREAVES.

YORK ST., LONDON.

HILDER THE FRANCE OF LOADS to be made to and you will be happy.

WM. SCARROW,

235 Dundas Street. 235 Dundas Street. july15-1y



NEW RICH BLOOD



Please observe that we will remove on or about September 1st, to the grand premises, 214 Dundas street, where we are now fitting up a Photograph Emporium and Art Studio, the finest and most complete in this country. With greatly increased facilities in every departm nt, we will be enabled to serve our patrons with thorough efficiency.

EDY BROTHERS THE LONDON BRUSH FACTORY BRUSHES of every discription. All kinds of Mill and Machine Brushes made to order To secure a first-class article, ask for the London Brushes. All branded.

THOS. BRYAN,
71 and 75 Dundas street, west.

SCANDRETT & CO.

ARE AMONG THE LEADING GROCERS IN ONTARIO.

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

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.

169 DUNDAS STREET, 4th Door East Richmond St.

BENNET SCHOOL FURNITURE CO.

FURNITURE
LONDON, ONT.

Designs and estimates furnished for Altars pulpits, pews, &c. We are also prepared to give low estimates for church furniture where architects plans are supplied. References—Rev. P. Molphy, Strathroy. References—Rev. P. Molphy, Strathroy.

MEDICAL HALL 115 DUNDAS ST.

Two doors west of Horner & Sommerville's Grocery Store.

TRUSSES,
ELASTIC STOCKINGS,
SHOULDER BRACES,
Every appliance for the sick room. Special
attention paid to fitting trusses.

DR. MITCHELL.

Office:—Medical Hall, 115 Dundas st, Residence—North-East Corner of Tribot and Maple Sts.



FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Clife on or Adults.

CARRIAGES W. J. THOMPSON. King Street, Opposite Revere House,

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES IN THE DOMINION.

Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week.

Don't forget to call and see them before you purchase anywhere else.

W. J. THOMPSON.

SPRING SUITINGS!

Scotch & Irish

\$16 & \$18

PER SUIT. PETHICK & M'DONALD

393 Richmond Street.

BEST IN USE! THE COOK'S FRIEND

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

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

Manufactured only by

W. D. MCLAREN,
55 College Street, Montreal



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Superinterdent General of Indian Affairs, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1822, for the delivery of the usual Indian Supplies, duty paid, in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Grocories, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, 4c.
Forms of tender and full particulars relative to the Supplies required, can be had by applying to the undersigned or to the Indian Superintendent, Winnipeg.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque of a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent, on the amount of the tenders for the North-West Territories, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned,
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

[No newspaper to insert without special authority from this Department through the Queen's Printer.]

Queen's Printer.]
L. VANKOUGHNET,
beputy of the Superintendent
General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th Jan., 1882. 174-4w

W. M. MOORE & CO.

REAL ESTATE AGENT. &c.

Have a large list of Far as, Wild Lands and City Property of every description for sale.

Also about 35,000 acress of Land in Manifoba and North West Territory.

Parties wanting to sell or purchase should call on us. W.M. MOORE & Co., Federal Bank Building, London.

ON'S far too Low to publish othing Sales Immense—ade to order. All through t, Goods marked at close crofit and quick returns.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### Ireland.

Lord Donoughmore's motion in the House of Lords for a committee to inquire into the working of the Land Act is a deliberate, ingenious attempt to paralyze the working of the Act, to stop the reduction of rent, and above all to embarrass the Government. The scheme is really devised by Lord Salisbury, who keeps in the back 'ground, leaving the debate on his side to obscure partisans. Lords Donoughmore, Waterford, Sansdowne, Dunraven, and Cairns, all Irish landlords, were put forward to make the motion appear to be a cry of distress from harassed property-owners. The Conservatives insist that the Lords have thus practically withdrawn the assent to the Land law which was extorted from them last session, holding that the pledges they gave then were Lord Donoughmore's motion in the was extorted from them last session, holding that the pledges they gave then were not intended to apply to the working of the Act, which they allege has been falsified by the decision of the Sub-Commissioners. The Conservative organs announce that the committee will also endeavor to establish the responsibility of Ministers for the judicial decisions, and they are probabiling triumphantly that they are proclaiming triumphantly that the vote in the House of Lords places the Government in an awkward dilemma.

Donvir, publisher and prominent Land Leaguer, of Liverpool, has been sum-moned for aiding and abetting the printing of the United Ireland. The Treasury will prosecute the case. Many persons were arrested near Scariff, Ire-land, on Monday on the charge of treason

felony.

