Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 3.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, FEB. 25, 1881

NO. 124

being the advocate of tyranny and the vilest despotism. Nothing can excuse Mr. Bright. He (when not receiving according to the finding of the court, and wilest despotism. Nothing can excuse Mr. Bright. He (when not receiving Government pay) denounced coercion. Now (oh, what money does!) he supports it. All the pro-coercion speeches were weak, but Mr. Bright's was weakest of all. He formally attacked Mr. Butt as advocating "unconscionable" Home Rule, and now he opposes Irish freedom altogether. Et tu, Brighte! — London Universe

FATHER MATTHEW RUSSELL, S. J., in the excellent Irish Monthly, repeats this most beautiful prayer of a poor Irish saint: "I recommend myself to the protection of

such a dreadful crime could not be expiated otherwise than by a fine of £5 or twenty days' imprisonment. Father Andersz had already been kept in gaol for three weeks while under remand. There are hundreds of priests in Prussia who are similarly situated, and who are constantly prosecuted for simply doing their duty as ministers of Christ.—London Universe.

For goodness sake, do not raise the discussion of the question, again this year, of how St. Patrick's Day shall be celebrated. Let us all go to Mass on that day and saying our prayers devoutly implore St. Patrick to keep his hands raised up to the throne of God interceding for his children of Erin. In the shamrock-decked cross, "I recommend myself to the protection of my adorable Jesus, and his Blessed Mother, and holy St. Joseph, through the intercession of my darling St. Francis, that they may bless, and guard, and guide me, and the whole Church, and the poor Pope."

ing our prayers devoutly implore St. Patrick to keep his hands raised up to the throne of God interceding for his children of Erin. In the shamrock-decked cross, let us recognize the sign in which Ireland is to conquer.—Catholic Columbian.

cocasions he had celebrated Mass in the church of the "bereaved" parish of Wilezyna, yet as he did so with closed dors it was held that these were private der chapter than when they told us of a man who once was great, sinking into

The Liverpool Catholic Times has come to believe that "Protestants have now pretty nearly abandoned the belief that horns grow out of the head of the Pope, or that he has a human baby for his dinner or that he has a human baby for his dinner every Friday while the rest of the Catholic world confines itself to fish—as was gravely stated and believed in parts of Scotland not so very long ago; but there is still a floating opinion that his Holiness is a very terrific personage indeed, into whose presence a heretic can only go with fear and trembling. An American Protestant lady, who recently visited the Vatican in this spirit and who was astonished to find that the successor of two hundred and fifty-seven Pontiffs conducted himself like any other Italian gentleman, records some of

his life in the peaceful shades college. He was formerly the President of one of our largest educa-

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

tional institutions.—Ave Maria.

London, Feb. 18.—Parnell entered the

tal Association.

It is reported that Parnell told Victor Hugo that though the Irish insurrection would be legitimate, the League was persuaded from such an attempt, as the Irish parameter. Will you, for the want of a litary marked. suaded from such an attempt, as the Irish are unarmed.

Letters to the members of the Land League in Paris are addressed under cover to French Senators.

Stephen, the Fenian Head Centre, says the arrived in Paris in December. He did the arrived in Paris are addressed under cover to French Senators.

League in Paris are audressed to French Senators.

Stephen, the Fenian Head Centre, says the arrived in Paris in December. He did not go to join Parnell, and never saw him. He declares the Fenians do not approve of the declares the Fenians do not approve of passed, demanding peasant proprietary and denouncing coercion and the arrest of Da-

acts of crime.

Parnell has consented to speak at 1 Land
League meeting in Clare, King's county.

vitt. As soon as the new rules announced by he Speaker of the Commons were

VOL. 3.

CUR STUCK IS MOST OWN IN THE PRINCE OF THE PRINCE

The venerable Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Speaker of the Commons were thoroughly comprehended, a large section of Conservatives and Liberals came to the conclusion that such an arbitrary suppression of a Committee could not be permitted, and that a strong effort must be spirit and who was astonished to find that the successor of two hundred and fifty-seven Pontiffs conducted himself like any other Italian gentleman, records some of her sentiments in the columns of the Chicago Times: 'I kissed the large amethyst' is amendment by which a control of the Potentian Grant Potential and the protection will be not a successor of two hundred and fifty-seven Pontiffs conducted himself like any other Italian gentleman, records some of her sentiments in the columns of the Chicago Times: 'I kissed the large amethyst' is a successor of two hundred and fifty-seven Pontiffs conducted himself like any other Protection Bill, and Departs the Potential and that a course. The New York Tribune's London special says: In the Commons on Friday night and even happy. His mind is as vigorous as ever. We trust that our Lord has consolations in store even in this world for one who has served Him so faithfully and so long.

EAVES, DEALER er, Shingles, etc., Geor d, 230 York st. 1.1y N MUTUAL rance Co. NADA. ENERAL MEETING COODS. MBER EAT

ings.

LENT SOCIETY

ly Meeting of the Irical ill be held on Friday helr rooms, Carling's nbers are requested to s. President. TUAL BENEFIT

he regular meetings of of the Catholic Mutual full be held on the first fevery month, at the ur rooms, Castle Hall, ond St. Members are actually. ALEX WIL-

UIGAN, GRADUATE, ty, Member of the Col-Surgeons. Physician eur. Night calls to de dee-Nitschke's Block,

SURGEON DEN-ndas street, 3 doors east endon, Ont. 4.1y JFF. OFFICE a few doors east of BARRISTER, ATor, etc. indas street, London.

imcoe streets, Toronto, lern improvements. In ways. Every conveni-uranteed at reasonable l'EOTTER & SON, Proprietors. SON'S LIVERY next to Hyman's Boot ry. First-class rigs at 28-1y HOTEL—P. K.

r. Rates \$1.00 per day. ven. Opposite D. & M. Mich.

lancous H HOUSE-COR-

ng the pres-

ELL & CO. E HOUSE.

PALACE. RY GOODS HOUSE. The Palace House, con-nues to attract the green reductions this week, and plain Hosiery. Inds of Gloves!—Kids th. ds of fancy and woolle nds of fringes, tassels thing in the millinery k Cashmeres, Custoneds of dress goods, valued trimmings. over than clothing, over flannels—grey, scarlet great sacrifice, all the

n as usual. Take notice lace House this month, marked close. Carpets, y price. JAS. EATON & CO.

NOTICE! BBONS the balance of the R STOCK AND FANCY

GOODS

GOODS at less than cost price. SOLICITED.

hold it so beyond all denying, That he is giving the better part Who pours his song as the breezes sighing Into the deeps of the human heart. Who grasps the truth in his own soul hidden,

I hold it thus,—that the poet's singing
Is like the thrill of the summer birds, A bountiful gift of the music ringing Over the earth in his tuneful words.

Then leave the doors to your heart wideturning.

Just as your ears to the birds and breeze,
The singer's powerful impulse learning,
Your soul shall glow as it does for these.

And he will grow as a bud to blosson, Better and purer because you heed, Just as the earth on her kindly bosom Harvests the good of the Cloistered seed.

THE CHURCH AMONG THE MOR -

THE PROGRESS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND CATHOLIC EDUCATION

A brief account of the history of the Cath lic Church among the Mormons may prove an interesting subject to many readers of *The Tablet*. With this view I trace it from its commencement to the present, and show how the parable of the mustariseed has been partly verified in the fastness of the Bocky Mountains, and especially in

Salt Lake, the new Jerusalem of the Salt Lake, the new Jerusalem of the Mormons, or, as they themselves term it Zion, or City of Saints, is situated at the foot of the Wasatch Mountains, and about eight miles from the great Salt Lake, after which it has been named. South of the city a fine valley of arable land extends for hundreds of miles. It is all owned by for hundreds of miles. It is all owned by the Mormon Church. In the fastness of the two ranges of mountains which wall this valley are to be found some of the richest mines in the far West. These mines are owned and worked by Gentiles, a name given to all non-Mormons. Whilst the followers of Joe Smith devote themselves entirely to agricultural pursuits, those of every other creed and no creed devote their brain and muscle to the discovery and working of the mines. Before the discovery of mines but few if any Gentiles resided in Utah. Brigham Young, the Mormon prophet, was then, and indeed till the time of his death, monarch of all he surveyed; and if any one had the timerity to dispute his right he had summary ways of dealing with them-viz., to send them over to the Destroying Angels, a society whose mission it was to dispose, I will not say how, with obstinate and recalcitrant members of the about alcitrant members of the church

and ungodly Gentiles.

After the discovery of the first mines and the news was spread abroad a regular stampede took place from Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and California. With this tide of emigrants came the first with this tide for emigrants came the first seed of the Catholic Church, which has during the past twelve years fructified a thousandfold. Planted in barren soil it has been watered by dew from heaven, and its progress has been such that parties absent from this city a few years have often sad to me on their return: "Who

would have thought five years ago that there would be so many churches, schools, and hospitals in Utah to-day?"

Before 1866 no priest resided in Utah, nor did the Territory, as far as known, belong to any diocese. At the above date the first priest was sent by Bishop O'Connell, of Marysville. Towards the close of that year invisition was taue forced for

Cross, of South Bend, Ind., and two hospitals, conducted by the same sisters.