Michael Davitt has been elected member of Parliament for Meath, in place of A.

M. Sullivan, resigned.

There were seventy-six evictions in Ireland last week, and the Ladies' League expended £1,590 in support of evicted families.

It is announced in the morning papers that should the House of Lords insist uncountries.

that should the House of Lords insist upon an inquiry into the working of the Irish Land Act, the Government will refuse to furnish funds to meet the expenses of the

Two parcels of United Ireland, weighing three hundred pounds, and addressed to two local Land Leaguers, have been

seized at Omah. A Dublin despatch says a number of suspects will probably be indicted at the next assizes for being engaged in an exten-sive conspiracy affecting twenty-four counties. As soon as the documents concerning the election of Davitt are submitted to Gladstone, he will move that Davitt be ineligible to a seat in the House of Com-

mons and that a new writ be issued.

The intention of the British Government to withdraw police protection from the emergency men who occupy farms in Ireland from which people have been evicted fills the landlords with consterna-

tion and alarm. They declare it impossible to hold on to the farms if this is done. Mr. Forster, in reply to a question touching this matter, explained to the House of Commons that it was necessary to withdraw the police from this protection duty in order to

patrol the country.

In the House of Lords on Friday afternoon after two hours discussion the Committee proposed by Lord Donoughmore to inquire into the working of the Land Act was agreed to without a division.

Grenville, referring to the motion to be made in the Commons by Gladstone on Monday, that inquiry into the working of the Land Act would be injurious to the

the Land Act would be injurious to the interests of good Government in Ireland denied that it was proposed as a vote of censure, but votes of censure on the House of Lords were not unprecedented. The vote was intended to prevent inter-ruption in the pacification of Ire'and.

A committee of ex-Confederate soldiers have presented Mrs. Garfield with resolutions of sympathy framed in Tennessee marble. Mrs. Garfield, in reply, said it had been the late President's wish that there should be no North or South. there should be no North or South, but a

united country. She was continuing fur-ther, but grief overcame her. Vicksburg, Feb. 24.—Reports of terrible suffering have been received here from be-low. Hundreds of families are without means of living. Colored families and cat-tle are floating about on flat boats below Glendale. Many plantations lost heavily

on cotton and personal property.

The Congress Committee on the expenses of Garfield's illness have agreed to recommend the payment of \$15,000 each to Agnew and Hamilton; \$10,000 to Bliss, and \$5,000 each to Reyburn and Boynton. Barnes and Woodward will be compensated

No political trial in Russia has ever been conducted with such secresy, severity and disregard of the ordinary usages of legal procedure as that of the twenty-one Nihilists. The President of the Court insisted that the prisoners should be tried reparately or in groups, according to their crimes. They were forbidden to speak or write to each other while together in the dock. At first even communication between the prisoners and their counsel was forbidden. Even the public prosecuter protested against this decision, which was ultimately withdrawn.

## Germany.

It is positively stated Bismarck has demanded explanations from St. Petersburg regarding Skobeloff's speech. The matter will be discussed in the Lower House of the Diet when the foreign estimates come

Castelar has published an article on Skobeloff's recent speech. He expressed the fear of a coming Slav invasion of Europe, and declares it behoves the Latin races in the interest of civilization to enter into a close alliance with the Germans.
Signor Barbosa introduced a resolution

in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, pro-posing an alliance of Spain and Portugal, on the ground that the United Nations

nersville His family consisted of his wife and three little girls, aged respectively 4 years, 2 years, and a babe of nine months. This morning, while the This morning, while the parents were away, the house took fire, and the little ones were burned before any assistance

onled be given.

The house of James Johnson (colored)
near Halifax, N. S., was burned on Saturday night. Both of Johnson's parents,
helpless from age, perished in the flames.
St. Michael's R. C. Church, Belleville,

St. Michael's R. C. Church, Belleville, is to be rebuilt this summer.

Toronto, Feb. 20.—Mr. S. A. Marling, M. A., Inspector of High Schools, and whose place of residence is at Rosedale, died very suddenly last night. He attended the Charles Street Presbyterian (Church verterlay morning. Not feeling. Church yesterday morning. Not feeling very well in the evening he remained at home, and the other members of the family went without him. On their return they were shocked to find Mr. Marling had died

died.

Rev. Father Petiot, of Winnipeg, while on the way to Montreal, on Tuesday, on the Grand Trunk, jumped off the train near Belleville, while it was in motion. He was in charge of another priest and an attendant, who were taking him to an in-

attendant, who were taking him to an insane asylum.

As the last night express going west
was approaching Prescott on Tuesday
night, the engine and six cars ran off the
track at the east end of the yard, the
cause being a broken switch-rod. No one
was injured, and only slight damage was
done to the train. The express eastward
bound was delayed about two hours. The
westward train proceeded from Prescott

bound was delayed about two hours. The
westward train proceeded from Prescott
about eight hours late.

The Bishop of Ottawa, now at Rome,
with his companions Fathers Angel and
Micheal, has had a personal interview with
His Holiness, and dined with Cardinals
Howard and Falloux.

St. Patrick's Society at Kingston have
desided not to have any procession on St.

decided not to have any procession on St. Patrick's day this year. Chatham, Feb. 24.—Mrs. Ellis, who was committed to jail about two weeks ago as a lunatic, hanged herself this morning by fastening a sheet to the door of her cell. When discovered life was extinct. She came from Dresden, and leaves a

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

GRAND COUNCIL OFFICERS OF CANADA. Spiritual Director-Very Rev. Dean

Wagner, Windsor.
President—T. A. Bourke, Windsor.
1st Vice do.—M. J. Manning, Windsor.
2nd "—P. B. Reath, St. Thomas. Treasurer-J. H. Barry, Brantford.

Recorder—S. R. Brown, London.
Recorder—S. R. Brown, London.
Marshal—J. H Reilly, Chatham.
Guard—D. F. Reaume, Amherstburg.
Trustees—Rev. J. P. Molphy; C. W.
Rourke; J. Doyle; Rev. P. Bardou,
and W. J. McKee.

CHAIRMEN OF G. C. COMMITTEES.

Laws and their supervision—Rev. P.

Finance and Milage—Thomas Coffey. Printing and Supplies—Samuel Appeals and Grievances—Rev. J. Bayard. List of Branches, and Recording Secre-

taries:
No. 1, Windsor, D. Dumouchel; No. 2,
St. Thomas, M. O'Hara; No, 3, Amherstburg, J. G. Mullen; No. 4, London, Alex.
Wilson; No. 5, Brantford, J. H. Barry;
No. 6, Strathroy, P. O'Keefe; No. 7, Sarnia, M. Lysaght; No. 8, Chatham, N. Gervais; No. 9, Kingston, L. Gourdier; No.
10, St. Catharines, Jno. Tuite; No. 11,
Dundas, D. Griffin; No. 12, Berlin, Louis
von Newbronn; No. 13, Stratford, R. A.
Purcell; No. 14, Galt, Jno. Sommerville.

Purcell: No. 14, Galt, Jno. Sommerville. The following are the names of the representatives from our various Branches next Grand Council Convention.

Wardell; No. 12, A. Forster; No. 13, D. J. O'Connor; No. 14, James Skelley.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Under our present law, no person but legal Chancellor can be Representative of Branch at a Grand Council Covention. Art. VIII, Sec. 3, of Grand Council Consti-tution reads:—"No person but one who serves a full term or to the end of a term President of a Branch shall be a legal

Art. II, Sec. 5, of Grand Council Consti-tution reads—Branches shall only be re-

tution reads—Branches shall only be represented by their legal representative or
alternates. Every representative or alternate must be a legal Chancellor."

The foregoing law has never been
changed. I am in favor of having it
changed, so that any member who has
served in office in a Branch would be eligible for Representative of said Branch at
Grand Council. This matter will no doubt
be discussed at our part Supreme Council be discussed at our next Supreme Council Convention.

In the meantime there is no use of Branches electing members to represent them who are not eligible for said position, as they would have neither voice nor vote at the convention.

Bro. N. Gervais, the efficiant Secretary of Branch No. 8, Chatham, informs us that said Branch is in a very prosperous condition; getting in first class men, and every member taking great interest in the working of the Branch and the Asso. the working of the Branch, and the Association in general.

The total number of C. M. B. A. mem-

bers in good standing in Canada at present

### SAM. R. BROWN. Secy. Grand Counci 1.

The Globe Foundry Company have already let the contract to Messrs. Wright & Durand for the work of rebuilding, which, when finished, will make the Globe Works one of the largest in the Dominion. An addition is to be made to the old struc-

### A MONETARY EVENT.

Annual Meeting of the Ontario Investment Association.