Contrasting the Church of to-day with

that of 1871, the progress made is new- of gladness to every Catholic heart. Ten gladness to every Catholic heart. Ten years ago there was not a church in the entire Territory; 1881 can boast of four healths of our being churches, with a probability of one being added before the next December storms shall sweep along the Wasatch Mountains. Ten years ago there was not a Catholic school in the Territory, nor many Cathochildren to attend; to-day there are three schools with an average attendance of five hundred children. Two of these schools are boarding schools, and have an average of one hundred boarders. Ten years ago there was no hospital; to-day there are two in charge of zealous and de-there are two in charge of zealous and de-voted sisters, who, with the tender care of a mother, curse the infirm and sympathize beg of them to change the subject. A few with the friendless who may have travelled far from their parents' home in hopes

to-day there are six, with plenty to do in travelling from one while to take the pledge from Wagner sleeping-car, but principally in old-time fashione i stages or xx-wagons. Not unfrequently a distance of four hundred miles has been travelled in dred miles has been travelled in one of these stages. The reminiscence of these long and weary trips scarcely ever leave a pleasant thought for the mind to reflect on. Sleepless nights, as nights on the stage or xx wagon must always be, and pork and harms of the stage of the second stage. The saint spent his last night on earth alone—alone with God. He had to December, by the words, "Well done, good and faithful servant! Enter thou into the joy of the saint spent his last night on earth alone—alone with God. He had to December, by the words, "Well done, good and faithful servant! Enter thou into the joy of the saint spent his last night on earth alone—alone with God. He had to December, by the words, "Well done, good and faithful servant! Enter thou into the joy of the saint spent his last night on earth alone—alone with God. He had to December, by the words, "Well done, good and faithful servant! Enter thou into the joy of the saint spent his last night on earth alone." pork and beans the best food one gets, put the traveller in such a mood that he cannot enjoy good things which sometimes come under his notice. Your correspondent once saw a Mormon bishop drive an on his narrow bed. His f ce was towards on his narrow bed.

and the gratitude of a whole community.
Whilst Catholic sympathy spans the Atlantic and makes its way into China, a little extended towards the Rocky Mountain the Ro tains would not be lost. For three years the priests here going on missions had to go from the church to the school and from the school to the hospital, to borrow vestments ments, etc., so as to be able to celebrate Mass. Thanks to an estimable and charit-Mass. Thanks to an estimable and charitable lady in Washington, who ordered a mission-box from Pustet & Co., New York, that want is partially supplied. Not wishing to hold the dark side of the picture too long before your readers, I will refer them to the bright, alre dy described, and ask every reader to say one short prayer that the next ten years m y be as bright, if not brighter, than the past ten; may the number of churches, schools, and hospitals be doubled. For the fulfilment of that prayer I will answer.—New York Tablet.

HAPPY DEATHS.

HOW THE GOOD FALL ASLEEP IN THE LORD

FATHER EABER.

Towards the close of Father Faber's long and fatal illness at the Brompton Oratory, he was visited by his sister-in-law, the wife of an Anglican clergyman. Detached from the world as the Father was, the wells of human tenderness flowed freely as ever in his large and sensitive heart. "He dein his large and sensitive heart. "He desired me," she says, "to tell Frank" (his brother) "how he loved him, and how he loved us all. He kissed me very affection-ately, and I kissed his hands several times, but could not find voice to speak. 'Darling J—,'he said, 'I have always loved you very dearly, very dearly.' It was like the bitterness of death to turn away from that room, knowing that I should never look on his dear face again.' To anothe of his relatives—also a Protestant—the dying Father said: "No one knows better than I do that I have no merits of my own to rely on, and that my only hope and trust is in the sacrifice of my Savior."

As the end drew near, he lay supported by pillows, gazing steadily at a large white crucifix before him, and moving his eyes from one of the Five Wounds to another. On the evening of the 25th of September, a change for the worse took place. When he was told that his death was at hand, he only repeated fervently his favorite excla-mation, "God be praised!" At six o'clock on the following morning it was plain that he was not likely to live for more than an hour. The time passed almost in silence. About half-past six a sudden change came over him; his head turned a little to the right, his breathing seemed to stop; a few gasps followed and his spirit passed away. In those last moments, as his friend and biographer records, his eyes opened clear, bright, and intelligent as ever; and upon face there was a touching expres half of sweetness half of surprise; so that his death seemed to be the realization of words which he himself had written; "Only serve Jesus out of love, and while your eyes are yet unclosed, or those around you are sure that that last gentle breathing was indeed your last, what an unspeakable sur-prise you will have had at the Judgment Seat of your dearest Love, while the songs of heaven are breaking on your ears, and the glory of God is dawning on your eyes,

BARON DE RENTZ. The Baron de Rentz, who has been spo-ken of as a model Catholic layman, died in Paris in 1649, at the age of thrty-eight. that year jurisdiction was transferred from Bishop O'Connell to Bishop Machboeuf, of Colorado. In 1871 Bishop Machboeuf resigned his jurisdiction, when the Holy See annexed it to the archdiocese of San Francisco. When Archbishop Alemany assumed charge neither clurch, school, or bospital existed in the which Technical School of the sunered can his death-bed, the more was a told, did he strive to turn his mind to God and to pray to Him, imitating the Divine Master, Who in the height of His agony had prayed the more earnestly. His longing to depart and be united to his Lord, found expression in such ejaculations as "I desire to he dishop the more care friend to talk with; and when I suffer, such was administered at Easter, and on Holy Saturday each of the neophytes retrayed over; and, oh, I have many dangers and many wants! But hope is my all in all, nearly. Hope is light, and courage, and many wants! But hope is my all in all, nearly. Hope is light, and when I sit down it is a friend to talk with; and when I suffer, such effects to the disk of the world. The ceremonics and prayers it is an angel to stand by and travel over; and, oh, I have many dangers and many wants! But hope is my all in all, nearly. Hope is light, and courage, and an apilgrim, and life is what I have to travel over; and, oh, I have many dangers and many wants! But hope is my all in all, nearly. Hope is light, and when I sit down it is a friend to talk with; and when I suffer, used in blessing Agnus Deis are vary beauassumed charge neither church, school, or hospital existed in the whole Territory. The first pastor appointed by his grace soon succeeded in raising sufficient means to build a church in Salt Lake. A beautiful brick building, 34x60, Gothic st.le, is the result of his labor.

In 1873 the present incumbent, Father Scanlan, took charge of the parish. During the nast seven years he has succeeded. "and be faithful to the end. Let us attach ourselves to a God crucined for our ing the past seven years he has succeeded in erecting three churches, three schools, conducted by the Sisters of the Holy that we shall see each other again in a day that we shall have no e d." About an hour later, raising his eyes, he said, "The Holy Child Jesus—where is He?" as though he had already had agdimpse of the Beatific Vision. Taking a crucifix in his hands, he lovingly kissed it Then he entered into his agony, which lasted a full quarter of an hour, but for more than half of this time he ceased not to pronounce the Holy Name of Jesus. Then all was still, and

his pure soul sweetly passed away.

FATHER MATTEW.

The Apostle of Temperance had a long illness, but at last the summons came. He had spent most of his time in prayer for months. Often when his friends came to see him, they found him on his knees; and days before his death he received the and fatal attack of paralysis. of discovering the El Dorado in the Rocky Mountains.

Ten years ago there was but one priest, He lav contravelling from one mining camp to another in search of the lost sheep. The travelling is not done in a Pullman or Warman location and the present the on them the holy sign. He passed away, as one in sleep, on the 8th of December, 1856, surely wakened, but not on earth,

The saint spent his last night on earth alone—alone with God. He had no pain, or anxiety. Ease had come to his body, peace to his soul. When the sun rose on the world, and lighted up the hills of some, ox-team, ten in number, and when wanting to accelerate his speed he would insert his hand in the tail of his overalls, pull out an orange-sized stone, and with all his strength fling it at the leaders.

Whilst much has been done in Utah within the past ten years much careful the watched him as he lay, listened to his quiet breath.

last gift was faith. The last, yes, and the tenderest of all! For it was to him what he had longed for with tears, and thought of with inexpressible emotions of desire—the entering into the joy of his Lord.

LIBERAL CATHOLICS.

A SAMPLE OF THE GENUINE SORT.
At the close of a Mission in Louisville,
Ky., the Prior of the Dominican Convent of that city announced with evident emotion that a gentleman of the parish of St Louis Bertrand had just made known his design of placing a grand marble altar in their church. Though Father McKenna did not name the dozor, all present knew that it was the Hon. John Watts Kearney, son of the chivalric General Phil Kear-

ney.
"It will be the main altar of this church,"

"it will be the main altar of this church," said I ather McKenna, "and you all see how much it is needed."

To the reporter of one of the local papers Father McKenna said: 'Our Mission has been singularly blessed, not only in spiritual favors, but also in temporal gifts. I did not know how we could get an altar suitable for our fine church. I had called a meeting of the parish and suitable for our fine church. I had called a meeting of the men of the parish and asked for subscriptions, but I saw I could not get such an altar as we wanted with what was subscribed. Mr. Kearney heard of our meeting. Sickness in the family prevented him from attending it. He called on me just as I was going out on Sunday evening to close the Mission. He Sunday evening to close the Mission. He apologized for not having been present at the meeting. I explained to him its object. He said, 'I learned the object of your meeting this evening, and Mrs. Kearney and I have talked the matter over. You know we have lately lost our little Lucy; you know what a sweet child she was, and we thought of building an alshe was, and we thought of building and alshe was a character was a short of the building and alshe was a character was a c she was, and we thought of building an al-tar in her memory, if there would be no objection on the part of the Fathers. We shall assume all expenses,' he said; 'the Fathers selecting the design. We wish this an offering to God, in memory of our dearly loved child, and as a mark of affection for the Fathers and people of St. Louis Bertrand.' Here the strong man quivered with emotion and wiped away the forbidden tears. I expressed my gra'itude and said I felt the Fathers would not object to the altar being erected to the glory of God in memory of his innocent child. "I was so overcome with joy at the

prospect of our getting a fine marble altar." said Father McKenna, "that it was with difficulty I could master my feelings in making the announcement to the people.
"It will be after Koeley's best design of a Gothic altar. Keeley you know is the father of Gothic architecture in America. He lives in Brooklyn and is now engaged n some fine cathedrals.'