Excellent Reports - Election of Directors and Officers.

The general annual meeting of the Ontario Investment Association was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Company, Richmond street. There were pres ent Messrs. Chas. Murray, President; S. Crawford, Vice-Fresident; Henry Taylor, Manager; B. Cronyn, Jas. A. Mahon, I. Danks, J. Smith, R. N. Curry, S. H. Graydon, Wm. Duffield, D. Duer, J. Burnett, J.B. Strathy, C. F. Goodhue, Hugh Brody, Thos. Beattie, J. Griffith, Edward Hodgins, F. A. Fitzgerald, F. L. Patton and others.

On motion, Mr. Chas. Murray was ap-

pointed Cnairman. pointed Cnairman.

He read the report of the committee, providing for the amalgamation of the "Superior" Society with the "Ontario Investment Association." Mr. Crawford moved, and Mr. Griffith seconded, that the action of the Directors be approved, and that this meeting adopt and confirm the re-port. Carried.

The Chairman read the by-law confirming

the amalgamation, and giving effect to the report. On motion of Mr. Strathy, seconded by Mr. Goodhue, the by-law was passed. The minutes of the last annual and other control meetings were read by the Manager.

The minutes of the last annual and other general meetings were read by the Manager, Mr. Taylor, and confirmed.

After reading the notice calling the meeting, Mr. Taylor presented the annual report and financial statement as follows, showing the affairs of the Association to be in a meet graphying condition: in a most gratifying condition :

### Annual Report.

Second annual report of the Ontario Investmen

Second annual report of the binary of the birectors have pleasure in submitting their Report and Financial Statement for the year ending 31st December, 1881.

During the year two important amalgamations have been effected, viz.; that with the Loudon Stock Debenture and Investment Company, and with The Equitable Savings and Loan Company, resulting in a large addition to the Capital Steck and Reserve, and an accession of prominent capitalists and business men, which must prove highly beneficial to the Association.

and an accession of prominent capitalists and business men, which must prove highly beneficial to the Association.

The Directors feel justified in calling attention to the very satisfactory progress made by the Association with now has a subscribed capital of \$1,900,000.

The surplus from actual earnings after payment of all charges, and two half-yearly dividends of 4 per cent. for the year, amount to \$12,549,03, be sides which all the expenses incident to the amatematuson above referred to, have been paid.

The Directors think it unnecessary further to refer to the position of the Association, except to state that the funds have been judiciously and profitably invested, and the securities valued at the rates of interest they bear.

The Directors sincerely regret the loss which this Association—in common with the community generally—has sustained by the death of their late colleague, Mr. Samuel Peters, whose mature judgment and active interest in the management of the Association since its formation, have materially contributed to its success.

As instructed at the several general meetings of stockholders lately held, the necessary applications have been made for power to extend the business of the Association to the other Provinces of the Dominion, and for other purposes.

The Directors have pleasure in recording their appreciation of the valuable services of the Manager, Mr. Henry Taylor, who has had the principe share in promoting the success of the Association.

All of which is respectively submitted.

Cass. Murray, President.

London, February 14th, 1882.

### Statement For the Year Ending 31st of December, 1881.

CASH ACCOUNT.	
RECEIPTS.	
Permanent Stock	145,531.2
Repayments on Mortgages on Real Estate Repayments on Loans on Building So-	70,908.5
ciety Stocks and Debentures Stocks held in other Companies realized	779,606.5
Stocks held in other Companies realized	49.937.0
upon	634,290.8
Debentures Savings' Bank Deposits, (Equitable Sav. and Loan Co.). General Interest Account.	33,770.3 2,398.8
Dividend on Stocks held by Company (since sold)	1,324.1
ment Company	100,000.0
Equitable Savings and Loan Co	90,000.0
Delenes in Federal Pank Dog 21st 1880	17 158 6

Equitable Savings and Loan Co	90,000.00 17,458.65
	1,925,226.22
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Loans on Mortgages on Real Estate \$	358,687.41
Loans on Building Society Stocks and	
Debentures	1.480,187.17
Interest on Debentures	12,033.78
Real Estate	14,124.90
Dividends paid	15,952.69
Bank Loan repaid	5,070.55
	2,717 81
Expense Account	999.64
General Interest Account	513.89
Commission on Loans	
Palance in Federal Bank of Canada	33,369.81
Balance in Canadian Bank of Commerce	1,568.57

1	Datance in Cumation	-,
	21/A / 1 / 2 / 81.	925,226.22
	Cash value of Mortgages on Real Estate\$ Cash value of Loans on Building Society	359,486.17
	Stocks and Debentures Real Estate (since sold at full value)	815,609.78 14,124.30
	Federal Bank Balance Canadian Bank of Commerce Balance	33,369.81 1,568.57
	81	.224.159.23

LIABILITIES. 

\$1,224,159.23 We hereby certify that we have completed the audit of the books, accounts, and securities of the Ontario Investment Association, for the year ending 31st December, 1881, including a monthly audit of Cash Account and Bank Account, Mortgage Ledgers, Stock Ledgers, Real Estate and Debenture Books, and have pleasure in confirming the above statements as correct.

J. BURNEIT, ? Anditors.

statements as correct.

J. BURNETT, JOHN SMITH, S. Auditors.
London, Ont., Feb. 1st, 1882.
Mr. Chas. Murray, President, moved the adoption of the reports, and Mr. S. Crawford, Vice-President, seconded.
The resolution was then unanimously carried.

Moved by Mr. Graydon, seconded by Mr. Goodhue, that Mr. Patton and Mr. Hodgins act as scrutineers for this meeting, and that the ballot shall close when five minutes shall have elapsed without a vote being cast. Carried.

in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies,-proposing an alliance of Spain and Portugal, on the ground that the United Nations need fear no foreign aggression, and that they would be able to reduce their armies and navies to such a footing as would suffice for the requirements of their colonies, and Lisbon and Operto would become centres of the interior, with the Brazil and Spanish-American Republic.

Canadian.

Belleville, Feb. 20.—Joseph Moody, a farm laborer in the employ of Geo. Cunningham, of Ameliasburg, lived in a little house belonging to the latter, near Red-

At a subs, quent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr Chas. Murray was re-elected President, and Mr. S. Crawford Vice-Presi-

A complimentary banquet was tendered to ex-Mayor Campbell on Tuesday nig't by a large number of his friends. During the evening he was presented with a gold watch and chain and a handsome silver

The Winnipeg Free Press of Tuesday says: "Mr. Hugh Mac Wahon, barrister, etc., from London, Ont., was yesterday

Oa Wednesday last Hugh MacMahon, On Wednesday last rugh machanin, late of this city, disposed of his interest in Lot 16, Parish of Kildonan, Winnipeg, to S. F. Glass, realizing by his venture \$7,500. At the same time he bought out Messrs. Glass & Dickson's interests in

Mr. R. W. Barker, the Post Office Inspector, announces that, commencing on the 21st inst., a night staff will begin duty in this city. Midnight and early morning mails will be closed at hours to allow of connection with trains. Mails for Glencoe and Bothwell, now sent by 6.10. a.m. train will in future be sent by the 5.35. a. m.

train.

shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters, whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.—Examiner and Chronicle.

A PROLIFIC SOURCE OF DISEASE.—A trifling indiscretion in diet may lay the foundation of confirmed dyspepsia, and there is no fact in medical science more positively ascertained or more authoritatively asserted than that dyspepsia is the parent of a host of unbodily ills, not the least of which is contamination of the blood and the maladies of which that is the direct consequence. Their original cause is, however, thoroughly eradicated from the system by NORTHROP & LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY AND DYSPEPTIC Cure, a medicine which only requires regularity and persistence in its use to cure dyspepsia and the many ills that arise from it. No deleterious mineral ingredient is contained in it, and though its action is thorough in cases of costiveness, it never produces griping pains in the ab-dominal region, or weakens the bowels like a violent purgative. It invigorates the system through the medium of the inthe system through the medium of the increased digestive and assimilative activity which it promotes, and is also a most efficient remedy for kidney complaints, scrofulous and all diseases of the blood, female weakness, &c., &c. Price, \$1.00. Sample bottle, 10 cents. Ask for Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The wrapper bears a facsimile of their signature. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Bress Trimmings.

Dress Trimmings.

Nothing adds so much to the appearance of a dress as good and stylish trimmings, and now that spring is approaching a question of great importance to the ladies will be where to find the newest and at the same time the cheapest goods. If we were asked the question, we should say without the least hesitation that Green has one of the best and cheapest assortment of goods in the city. His stock in all departments is very large, and contains all the latest novelties in gimps, fringes, cords, girdles, buttons, plain, fancy, checked, and brocaded trimming silks and satins, and in fact everything new and stylish in dress and mantle trimmings. We would advise every lady requiring anything in trimmings to inspect Green's stock before purchasing.