BETTER THOUGHTS.

The dearest word in our language is Love. The greatest is God. The word expressing the shortest time is now. The three make the greatest and sweetest duty

You cannot make yourself better by simply resolving to be better at some time or other any more than a farmer can plow his field by simply turning it over in his mind. A good resolution is a fine start-ing point but as a teminus it has no value.

Hope brings good tidings about us, not so as to be handled, but so as to be owned and rejoiced in. Hope prophesies to us. Hope makes us free of the universe. I me; and when I have wandered away in sin, and repented, and returned to the right path, then from hope I get peace of mind and newness of virtue.

"Follow my advice, but not my exam ple," is a maxim that we sometimes hear.
"Don't do as I do, but do as I tell you." By what you are rather than by what you say you are shaping their lives. It is much better to make your life a safe one to copy so that you can boldly say what Paul said: "Be ye followers of me." Your preaching will not have the effect it ought to have until you are able to say their you are able to say that. It is astonishing how many people there

are who neglect punctuality, and thousands have failed in life from this cause alone; it is not only a serious vice in itself, but it is the fruitful parent of many other vices, so he who becomes the victim of it gets involved in toils from which it is algets involved in toils from which it is almost impossible to escape. It makes the merchant wasteful of time; it saps the business reputation of the lawyer, and it injures the prospects of the mechanic, who might otherwise rise to fortune; in a word, there is not a rofession nor station in life, which is not liable to the canker of this destructive habit.

In the practice of economy there is unmixed satisfaction. When one has a desire to purchase what he can do without, and has not the ready money to spare for it, consider whether there ma not be more real comfort without it than with it, when not quite certain whence with it, when not quite certain whence the money is coming to pay the indebeted-ness. In the end the pleasure will be found on the side of doing without the wished-for thing. Doing this once and again for months, one will be surprised in seeing how much has been saved. Thus the poor man finds haveings is Thus the poor man finds happiness in economy, though it might be misery to the rich man who thinks he can dispense with it. Honorable and consistent economy

s never followed by regret. A poetical writer has said that son men move through life as a band of music moves down the street, flinging out pleasure on every side through the air to everyone, far and near, that can listen. Some men fill the air with their strength and sweetness as the orch rds in October days fill the air with ripe fruit. Some women cling to their own house like the honey-suckie over the door, yet, like it, fill all the region with the suitle fragrance strength fling it at the leaders.

Whilst much has been done in Utah within the past ten years, much remains yet to be done. In Sait Lake and Ogden, the junction of four railroads, two Christian Brothers' colleges would be well patronized, and two orphan asylums would prove such a blessing that the promoter would have the privers of many orphans of the dove had come, and God's wings of the dove had come, and God's within us the breath of other men's joy;

sathered around the bed; they watched him as he lay, listened to his quiet breath-honey-suckie over the door, yet, like it, fill all the region with the subtle fragrance of their goodness. How great a bounty and a blessing is it to so hold the royal gifts of the soul that they shall be music total! It would be no unworthy thing to live for, to make the power which we have within us the breath of other men's joy;

to fill the atmosphere which they must stand in with a brightness which they cannot create for themselves.

PASSION FLOWERS AND SNOW-

THE ANGEL OF LENT.

The holy season of Lent is near. A radiant angel, clad in a crimson robe of soft, bright hue, wearing a glittering cross on his breast, and bearing in his hands rich passion flowers and delicate snowdrops, moves quickly from house to house, collecting the acts rerformed by children in honor of the sufferings of our divine Loid. The snowdrops are formed of endeavors to avoid faults. The passion flowers are acts of self-denial. Innocence and penance are sisters. What lovely and penance are sisters. What lovely flowers! more lovely than any which bloom in this land of ours; surely, they represent acts of extraordinary virtue.

No, dear children. See, the angel enters a nursery: a little girl is reading near a window; a hat and jacket lie on a chair near. The angel whispers in the ear of the child: after a moment's hesitation, she rises, lays down her book, takes hat and jacket to another room, and hangs them up; another snowdrop is in the angel's hand, for this child had made a resolution to do penance during Lent by overcoming habits of untidiness. Forth from a poor cabin comes the angel bringing fresh snowdrops. In that cabin lives a poor girl who has determined to try, each day during temptation to allow thoughts to wander; respect at prayer was the virtue he was trying to gain before Easter. Others, with loving hearts, went round the stations. The heavenly spirit passes on, gathering flowerets on his way, the act of self-denial at meals, and of self-denial by rising at once when called: the acts of rising at once when called; the acts of rising at once when called; the acts of prompt obedience, of gentle charity, of patient endurance of pain. Now he enters a school, and passes from desk to desk, weaving fair wreaths: for there are children who, during Lent, keep silence at appointed times; children who apply earnestly to a study they dislike; children naturally selfish, who try to mortify self, and watch for concertuities of children and watch for opportunities of obliging others; children who bravely overcome others; children who bravely overcome temper, and watch for opportunities of helping others. The angel's face grows sad as he passes by some who have no flovers. Lent to them is the same as any other time. We must not resemble these children. Let us see, now, what special acts we shall do each day during the season of programs. Programs bright in the season of programs of programs of programs of programs. season of penance. Penance brings joy, and we shall be very joyful at Easter if, during Lent, we have given the angel passion flowers and snowdrops, to weave a wreath which is to be our Easter gift, to present to Him who died for us.—Catholic Children's Magazine, Dublin.

THE AGNUS DEL.

[From the Annals of our Lady].

The Agnus Deis are blessed by the Pope in Wednesday of Easter week, but only on Wednesday of Easter week, but only on the first and every seventh year of his Pontificate. The custom of blessing them at this time is very ancient; in the early ages of the Church, as is well known, bap-tism was administered at Easter, and on tism was administered at Easter, and on Holy Saturday each of the neophytes re-God to bless and sanctify these forms of wax which bear the impress of the most in-nocent Lamb, that by their contact and presence the faithful may be incited to pray, storms and tempests be driven away, and the wicked spirits be put to flight by the virtue of the Holy Cross, with which they are marked; and he further prays that as the Innocent Lamb, Jesus Christ when in a lead to the that as the Innocent Lamb, Jesus Christ, when immolated on the Altar of the Cross, delivered our first patents from the power of the devil, so may these spotless lambs be endowed with power unto good:—the power to protect those who devoutly wear them against the malice of demons, against tempests, pestilence, sickness fire and enemies: and they may be efficacious in protecting the mother and child in dangers of travail. Through our Lord

Jesus Christ.

Those who devoutly wear the Agnus Dei are sometimes miraculously preserved from

the dangers above mentioned.

It is related in the Life of St. Pius the Fifth, that the city of Rome was saved from destruction, threatened by the overflow of the banks of the river Tiber, by an Agnus Dei, which when thrown into the river caused the waters to subside. The miracle was witnessed by thousands of peopl, and is mentioned in the process of the Holy Pope's beatification.

HOLY WATER.

Every Chrisitan family should keep holy water constantly in their dwelling. It is blessed by the ministers of the Church to whom Christ gave the power of casting out devils, and whom the According to the prayers used in the blessing must we judge the value of the holy water. We see then whenever it is sprinkled the devils must take their flight and good angels occupy the place. Thus by one act in and a moment of time do we call the blace of course of the course of the seed of the course of th the blessed angels around us. Especially should we use holy water in time of temptation, of sickness or danger of death, on rising in the morning and retiring at night. It is easily obtained, being kept in all churches. No one should be without it. When a priest comes on a sick call he expects to find holy water in the house. If ne ask for holy water and is told there is none in the house, he is disappointed and thinks there is not much Catholicity in those people. After rising in the morning we should bless ourselves with holy water as well as when about to retire for the night.

The progress of the faith in Japan is really notable. There are at present there three bishops, thirty-three priests and thirteen sisters of charity; besides a vast number of catechumens, there are over

A LIVE INSTITUTION.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LONDON MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—THE REPORTS PRESENTED—A GRATIFYING EXHIBIT.

The ammai meeting of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company was held in the City Hall vesteres Company was held in the City Hall vestere (President), D. C. Macdonald (Secretary and Manager.) R. Biddulph, Westminster; Jas. Durg: A. Cempbell, Mayon Hallon, Lindon, London; J. B. Fram, West Nissan, L. D. Back, Yamouth; S. Cameron, London; J. B. Lane, North Dorchester, E. Robinsen, London; J. B. Fram, West Nissan, L. D. Back, Yamouth; S. Cameron, London; J. B. Lane, North Dorchester, E. Robinsen, London; J. B. Fram, West Nissan, L. D. Back, Yamouth; S. Cameron, London; West, J. A. Leitch, Brantford; Jas. McLeod, London East; W. Owen, city; J. King, Southwold, J. Gileg, Mount Brydges, Cody, city; M. Latimer, Ridgelown; Jas. Cameron, Napie; W. Johnson, London; J. G. McDonald, Hyde Park; and others.

The minutes of the last annual meeting was the company of Canada.

The minutes of the last annual meeting was the company of Canada.

To the members of the London Fire Insurance Company of Canada.

To the members of the London Fire Insurance Company of Canada.

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The company of Canad

of the Company must be as gratifying to the members as it is pleasing to your Directors.