An Only Daughter Cured of Con-

# An Only Daughter Cured of Con-sumption. When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James

was experimenting with the mary herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of **Consumption**. The resolution was carried.

Moved by Mr. Curry, seconded by Mr. Brodie, that J. Burn: tt and John Smith be appointed auditors for the ensuing year, and that they be paid each the sum of \$150 for their services. Carried.

Calcuted, R. Waller, cent stamps to pay expenses. This herbalso cures night-sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address, CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, naming this paper.

> UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship, & Durability

## LOCAL NEWS.

morning, before the commen sement of the general business, introduced to the court by Mr. Biggs. Mr. MacMahon, who had been admitted as a member of the Law Society, then signed the roll as a barris-

Rapid City, refusing on the following day \$20,000 on his bargain.

We have been shown a letter from Mr.

J. Nagle, late of London, but now residing in Winnipeg. He gives a glowing description of the city of Winnipeg and seems highly pleased with the country is general. Mr. Nagle will not enjoy a greater degree of prosperity than is wished to him by his many warm friends in this city, who miss his kindly face and many gentlemanly qualities.

Hop bitters so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the pro-prietors of those Bitters have shown great

# PIANOFORTES.

Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street,
Baltimore.
No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Oct.1-3m

Moved by Mr. Beattie, seconded by Mr. Danks, that a bonus of \$200 be granted Mr. Pavey, the a countant, for extra services given. Carried.

The election of Directors was then proceeded with, the following being declared elected: Messrs. Chas. Murray, S. Crawford, B. Crouyu, D. Macfie, J. Labatt, J. A. Mahon, I. Danks, W. R. Meredith, Q. C., Chas. F. Goodhoe, J. B. Strathy, Thos Reattie, and F. A. Fitzgerald.

Moved by Mr. R. N. Curry, seconded by Mr. John Burnett, that a cordial vote of thanks be tendered the President and Vice-President, and Directors and officers of the Associa ion for their valuable services dur-

Associa ion for their valuable services dur-ing the past year. Carried. On notion, a vote of thanks was tendered the scrutineers.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Woolen Mill in London West is being rapidly pushed forward Part of the machinery has already arrived.

We have been shown a letter from Mr.

Shrewdness and Ability.

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets. London, Ont., Feb. 28. Eggs, retail...

" basket.
" crock
" crock
" tubs.
Cheese \* lb.
Lard.
Maple Sugar
SKINS AND HIDES. 0 75 to 1 30 0 10 to 0 14 0 15 to 0 17 0 00 to 0 07 Lambskins, each...
Calfskins, green, b...
dry
Tallow, rendered
rough...
Hides, No. 1 "

\*\*S MISCELLANEOUS.

Curkeys, each.

Chickens, \*\*P pair

Ducks per pair.

Beef, \*\*ewt

Muttor, \*\*B.

Lamb.

Lamb.

\*\*B.

\*\*Lamb.

\*\*B.

\*\*B. 0 75 to 2 00 0 50 to 0 70

> London Stock Market. London, —noon, Feb. 28.
>
> Name. Buyers. Sellers
>
> xd 122 125

100 English Loan
20 Financial A. of Ontai
20
50 Huron & Erie
50 London Loan
50 Ontario
50 Royal Standard.
50 Superior Ontario...... Royal Standard..... 