As stated in the last annual report, when referring to the causes that rendered, in the opinion of your Boar, a rise of rates necessary, the Director special parts of rates necessary, the Director special parts of the calculation of your Boar, a rise of rates necessary, the Director special parts of the safety of the Company, and that as soon as they were absolutely necessary for the safety of the Company, and that as soon as they could see their way clearly they would early to the infer to the right of the present year the cash tariff commencing the present year the cash tariff as been proportionately reduced, and it is to be hoped the members generally will approve of this action of the Directors, and assist them in procuring new and safe business. The promoters of your Company, now 22 years since, saw that an opening was the state of the insurance of dwelling and farm rises at lower rates than there were then prevailing, the stock companies at that time credit in this was the successful pioneer of cheap insurance and is entitled to all the credit in this was pect, for it is the only Company of an is a position of a particular class, and offered it at just its cost, being guided entirely by its own experience in the question of raies. The amount of money saved in thus bringing in surance within the reach of all can scarcely be estimated, and for this reason, if for no other, the London Mutual deserves not only a continued but an increased support from the owners of farmers' property and private residences.

OFFICIAL INSPECTION.

The man and the company of the affairs of the Company were made by Professor

the owners of farmers' property and private residences.

OFFICIAL INSPECTION.

The usual annual inspection of the affairs of the Company were made by Professor Cherriman, who expressed his approval of the mode in which the accounts and books of the Company are kept. In this connection it will be well for the members to bear in mind that your Company is the only Fire Mutual that is heensed by the Dominion Government, and that the forms of returns used by the Insurence Department not being adapted for Mutual Companies, we stand at a disadvantage in that all transactions on the premium note system are not exhibited as clearly as they would were they placed in comparison with other Mutuals, which only report to the Local Government.

The agents of the Company deserve the warmest thanks of the members for their earnest endeavors in seconding the efforts of your Board in placing the company in a sound and healthy condition.

Our agents, as a class, are second to none in existence, and where all have done well it would be unfair to particularize; but the list of agents shows, by the order in which they are placed, the relative amount of work done by each: We regret exceedingly to record the demise of three of our agents during the past year, Mssrs. M. Kelly, Wm. Hill, and Wm. Lattimer. The first-named had only been a short time in our employ, but promised to make a valuable agent. Messrs. Hill and Lattimer had been connected with the Company, from near its commencement, and in every way and on all occasions assisted in promoting the welfare of the Company. Their taking off will be felt fixed a loss, not only in their respective localities, as good and true

men, but especially so by your Directors
the buisness of the Company. Mr. Lating
familiar and pleasant face will be miss
from the meeting to-day the first time
many years.

REGISTRATION OF FIRES.
The Suggestion made in our last yearly

The suggestion made in our last yearly report, that it should be incumbent on everyone sustaining a loss by fire to file particulars thereof with the Clerk of the municipality as a matter of statistics, has not yet engaged the attention of our Legislature, although it is to be hoped the Inspector of Insurance will soon take the matter in hand. It has been recommended to the New York Legisture recently—not in the interest of insurance compains alone, but for the general good of the public.

In conclusion, your Directors would reare conclusion, your Directors would re-mark that the same economy in the manage-ment of the Company as has been its leading features from the beginning has been prac-ticed; and with the same liberal course in dealing with the members in the future as in the past, your Company will continue doing the largest business in the Province, as it has

the largest business in the Province, as it has for many years.

Three Directors retire by rotation. They are James Armstrong, Warden of Middlesex; Richard Biddulph, and Moses Springer, Esys., who are, however, eligible for reclection.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES ARMSTRONG, D. C. MACDONALD, FIRE INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

To the Directors and Members of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada:—

JAMES ARMSTRONG, D. C. MACDONALD,
STREE INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

To the Directors and Members of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada:—

GENTLEMEN,—Your Inspector begs to report that during the past year he inspected and reported on 27. claims against the Company, of which 28s, with some deductions on account of over-charges, were paid and settled, amounting to \$65.778.14. Nine claims were, for what the Directors conceived to be good cause, rejected. Of the above claims 94 were for dwelling houses and their contents, amounting to \$21,044.80; 147 claims for out farm buildings and their contents, \$41,005.18. Nineteen of the above paid claims were for live stock killed by lightning in fields; amount, \$555.58. Property other than ordinary farm property destroyed or damaged:—one cheese factory and contents, \$2,811; one Orange hall, \$220; two churches, damage, \$50; one town hall, damaged, \$5; and three school houses, all damaged by lightning, \$2,158. The cause of the above losses, as near as can be ascertained, are as follows:—\$5 claims—cause, lightning, amount, \$8,805.5; incendiarism, 34 losses, amount, \$16,077.64, sparks falling from chimneys to roofs of dwellings, 33, amount, \$1,248; coal oil lanterns in outbuildings, 20 losses, amount, \$55,753; defective chimneys, 14, amount, \$4,118,55; five from lamps and candles brought in contact with colton fabrics, amount, \$75,59; six of the claims are for losses caused by children playing with matches, amount, \$75,59; six of the claims are for losses caused by children playing with matches, amount, \$20; one of the losses, amount, \$150; one from tin thimble protection of for stove-pipe, amount, \$20; one of the losses, amount, \$150; one from tin thimble protection of stove-pipe, amount, \$20; one of the losses and langine licenses are required to be renewed annually. For 56 of the losses, amount, \$21, 82, 83, 83, no positive cause can be assigned, but I have no doubt the great bulk of them have been from the subject of steam threshers, would caution members in engagi

CAPITAL ACCOUNT ASSETS 31ST DECEMBER, 1880. Amount available of Premium Notes\$196,851 25
 Notes
 \$196,851
 25

 Amount due on Assessment No. 18
 2,956
 47

 Amount due on Assesment No. 19
 19,146
 85
 .. 19,146 85 \$218,954 57 alance due by agents'
(secured by agents'
bonds and members'
lue bills ...
Bills receivable...
Mortgages
Office farniture...
Dominion stock...
deposit... $\begin{array}{c} 28,597\ 17 \\ 5,664\ 26 \\ 2,197\ 04 \\ 636\ 53 \end{array}$

30,000 Cash in Federal Bank ... \$ 5,858 53 "Treasurer's hands 576 36 6,434 89 \$292,484 46 LIABILITIES.
Losses adjusted in 1880,
but not due till 1881,..... .\$ 7,21246

Deduct lapsed and cancelled......

report. Mr. Thos. Routledge seconded the resolu-

Agn. Thos. Routledge seconded the resolution.

Mr. Thos. Routledge seconded the resolution.

Several queries were put to the President, who answered them to the satisfaction of those present.

A shareholder inquired if the amount for efficials' salaries, etc., was not very high.

The President replied that the London Mutual was one of the cheapest run institutions in the Province for the amount of work done. During the year the services of one clerk had been dispensed with, and his duties had fallen upon the other employes, who were a very hard worked lot of men.

On motion, Messrs. Day and Leitch were appointed scrutineers.

The election of three Directors, to fill the paces of those retriring, was then proceeded with, the following gentlemen being declared elected:—Messrs, Jas. Armstrong, M. Springer and R. Biddulph.

M. James Armstrong returned thanks for the Anarcholder asked inther was no way of setting rid of the proxy system.

The Secretary stated thatthe Inspector and himself had appeared before the Private Bills in the process of the Hon. E. Blake the clause had been reinstand.

The secretary stated thatthe Inspector and himself had appeared before the Private Bills in the process of the Hon. E. Blake the clause had been reinstand.

M. Day in the clause of the bill relating to proximating the clause of the bill relating to proximating the private Bills in the private and the line of the private Bills in the private of the private Bills in the Bill

ned.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors,
Messrs. Jas. Armstrong and Daniel Black
were re-elected President and Vice-President
respectively.

"My friend, how far is it to the next town?" asked the pedestrian. "nly shoost a little vays," was the evalue reply. "Well, is it four, six, eight, or ten miles?" "Yaas, I think it is," was the by your Directors in pany. Mr. Latimer's face will be missed by the first time for

N OF FIRES, in our last yearly re-incumbent on every-fire to file particulars of the municipality has not yet engaged gislature, although it ector of Insurance will hand. It has been re-w York Legisture re-est of insurance con-c general good of the

Directors would re-nomy in the manage-shas been its leading ming has been prac-me liberal course in ers in the future as in y will continue doing the Province, as it has

e by rotation. They Warden of Middlesex; Moses Springer, Esqs., ble for reelection fully submitted. D. C. MACDONALD, nt. Manager. Members of the Lon-ance Company of Can-

Inspector begs to retest year he inspected
ims against the Coma some deductions on
s, were paid and set5.773.14. Nine claims
tetors conceived to be
of the above claims 94
ses and their contents,
it contents, \$41,005.18.
paid claims were for
lightning in fields;
rty other than ordintroyed or damaged:—
i contents, \$2.84i; one
hurches, damage, \$50;
1, \$5i and three school
lightning, \$2,158. The
ses, as near as can be
ses, as near as can be

1, 55; and three school ilightning, \$2,158. The ses, as near as can be ses, as near as can be west—\$50 cilaims—cause, \$8,801.55; incendiarism, oil anterns in outmout, \$5,577.53; defectint, \$4,118.55; five from uight in contact with nt, \$75.5; six of the used by children playout, \$628.58; running se of five of the losses, ave been from defectinpost of the session of ashes, the thimble protection \$20; one of the losses have been caused by a threshing machine; and the session of \$730, were caused of the session of the session of the session of the losses have been caused by a threshing machine; and the session of the losses have been caused by a threshing machine; and the session of the losses have been caused by a threshing machine; and the seam center of the losses have been caused by a threshing machine; and the seam center of the losses have been caused by a threshing machine; and the seam center of the seam ce gathreshing machine; unting to \$730, were team engines whilst may at barns; in either gat barns; in either wing to any deficiency of arrangements of the idents was caused by of the party in chargy; I to have been caused ma small, unnoticed 2-box, which defect is st on the subject of I caution members in but the engine has a apany in force, as all quired to be renewed to boxes, amount, \$21, we can be assigned, but eat bulk of them have he claims just. Chief auses, in my opinion, arks from chimneys, helective chimneys, in-

Fire Insycctor. ACCOUNT CEMBER, 1880. \$196,851 25 . . 2,956 47 .. 19,146 85 \$218,954 57

30,000 6,434 89 \$292,484 46 ITIES. .. \$ 7,212 46

of assets....\$285,272 0 rect as above set fort.1

celled..... force 31st of ec., 1880 \$36,408,244 00 k of each check of each \$506.

afforded him much doption of the report. So the second sec

s the most successful pany ever instituted was in a great meas-es displayed by the high tribute to the of the retiring Direc-ger and R. Biddulph, the adoption of the seconded the resolured if the amount for vas not very high. ed that the London cheapest run instruc-or the amount of vor-tr the services one d with, and his duties ther employes, who ed lot offine. Day and Leitch were

Directors, to fill the was then proceeded demen being declared trmstrong, M. Sprinreturned thanks for his colleagues.
If there was no way of system.
thatthe Inspector and fore the Private Bills and had succeeded in a bill relations to see the property of the p

e bill relating to pro the matter had bee tse, through the ise, through the en-Blake the clause had ay, seconded by Mr. ere requested to peti-session to amend the session to amend the resenting.
nded by J. Vining, structed to fix their

and, after a vote of the meeting adjour-

ing of the Directors, and Daniel Black at and Vice-President

r is it to the next pedestrian. "Inly was the evasive re-

ADDRESSED TO MOST REV. DR. PACIFICO A.

on his approaching departure from the Augustinian College of St. Thomas o' Villanova, Penn., to enter on the duties of his office in the Eternal City. as Most Reverend Father-General of the Order of St. Augustine throughout the world.

Sonnets.

SALVE ET VALE! SALVE!

Close to the footstool of the great white Throne, Bathed in the beauteous and resplendent light Which floweth from the Heart of Christ-

a bright
Celestial shape, Augustine kneit alone,
And thus he pleaded, (bishop, doctor, son
Of sainted Monica);—''O holy O.se!
Father eternal! from this radiant crown
Which Thy sweet mercy hath vouch afed

to me.

Upon my chosen son, I pray, shed down
A glory which forever more shall be
A foretaste of that glory lodged in Thee,
Power made perfect in humility!"
—Smiling, he ceased to speak; for lo! his
crown had shed
Its ancient aureole on NENO's noble head!

VALE!

WALE!

A decade and a half of fruitful years
Have come and gone, since from thy convent-home,
[A willing exile from thine own fair Rome].

Smiles and tears,
This hour evokes; for, while across the sea,
The angels speed thee to thy native shore,
We smile, remembring thy blest dignity,
Yet weep to think thou shalt return no more,
O venerated friend! take with thee now
The prayers and blessings of these hearts
sincere;

The lustre Rome hath shed upon thy brow,
Alone can gild the gloom thou leavest Ah! may that shining splendor, Heaven's Type of its crown reserved for thy dear sons and thee!

FATHER TOM BURKE IN CORK.

On Sunday last Father Burke, the dis-

tinguished Dominican preacher, delivered an eloquent sermon in the Cathedral, Cork, in aid of the North Infirmary, of Cork, in aid of the North Infirmary, of that city. Founding his discourse on the Gospel of the day, the very rev. preacher, in the course of his remarks, said: Two miracles are recorded as having been performed by our Divine Lord in this day's Gospel, and each consisted in the healing of the sick. The first was a man covered with leaves, the most bidgens of cildical control of the sick. with leprosy, the most hideous of all diseases—the one which condemned the unhoppy man stricken by it to banishment from his home and his friends. Our Lord showed in his action to the leper that there was in Him not merely the power to heal, but that there was also the heart that prompted Him, the goodness and the love that called forth the exercise of that Omnipotent power which He possessed. And out of those two, remember, out of the power that healed and out of the the power that neared and out of the love and charity and goodness that prompted that power to action, arose the beautiful act of mercy. What is mercy? Mercy may be defined to be charity in action—charity at work. Mercy is the fair offspring of the union of those two attributes of God's power and love. Power alone without charity is never merciful. Oh, no; even in our day we see and have seen what a terrible thing power is unless it be guided by goodness and by charity. But ten years have passed since two of the greatest nations in the world met in the rude shock of battle; and power was there—power so terrible, that the whole world trembled with fear when those French and German armies closed in the terrible fight. Power was there, developed by everything that science could bring to bear upon it to make it more terrible and destructive. science could bring to bear upon it to make it more terrible and destructive. Oh, but where was the goodness to direct that power? Where was the charity? Where was the mercy? You sought for tin vain when you trod the battle plain the day after the combat! Dead men lying in every position that could indicate the in every position that could indicate the most terrible agony of death; wounded men crying in vain, with the thirst of death upon them, for one drop of water their parched lips; strong men slowly to de th. Power indeed to wet bleeding slowly had passed, and showed itself, but it was power without goodness. On the other hand, my beloved, goodness alone, charity, tenderness, love—call it what you willwithout the power evaporates in the very often useless sentiment of compassion Compassion and tenderness are beautiful things. They prompt the kind word, but unless the hand is able to relieve, in vain would the heart be moved to com-passion. It might indeed enable the man who feels it, but it cannot relieve sufferer who applies to it in vain. If the Cyrenean, who on compulsion was obliged to approach our Lord, and of whom Cath-olic tradition tells us that the first glance at the sufferings of the Saviour converted him so that he took up the cross lovingly —if that man were not the strong man that he was; if he had not the thews and the sinews of those arms of his, he never would have been able to lift up the heavy crushing burden of the mighty cross, and so relieve the wounded, the bleeding, and the fainting Saviour. And so, my brethren, mercy calls for the power, and the love that woos that power comes forth—that fair daughter of God—that fair spouse of Christ, with her God-like attributes. And, my beloved, if, as I have said, mercy from this point of view be simply described. simply charity in action, may we not conclude, that as the Holy Ghost tells us in Scripture, that God is Charity, may we not conclude also that God is Mercy?

Mark dearly blend here weekly seekly seekly blend here seekly seekl not conclude also that God is Mercy? Mark, dearly beloved, how ready our Divine Lord is, how prompt He is, remembering that he who acts quickly very often doubles his gift by the promptitude with which he gives it. He does not hesitate a moment. The leper comes and says, "Lord, I know Thou canst heal me if They with?" That inverse the Scripe. if Thou wilt.' That instant the Saviour says, "I will it; be thou clean," and he was cleansed on the spot. He raised the widow's son of Naim. Not content with arising the young man who was dead, He, in the tender language of the Evan-gelist, took him by the hand, brought him over and gave him to his mother. He put arms with His own ble hand, and she flung her arms around him.

IRELAND AND ROME.

Rome, Jan. 21, 1881. The Holy See is certainly anxious about the condition of Ireland, but it is anxious only for Ireland's welfare. I have it on good authority that the Irish bishops have received instructions to make each diocese acquainted with the wishes of the Pope in relation to whatever action they may take in reference to political matters dur-ing the present disturbed state of the country. One thing, however, is certain, and that is that His Holiness will not cause antagonisms between the priests and

people by upholding, or seeming to up-hold, landlord tyranny in Ireland against the wishes of the clergy themselves, who, with their everfaithful flocks, have suffered such terrible persecution at the hands of those relentless tormentors of Christ's poor. The Pontiff is no friend of Irish andlordism, which, as he well knows,

has been the cause of
UNTOLD MISERY TO THE GREEN ISLE. Therefore the agitators need not be afraid that Leo XIII will ever be a thorn arraid that Leo Alli will ever be a thorn in their side so long as they pursue their present sensible course of persistent agitation. Of course, if they broke out into open revolution without the remotest hope of success, but with the certainty of hope of success, but with the certainty of being overwhelmed by the tremendous power of the British Empire, then, indeed, His Holiness would be far from allowing the Irish clergy to second the efforts of the Land Leaguers, just for the plain reason because such an outrage would only DROWN IRELAND IN BLOOD.

No friend of Leaguers and the interest of the control of

DROWN IRELAND IN BLOOD.

No friend of Ireland could wish such a consummation, and Leo XIII. is a friend of Ireland, and a practical friend at that, as is well known long before now. St. Thomas is his favorite theologian, and the 'Angelic Doctor's" teachings are his teach-"Angelic Doctor's" teachings are his teachings. That great saint points out that it is unlawful for an oppressed country to rise in revolt against the oppressor unless there is a just cause and a moral certainty of success. Irish revolutionists cannot, must not blind themselves to this fact, as they value their eternal salvation, because without the certainty of success alluded to reballion would decongrate to indicating rebellion would degenerate to indiscriminate murder, a crime similar to that committed by persons who take part in any lawless riot; and this is a very serious matter, deserving the serious consideration of all sensible Irishmen, especially the younger portion, who are apt to be led away by self-seeking knaves or hare-brained adventurers who care little for their fellow-man and less for God, if they can only serve their own vile purposes by

fair means or foul.