Toronto Markets-Car Lots. WHEAT-Fall, No. 1, \$1 27 to \$1 28. No. 2, \$1 24 to \$1 25. No. 3, \$1 21 to \$1 22. SpringNo. 1, \$1 29 to \$1 29. No. 2, \$1 27 to \$1 27.
BARLEY-No. 1, \$70. to \$9 88. No. 2, \$2e. 0 \$9 85. No. 3 extra, 77c to 78c. No. 3, 72c to \$9 65. No. 3 extra, 77c to 78c. No. 3, 72c to \$73. No. 3 extra, 77c to 78c. No. 3, 72c to \$73. No. 3 extra, 77c to 78c. No. 3, 72c to \$73. No. 3 extra, 77c to 78c. No. 3, 72c to \$73. No. 3 extra, 77c to 78c. No. 3, 72c to \$73. No. 3 extra, 77c to 78c. No. 3, 72c to \$73. No. 3 extra, 77c to 78c. No. 3, 72c to \$75. No. 3 extra, 77c to 78c. No. 3, 72c to \$75. No. 3 extra, 77c to 78c. No. 3, 72c to \$75. No. 3 extra, 77c to 78c. No. 3, 72c to \$75. No. 3 extra, 77c to 78c. No. 3, 72c to \$75. No. 3 extra, 77c to 78c. No. 3, 72c to \$75. No. 3 extra, 77c to 78c. No. 3, 72c to \$75. No. 3 extra, 77c to 78c. No. 3, 72c to \$75. No. 3 extra, 77c to 78c. No. 3, 72c to \$75. No. 3 extra, 77c to 78c. No. 3, 72c to \$75. No. 3 extra, 77c to 78c. No. 3, 72c to \$75. No. 3 extra, 77c to 78c. No. 3, 72c to \$75. No. 3 extra, 77c to 78c. No. 3, 72c to \$75. No. 3 extra, 77c to 78c. No. 3, 72c to \$75. No. 3 extra, 77c to 78c. No. 3, 72c to \$75. No. 3 extra, 77c to 78c. No. 3, 72c to \$75. No. 3 extra, 77c to 78c. No. 3, 72c to \$75. No. 3 extra, 77c to 78c. No. 3, 72c to \$75. No. 3 extra, 77c to 78c. No. 3 ext

0 73.

PEAS—No. 1 79c to \$6 80. No. 2, 77c to 78c.

OATS—No. 1, 41c to 41. No. 2, 40c.

CORN—00c to 00c.

WOOL—00c to 00.

FLOUR—Superior, \$5 55 to \$5 65; extra, 5, 40 to \$55.

# FLOUR—Superior, \$5.50 to \$5.60, \$6.50 to \$5.60 to \$5.60 to \$16.50. BRAN—\$16.00 to \$16.50. BUTTER—18c to 19c. GRASS SEED—Clover, \$4.70 to \$5.60. BARLEY—(street)—75c to 82c. WHEAT (street)—Fall, \$117 to \$1.22. OATMEAL—\$16.00 to \$4.75. HOGS (street)—\$8.50 to \$8.62.

Montreal Market. FL OUR—Receipts, 1,500; sales 000. Market quiet, unchanged. Quotations are as follows: Superior, 6 20 to 6 25; extra, 6 00 to 6 10; spring extra, 5 90 to 6 10; superfine, 5 40 to 5 60; strong bakers', 6 50 to 7 75; fine, 4 50 to 4 75; middlings, 3 80 to 4 10; pollards. 3 50 to 3 70; Ontario bags, 3 00 to 3 10; city bags, 3 00 to 4 10. GRAIN. 10.

GRAIN—Wheat, red winter, 1 44 to 1 44;
Upper Canada white winter, 1 37 to 1 38;
spring, 139 to 1 40. Coru, 80c to 85c. Peas, 70;
to 77c. Oats, 40c to 60c. Barley, 60c to 70c.
Rye, 85c to 91c.

MEAL—Oatmeal, 5 25 to 5 25. Cornmeal

3 75.
PROVISIONS—Butter, Western, 17c to 20c
Eastern Townships, 42c to 26c; B. & M., 20c to
25c. Creamery, 28c to 34c. Cheese, 10c to 12/c
Pork, mess, 21 50 to 22 00. Lard, 14/c to 14/c
Bacon, 12c to 13c. Hams, 13c to 13/c.
ASHES—Pots, 475 to 485. OTTAWA, Feb. 24—Flour. No. 1 super, 6 00 @ 6 25; fall wheat. 1 30 tol 35: spring wheat, 1 30 tol 35: spring wheat, 1 30 tol 35: spring wheat, 1 30 tol 35: barley, 65: to 76:; peas, 70: to 75:; oats, 38c @ 40:; cattle (live weight); 4 40 to 4 50: beef, 6 00 to 6 50; mutton, 6 00 @ 7 00; dressed hogs 8 50 @ 9 00: hides, 7 00 @ 8 50; sheepskins, 0 90 tol 15; wool, 25c to 28e; butter, 16e @ 25e; eggs, 24c @ 27; cheese 12c @ 14e: hay, 9 00 @ 10 00; potatoes, 6 90 @ 1 00 per bag; corn, 70c @ 75e

10 00; potatoes, 0 90 20 10 per bag; corn, 100 20 75c.