REBELLION IS LAUGHED AT
by such persons, and the more cautious
honest Irishmen are in their dealings with them the better. Leo XIII. will not advise his faithful people in the Emerald Isle to act unwisely, therefore it behooveth them to be true to their clergy. Let the soggarth aroon be their guide in the future as in the past, and they will steer clear of their troubles yet in God's own good time. It is expected that the Archbishrp of Dub-

THE NEW SECRETARY OF STATE,
Monsignore Pollotti fills Cardinal Jacobini's former office. Speaking of those two illustrious prelates, a writer remarks: "Both are richly endowed with intellectnal capacity and with perspicacity, and have set to work with zeal and tact to preserve and increase, both at home and abroad, the prestige which the Holy See has always enjoyed over all nations and governments of the world. The Pope himself most thoroughly appreciates the work of his new ministers. which His work of his new ministers, which His Holiness is seconding himself by word and deed, and, in the hopes thus raised for bettering the aspect of things, is recover-ing cheerfulness of spirit and general health. There is a rumor at

THE VATICAN
that the new Secretary of State intends to make several changes in the immediate surroundings of the court and among the palatine prelates, and that the project of altogether abolishing the post attogether abousning the post of majordomo is gaining form and consistency: but we prefer abstaining from fully recording any of these reports until we have more ground to believe in them, for they have often been belied before." A new special commission has been con-

stituted at the Propaganda, charged with the care of announcing an opinion as to the practical development to be given to the missions of Asia and Africa. are new colleges to be instituted for the advantage of missionary candidates. Existing colleges are to get all the support possible, for the work is a great one and demands the greatest exertions on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities. It is stated in some of the French newspapers that the General Union Bank brought him the other day the sum of a hundred thousand francs as a special present. It was presented by the director, who received an audience from the Pope. His Holiness felt highly grateful for the gift.—New York Tablet.

PRESERVE PURITY.

Father Hunt, O. M. I., was preaching in Providence, R. I., on a recent Sunday, and in his sermon said: "I appeal to the young mento be chaste. Be chaste and practiceyour religion and manhood will assert itself. Be pure, young women, in thought, and in word, and in act. And let nobody,

and He said, "Oh, foolish and unfortunate was mentioned at the trial. You may be woman, has any man condemned thee?"
And she without looking on the face of God, murmured tremblingly, "Not one has condemned me yet, O Lord," and then he said with infinite tenderness, "And certainly I will not condemn thee; go try way and sin no more." Such was the Heart—O, such was the Divine Heart of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

was mentiened at the trial. You may be a servant, but though you are, you are the equal of the Queen of England by being pure and keeping yourself so. Believe me if you did avenge an attack upon your virtue, not only would you not be containly I will not condemn thee; go try was the law of the land but you would be praised by most people for your love of purity. Be pure in thought; be just and fear not."

A ROMAN VIEW OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

[From the "Aurora," organ of the Vatican, Rome.]

The English press and Anglophiles maintain that the permanent cause of the mis-ery in Ireland is to be found in the idle-ness of its inhabitants. Others go further and delight in attributing it to the Catholic religion.

In answer to these accusations we will

at first state that idleness is not a characteristic of the Irish race, but on the contrary the greatest activity is one of its most distinctive features. One has only got to look abroad and see how the sens of the intelligent Isle prosper in foreign lands and in the colonies.

Under the free flag of the American

are Irish, the most opulent cultivators of the West are Irish and they are of Irish decent, such as the O'Connors, the Kellys, the Donoghues, the Doolins, the Graces, and so many others who shine with such lustre and amidst such glory in the firma-ment of America, that they have no reason

The landlord has two advantages: the necessity in which the Irishman is living exclusively on the fruit of the soil, and the

aws which place at the mercy of the master the blood, the sinew, and even the life of the unfortunate tenant.

What, then, is astonishing in the fact that a Land League has been formed and spread so rapidly over the country? Is self-preservation no longer a

This League is not, as certain English papers would have us believe, a dark conspiracy against life and property, and is not a bloody tribunal which silently arms the hand of hired assassins to execute unjust and ferocious sentences.

It is an association of men, victims of

oppression during ages, who denounce their oppressors to the justice of man and to the public opinion of Europe.

Having recourse to legal means and using the arms with which the English

Constitution furnishes them, they say to the landlords:
"We are tired of working and dying on

this land whitened by the bones of our fathers who have perished with hunger. We will no longer go down alive into the tomb of the workhouse. We will no longer willingly emigrate to the banks of the Mississippi or the hunting grounds of the Indian, to look for peace and liberty.

1841 there were three changes in the office. Between 1845 and 1852 there were main on the land of our country, untrammelled by your tyranny or by your execution. main on the land of our country, untram-melled by your tyranny or by your exac-tions. We no longer want to see our brethren, under the odious uniforms of the constabulary, come and tumble down the little hut which we have built in a corner of this land so long watered with the sweat of our brows, under the sole pretext that we can no longer pay a rent which increases as our hunger and our shelter against the cruelty of a master in the humanity of another. We want justice by legal means.

by legal means."

This is nothing more nor less than the League demands. It does not say to the tenant "do not pay." But where the rent is tolerable it tells the tenant to pay his master. This is what happens in Munster, where the payments are made with punctual exactitude. And where the rent evidently exceeds the return made by the soil, such as has been determined by the government under the title of Griffith's valuation, the Leagne orders the tenant to offer a just rent, and in proportion to

the valuation.

Is that what the English press calls

The master? The living at the expense of the master? The League has already declared at all its meetings that its actions would be within the constitution. Whatever extraordinary language has been used, the resolutions have been modified, corrected or with-drawn on the demand of the leaders of the League and the members of the

clergy.

Wherever individuals would not listen to the counsels of moderation, the League has publicly disowned them and cast them aside. It was declared that its intention was, as it was the duty of all, to hand over to the anthorities anyone who in public meetings would counsel vengeance or threats and anyone who would commit

any violence.
On the other hand, the statistics prove On the other hand, the statistics prove that less crime has been committed in Ire-land during this year than during any other, and there is less to record; and in any case, there is much less than in Eng-

not only to Ireland but to the British Empire. If the actual state of affairs is allowed to continue, unfortunate Ireland, compelled to struggle hard between anarchy and famine, will be, in the eyes of the world, both a pitiful spectacle and a shameful scandal, whilst she will be a source of weakness to England.

Tells us that he has not willingly adopted "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" policy. It may easily enough be believed that he would have preferred a nobler course; but he has unhappily sucumbed to sinister influences.—Newcastle Chronicle.

COERCION.

The speech of Mr. W. E. Forster, in moving for leave to introduce a bill for the Protection of Persons and Properfy in Ireland, shows that "a superabundance of technical knowledge not unfrequently blunts the perception of great principles." The statement of the Chief Secretary for Ireland bristled with statistics of outrages; but the sources from which Mr. Forster has drawn his indictment of the Irish people are necessarily tainted. In estimating the Under the free flag of the American
Union the Irish people not only gain an
honest and comfortable living, but they
amass immense riches; they become
millionaires and display an amount of
activity and energy which no other race
can surpass.

The ricnest mine owners in California
are Irish, the most opulent cultivators of
the West are Irish and they are of Irish

Tread bristled with statistics of outrages;
but the sources from which Mr. Forster tas
but the sources from which Mr. Forster tas
the treatment of the Irish people
are necessarily tainted. In estimating the
value of the evidence adduced in justification of coercion, it should not be forgotten
magistrates and the police. Irish magistraces are notorious for inciting the Executive to possess itself of extraordinary powers for the execution of what ordinary fortitude in the local administration of justice might have accomplished. The police are in much the same position. English law wisely places obstacles in the way of the exercise of absolute power. There are doubtless occasions when greater ment of America, that they have no reason to envy the descendants of the old Puritans of Plymouth, nor the fabulous fortunes of the grand-nephews of the Knick-tunes of the present safeguards to person and In short, no sooner is the Irishman emancipated from the oppression of his landlord; no sooner have the ties which bind him to the land of his fathers been here the transport of the blood of the Celts; far from languishing in misery and inertia, he finds in his activity the means whereby to afford considerable help to his brothers injured by a ferocious legislation, and also to aid the august Head of the Church, robbed by the Revolution.

No, it is not indolence which makes Ireland poor, but it is the growing and egotistical exactions of the landlords.

The landlord has two advantages: the necessity in which the Island of the Church of the outrages recently committed in Ireland. Terrorism, whether exercised in behalf of a Landlord is equally represent crisis, however, is not simply whether the outrages enumerated by Mr. Forster are atrocious, for on that point there can be no difference of opinion; but we have to ask ourselves whether the means which the Government has taken to end this state of matters are likely to be effective. point there can be no difference of opinion; but we have to ask ourselves whether the means which the Government has taken to end this state of matters are likely to be effective. The history of past Coercion Acts gives us little to hope. We know the frequency with which, from the Union downward, these Acts have received the sanction of the Legislature. Nevertheless, autrage is more vite to day.

Nevertheless, outrage is more rife to-day in Ireland than it has been in any past period. That fact is in itself a potent ar gument against coercion. When Mr gument against coercion. When Mr. Forster after exhibiting the dismal catalogue of offences which, as he conceived vindicated his policy, he told a listening Senate that the Government must strike terror into the terrorists. The Chief Secretary for Ireland is the son of a man memorable in the annals of the Society of Friends for benignity and wisdom. It is quite true that the old Friend was not a quite true that the old Friend was not a Cabinet Minister, and never had the ad-vantage of being enlightened by the offi-cials of Dublin Castle. It would have been well, however, had his son exhibited been well, however, had his son exhibited a wholesome scepticism as to the statistics of these officials. Unfortunately, from the necessities of their position, Irish sec-retaries have to trust men who can scarcely

be expected to form unbiassed opinions.

A glance at the list of Chief Secretaries for the last 50 years furnishes conclusive

proof of the statement just made. Between 1830 and 1833 inclusive no less than fice. Between 1845 and 1852 there were five changes. Between 1853 and 1861 there were six changes. Between 1865 and 1874 there were again six change In 1878 Mr. James Lowther occupied the position, and to-day we have Mr. W. E. Forster. Moreover, with one or two exceptions, none of these functionaries knew anything special of Ireland. It is quite impossible that the present Chief Secretary which increases as our hunger and our misery becomes more intense. You have ruined the industry of our country; taken away from the soil we cannot turn our hand to any other work. We cannot, like the Englishman and the Scotchman, find a shelter against the cruelty of a master in shelter against the cruelty of a master in the state of the country during the brief period he has able man that ever devoted himself to the government of Ireland was Mr. Thomas Drummond. When in 1838, Irish landcan have formed a comprehensive and in lords were eloquent on the terrorism that existed in the country, and anxious that the Crown should clothe itself with excep-tional and unconstitutional powers, Mr. Drummond addressed to them these mem orable words:—"Property has its duties as well as its rights; to the neglect of those duties in times past is mainly to be ascribed that diseased state of society in which such crimes take their rise; and it is not in the enactment or enforcement of statutes of extraordinary severity, but chiefly in the better and more faithful performance of those duties, and the more enlightened and humane exercise of those rights that a permanent remedy for such disorders is to be sought." This passage is part of a reply to a letter signed by Lerds Glengall and Lismore, and thirty other Tipperary magistrates, addressed to the Lord Lieutenant of the county, pray-ing for coercive measures. The doctrine which it teaches is now very generally re-cognised. Indeed, in dealing with the subject some time ago, Mr. Gladstone cognised. Indeed, in dealing with the subject some time ago, Mr. Gladstone said that "this dreaded notion, which, it was supposed, could not be accepted with-out breaking up the foundations of so-ciety, has now become a domesticated ciety, has now It is worthy of remark, however, that the Irish magistrates of that day deemed it a personal insult to themselves, and were anxious that Mr. Drummond should be removed from his official position should be removed from his official position for having dared to tell them the truth. The principle which was abused then is happily established now; and it is not in its support that we have reproduced the passage. There is something more pertinent to the present action of the Government which merits attention in the answer given to the appeal of the Timerren.

victims singled out beforehand to public vengeance?

We shall conclude this article with the words spoken by an illustrious Irish bishop:

The necessity of an immediate and radical change in the land system of Ireland is acknowledged by all; public opinion throughout the civilized world is undivided on this question. All that will contribute by legal and legitimate means to bring about this change, so desirable and so necessary, will thereby render a service not only to Ireland but to the British Empire. If the actual state of affairs is allowed to continue, unfortunate Ireland, believed that he would have preferred a selected functionardes. What is Mr. Forster's policity of the class complained of the understand the Chief Secretary for Ireland says—"These men have struck terror into the hearts of the Secretary for Ireland says—"These men have struck terror into the hearts of the been carried on, and we must strike terror into them." This is simply a resort to an method of governing mankind. We can quite understand Mr. Forster when he tells us that he has not willingly adopted of the alffrighted functionardes. What is Mr. Forster's policity the Chief Secretary for Ireland says—"These men have struck terror into the hearts of the British terror into them." This is simply a resort to an method of governing mankind. We can quite understand Mr. Forster when he tells us that he has not willingly adopted to continue, unfortunate Ireland, believed that the protestant, Catholic, Jew, and in fact every denomination was coming to the front in support of its object.

"Let not," he continued, "the tryannical, despotic, and unchristian acts of the British Empire. If the actual state of affairs is allowed to continue, unfortunate Ireland, believed that he dead of the afficience at your persecutors, for I tell your persecutors

A GERMAN ON THE IRISH LAND SYSTEM AN IMPARTIAL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Mr. J. G. Kohl, a practical-minded German, who travelled in Ireland, and a gentleman by no means ill-disposed towards England, gives expression to the opinion that Ireland's land system was at the root chart leadn's land system was at the root of her sufferings, and wonders that not even the great Tribune had once thought or spoken of any means of effecting a change in favor of the agricultural population, "the most important and first class of society, upon which rests the whole fabric of the state, as upon its base." Now that after the lapse of many years the views propounded by him have come to be seriously discussed in these islands, his words are well worth consideration. He observes: "In most of the civilized countries of Europe—in France by a revolution, in almost all the states of Germany by wise reforms—the nobility have been deprived of their old feudal rights over the oppressed and subjugated peasantry; and these, from serfs and slaves, have been turned into small free proprietors of the soil. Nay, even in Russia, within the last ten years, sman free proportions of the soil. May, even in Bussia, within the last ten years, many introductory measures have been taken towards making the peasants more independent of their lords, and gradually to give them. THE OWNERSHIP OF THE LAND WHICH THEY

In England and Ireland only, people have not ventured even to think on the question whether it would not be very wise to grant the poor, serfish Irish farmers the freehold of their soil; or, if this could not be effected without a revolution, at least to follow the example of Russia, Saxony, etc., and, by reforms and measures introductory to changing the tenants-at will into horalitan. at-will into hereditary possessors, to regulate and reduce the rents of these tenants by law, and then to permit, and finally to insist on, the tenant's right to purchase his land; and by these means to form a class of free pensants and small independent landowners. No one has for a moment thought of enquiring, as has been done in France and Germany—nay, even in the Baltic provinces of Russia—whether the peasant has not an older and better right to the soil than the noble land-owner who grew over his head grad-ually by force and oppression, and took away from him by degrees the land of his fathers. There is in England so holy an awe of interfering with the rights of the athers. There is in England so holy an awe of interfering with the rights of property as recognized by the state that no one is capable of taking so comprehensive and elevated a view of the subject as would enable him to perceive that, under certain circumstances, it would be the highest wisdom for the state herself to violate these rights." Mr. Kohl then goes on to speak of the titles by which the landed nobility of Europe hold their property and serfs, and remarks that where estates have been obtained by conquest he state might justly take them away from the original conquerors or their des cendants, could they be found, and restore them to the poor peasants.

FROM WHOM THEY HAD BEEN WRESTED.

FROM WHOM THEY HAD BEEN WRESTED.

"Prussia," he says "and other countries not only did this, but, since they could not distinguish the just possessors from the unjust, they treated both alike, and compelled them, willing or unwilling, with or without title, to resign their pernicious and foolish privileges and accept a certain moderate indemnity. What Prussia and other countries have done towards a nobil ity with much better titles people in Ire-land do not dare even to think of doing land do not dare even to think of doing with respect to a nobility with the worst of all possible titles. Land-owners growing, as it were, out of the people themselves and possessing their estates from time immemorial, may be said not to exist in Ireland; for the old national-Irish nobles and landlords have, with few exceptions, become completely destroyed. The most honorable and heat title as Irish family. can show is force and conquest." This most can show is force and conquest. This assertion Mr. Kohl justifies by the statement that many Irish landlords obtained their claim to their property "by procur-ing confiscations in their favor surrepti-tiously, by treachery and fraud." He adds: "One can easily imagine by what villan ies estates were acquired in a land where for a long time there existed a law by which a younger brother, on turning Pro testant, could deprive his elder brother, or a son his father, of his estates. And to these villanies and frauds of their ancest ors most of the land-owning families of Ireland can be proved to owe these estates. When lands are held by such titles as thes might not any reasonable government justly interpose, and if it could not be ac-complished without a revolution, yet at least by gradual reform convert the poor tenants at-will into peasant owners that the suffering milions may not for ever live in misery for the advantage of a few oligarchs?"

THE DOMINICAN ORDER UPHOLDS THE LEAGUE.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM One of the largest and most entrusia

hand, and she flung her arms around him, and the Saviour of men stood there feasting Hie heart of love upon the cestacy of their joy. When He fed the multitude in the desert He said to His apostles, "I am filled with compassion and pitty affairt on their cowd of men; I certainly will not faint on their way home." When the sinner was brought to Him weeping for sinner was brought to Him weeping for the sin, stricken with shame and banded with the sentence of death already passed upon her by the law, He turned to her to the saviour of men stood there feast-and the Saviour of men stood there feast-shop or in the store, ever dare to cross the threshold that the angel of God keeps with a two-edged sword of truth and right; and or Scotland.

"And the landlords that were murders were murders were murders were committed to the Tipperary magistrates. They were told that the names of new faint on their way home." When the silfe and tell the people that I have told you so to do. I once counselled a woman to do this—in defence of her chasting the sentence of death already passed upon her by the law, He turned to her way acceptance the estacy of the Headlords that were murders were committed to the present action of the Government which ments attention in the answer five to the appeal of the Tipperary magistrates. They were told that the angel of God keeps with a two-edged sword of truth and right; and during any other, and there is less to record; and in the up-proceded the discovery that we have reproduced the discovery that the statement which ments attention in the answer given to the appeal of the Tipperary magistrates. They were told that the angel of God keeps with a two-edged sword of truth and right; and does not speak much of or think much of or think much of or the table threshold that the angel of God keeps with a two-edged sword of truth and right; an tic Land League meetings held in the up-town districts in some time was that of

discourage or dismay you, but on the contrary, boldly sustain your leaders and hurl defiance at your persecutors, for I tell you that the day of retribution is at hand, and long-oppressed Ireland will throw off the yoke of thraldom and once more take her proper place among the nations of the world. Let there be no lagging now. We have begun the good work, and we must prosecute it to the end with all the vigor and determination which our manhoods possess. To do this is only necessary to, for a moment, travel back to the abject misery and degradation to which our fathers and forefathers were subjected by a Government which seems to have but one prime object in view, the extermination of the Irish race. Now, one word about landlords. Who are they? They are those whose fathers obtained their unjost inheritances by fawning, sycoplancy, and flattery bestowed upon those who had the disposition of the lands of poor Ireland, and by that means became the possessors of the soil even against the will of God. It is needless for me to say how they acted towards us, for many of you have had bitter recollections of their infamous doings handed down to you from generation to generation, while the pages of Irish history teem with their their infamous doings handed down to you from generation to generation, while the pages of Irish history teem with their dark deeds and unrelenting tyranny for eight or ten generations back. The tenant-farmer in Ireland cannot even rejoice in the calling of a serf, for he is made to feel that he is far below such a privileged calling. Assisted by the British Government, they executed the penal laws with the nimost severity. They caused the schoolmasters to be driven from the land and trampled religion under foot. and trampled religion under foot, so much so that if any man desired to have his children taught how to read and write, so as to be fit them for the Church, they were compelled, so to speak, to banish them to France, Spain, Portugal, Belgum, or Italy for education."-N. Y

THE GUATEMALA TRAGEDY.