GUELPH, Feb. 24:—Flour, No. 1 super, 3 00 to 3 25; fall wheat, 1 20 to 1 24; spring do, 1 00 to 1 24; barley 70c to 82c; peas, 0 75 to 0 83; oats 0 40 to 0 42; cattle (live weight), 4 00 to 5 00; beef, 6 00 to 8 0: mutton, 7 00 to 9 00; dressed hogs, 8 00 to 8 25; biddes, 6 00 to 7 00; sheepskins 0 75 to 1 25; wool, 23c to 25; butter. 17c to 22c; eggs, 18c to 20c; hay 9 00 to 11 00; potatoes, 1 00 to 1 15 per bag.

KINGSTON, Feb. 24.—Flour, No. 1 super, 7 00 to 8 00; fall wheat, 1 20 to 1 25; spring wheat, 125 to 1 33; barley, 70c to 80; peas, 75c to 76; oats, 35c to 37c; cattle, live weight. 4 00 to 5 00, beef, 6 00 to 8 00; mutton, 8 00 to 9 00, dressed hogs, 8 00 to 10 00 bides, 6 00 to 8 00. sheepskins, 0 75 to 1 25; wool, 22c to 24c; butter, firkins, 20c to 23c; eggs, 21c to 23c; cheese, 10/to 11/c; hay, 9 00 to 9 50; potatoes, 50c to 00c per bag; corn, 80c to 00c; rye, 80c to 83c.

BELLEVILLE. Feb. 24.—Flour, No. 1 super, 4 00. 27 00 follower 1 25 26 1 26; central do

per bag; corn, 80 to 0 00; rye, 80 to 83c.

BELLEVILLE. Feb. 24.—Flour, No. 1 super 6 00 @7 60; fall wheat, 1 25 @1 30; spring do., 1 25 to 1 30; barley, 72c to 80c; peas, 65c to 77c; oats 32c to 45c; cattle, live weight, none: beef, 4 00 to 6 50; mutton, 6 00 to 8 00; dressed hogs, 9 00 to 9 50; hides, 6 00 to 7 50; sheepskins, 1 00 to 1 35; wool, 22c; butter, 25c to 30c; eggs, 25c to 60c; cheese, lic to Hc, hay, 8 00 to 9 00; potatoes 0 90 to 1 00 per bag; corn, nr nc; rye, 75c to 80c; clover, 4 50; timothy, 2 50 to 3 00.

ST. CATHARINES, Feb. 24.—Flour, No. 1 super, 5 90 @ 6 25; fall wheat, 1 26 @ 1 25c barley, 70c @ 00c; peas, 80c @ 85c; oats, 30c @ 38c cattle, (live weight) 4 25 @ 4 5c; beef, 5 00 @ 7 00; mutton, 6 0 @ 8 00; dressed hogs, 7 00 @ 8 00; hides, 5 00 to 6 50; sheepskins, 1 00 to 1 20; butter, 25c @ 28c; eggs, 25c @ 25c; cheese, 14c @ 16c; hay, 7 00 @ 9 00; potatoes, 75c @ 80c; corn, 65c @ 700.

BRANTFORD, Feb. 21,—Flour. No. 1 super, 375 to 6 00; fall wheat, 1 18 to 1 21; barley. 70c to 80c; peas. 72c to 74c; oats, 38c to 00c; cattle, (live weight), 0 00 to 0 00; beef, 6 00 to 7 00; mutton, 6 00 to 8 00; dressed hogs, 7 75 to 8 00; hides, 6 00 to 6 50; sheepskins, 1 35 to 0 00; wool, 22c to 23c; butter, 25c to 28c; eggs 15c \( \tilde{a}\) 17c; cheese, 18 to 15c; potatoes, 1 10 to 1 25 per bag; corn, 60c to 63c.

Halifax, N. S. Feb. 24;—Flour; dull. Choice pastry, \$\$\frac{2}{3}\text{ 9}\$; superior extra choice, 7 25 \( \tilde{a}\) 7 50; superior extra 6 70 \( \tilde{a}\) 6 80; extra superine 6 30 \( \tilde{a}\) 60; spring extra 6 25 \( \tilde{a}\) 6 39, strong bakers', 6 75 \( \tilde{a}\) 6 30; superine, 6 \( \tilde{a}\) 6 25.

"Mr. Thomas D. Egan, formerly Travelling Agent for the Fre-man's Journal; and as such, was always found by us to be honorable, faithful and expert."—N. Y. Freeman's Journal, March 11th, 1876. THOMAS D. EGAN,

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