ASSASSINATION OF FATHER GILLET.

[From the Mobile Register].

The news of the dastardly shooting of Rev. Father Henry Gillet, by governmental authority, in Guatemala, has created a profound sensation here among the Jesuits, to whom he was well known and Jesuits, to whom he was well known and by whom he was greatly beloved. Father Gautrielet said yesterday, when interro-gated on the subject by a Register reporter: "It is dreadful! dreadful! I knew him well. He was in New Orleans about this time last year on business connected with some of the Sisters. He was a most zeal-ous, able and amiable Father." Father Butler, President pro tem of Spring Hill College said:

College said:
'Father Gillet was a native of England, where he was born in 1842. He studied for the ministry in Stonyhurst College, Lancashire, Eng., the Yale of that country, a dentered the Order of the Jesuits in 1861. In 1878 he was sent out to labor in British Honduras, and for that purpose, established his headquarters in Belize, its principal city. He was a very delicate man, of weak physical constitution, and went to Guate-mala solely for the benefit of his health. He did not go there as a clergyman, al-though in our order, but as a private indi-vidual, and his execution was an outrage. "What will England 4-2"

'What will England do ?'

has a good deal on her hands at present, but as she has generally been vigorous in the protection of her citizens, it is possible the English Government may take some actio, because there certainly never was an act that demanded such a course more strenuously than this one does. It matters not that he was a Jesuit, and the Jesuits had been barbarously driven out of the country and inhibited from living there, if the most enlightened and Christian governments of the world allow such an act to go unpunished in the reverest manner, other orders, denominations and natives may be treated in a similar manner until, at last, it may become not only dangerous but certain death for an Englishman, or American even, to visit that country any basis whatsoever. Not only Jesuits, but also the nuns, were expelled from Guatemala during the last few years. You may have read, if I remember rightly, of their arrival in San Francisco some tw owthree years ago.
Was not Father Cornette, who died

here, one of the expelled priests from Guatemala?" "Yes; and he was afterwards an em

nent professor of physics and natural phosophy in this very institution." "What is the number of Jesuits in North

America?"
"There is sixteen hundred members of the order laboring in the United States."
"What is the numbers of members in the world at large ?"

the world at large r
"About ten thousand five hundred."
"How many first-class colleges is there
under the tuition of the order in the

under the tuition of the order in the United States?"
"One in Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Fordham, N. Y., Washington, D. C., Georgetown, D. C., Grand Coleau, La., New Orleans, New York city, Prairie du Chien, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas, Sm Francisco, Santa Clara, Cal., Worcester, Mass., Woodstock, Md., Spring Hill—I believe somewhere in the neighborhood of twenty or thereabouts." neighborhood of twenty or thereabouts."

Other Catholic clergymen also expressed strong views against the outrage, and one Protestant clergyman said it grace to any country pretending to be civilized to sanction any such proceeding, and that it called for thorough investigation and severe punishment.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS. tter intended for publication must name of the writer attached, and ch the office not later than Tuesday

h week. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor. 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 mandependent v. sively devoted to the cause of the promotion of Catholic interests. 1 and to the promotion of Catholic interests. 1 and confident that under your experienced man agement the Record will improve in useful ness and efficiency; and I therefore earnest ness and efficiency; and I therefore earnest commend it to the patronage and encourage ment of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Gelleve me,
Yours very sincerely,
+ John Walsh,
Bishop of London. Mr. THOMAS COFFEY Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, FEB. 25, 1881.

SAVE US FROM OUR FRIENDS.

Victor Hugo has announced his intention of inditing an appeal to the world on behalf of Ireland. Well indeed may that oppressed country feel humiliated when she sees such a man coming to her rescue. HerCatholic heart must be filled with grief for this insult which her misfortunes have brought on. Out of the fullness of that noble heart she may justly exclaim, "Save me from my friends."

With Victor Hugo and French radicalism, Ireland has nothing in common. She can hold intercourse with Cathelic France only. On the generous sympathy of that great nation Ireland can always surely depend, but that sympathy can find no expression in the revolutionary rhodomontades of Victor Hugo.

An appeal to the world from one who has no claim to public respect and has lost all title to public confidence can do Ireland no good. Ireland looks to the world for support in her present effort to remove a gigantic injustice from her soil. The support she requires is the expression of the enlightened public opinion of every country in condemnation of the monstrous injustice of a land system degrading to the land owner and destructive to the people. Various representative bodies of the neighboring union have done themselves honor by exposing and dein Ireland. Such friendly offices are to be admired, but those proffered by French radicals to be declined.

A JUST VIEW.

Certain English journalists take a just view of the situation in Ire-land. To the Gladstone Cabinet they attribute the fault of the continuance of the uncertainty still disturbing the public mind on the Irish question. Its manner of dealing with Ireland has been from the very beginning a great mistake. The positive and undeniable injustice of its coercion scheme has drawn upon it the condemnation of all fair minded men. There could be no agitation maintained for such a length of time, and with such singular popular unanimity as the land agitation in Ireland has been maintained, but for the existence of grievous wrongs requiring immediate redress. The Gladstone administration has failed to make any attempt to vel then if its own friends condemn its course. The following is from Truth, an independent liberal organ.

The conviction is growing stronger and stronger every day on the Liberal side of stronger every day on the Liberal side of the House of Commons that a serious error was made in bringing in the Irish Coercion Bill. Fidelity to party will probably, however, prevent this feeling from influencing many votes.

Ireland at present is exceptionally tranquil. All over outrages have ceased. At the same time the Land League is supreme, owing, mainly, to its general principles being those of the vast majority principles being those of the vast in of the Irish, and in part to all the do not acquiesce in its mandates being sent to Coventry. This latter punishment is termed by Mr. Gladstone "exclusive deal-ing," and no doubt it has led many tenants

brought in their Land Bill, and then waited to see whether the pacifying effect of this Bill would not have fully enabled them to maintain the peace by the ordinary law. That Ministers will retrace their steps is not to be become not to be hoped. A struggle, however, ought to be made to introduce in the Coercion Bill a clause, framed on the lines of the Irish Disturbance Act of last session, which would render it impossible for landlords to evict for the non-payment of unreasonable rents, or for the non-pay-ment of even reasonable rents, where, owing to temporary circumstances, this is impossible, until the Land Act has an Act for The Coercion Bill is termed an Act for the Protection of Life and Property in sible, until the Land Act has become lav Ireland. Ministers admit that the perty of tenants is not sufficiently protected; they can hardly, therefore, refuse temporarily to protect it. Indeed, the sole reason why this has not already been done lies in the action of the House of Lorde let year.

Lords last year. Mr. Gladstone will, if he ventures on the introduction of a land bill, find himself bound hand and foot by landlord influence, and cannot get a liberal measure of land reform, under present circumstances, through the Lords. Two things are required to bring the Upper Chamber to a just sense of duty on the land questionunanimity amongst English liberals in the Commons and cordial co-operation united with the steadiest determination on the part of all classes of Irish representatives. Given these conditions, and the landlord influence were soon put to flight. The vacillation of the government has deprived its own followers of unanimity and rendered for the time the removal of Irish grievances by legislation an impossibility.

A COWARDLY BLOW.

An anonymous correspondent in

the Mail has opened war on the Sep

arate School system of Ontario. The

writer assumes a false position when

he claims to speak for all, or for any

very large number of Catholics. His

attack is indeed not so much an

assault on Separate Schools as on the religious bodies so largely entrusted with the care of Catholic Schools throughout the Province. Through the whole correspondence we notice an ill-concealed feeling of bitter animosity to the religious communities. both male and female. Now there can be no objection to a discussion of the efficiency of Separate Schools and of the means to betaken to secure their improvement. But the Mail correspondent does not enter into such a discussion. His weapons are abuse, misrepresentation, and even positive falsehood. With these he proceeds to demolish the Catholic School system of the Province. The writer may be a nominal Catholic, doing the work of a small but mischievous body of men, who for the last few years have sought every occasion to deery the Catholic schools of Ontario in name. We are quite certain he is not one in practice. We will assume, however, that he is nominally a Catholic, and in that case, again deny that he speaks for the Catholic people of Ontario or any notable portion of them. The Catholic schools are, we maintain, taking into consideration their circumstances and surroundings, as efficient as could be reasonably expected. The evils from which our schools suffer are irregular attendance, want of school requisites, over crowding, and sometimes inferior accommodation even for small schools. But these evils are removable. And there is no doubt that of late years our schools have reached a marked degree of efficiency. Much of that effic ency is due to the zeal and selfsacrifice of the religious orders. It is, therefore, we must say it, covardly in the very last degree for any man, but especially one who has, perhaps, had experience of the benevolence of these bodies, to condemn redress these wrongs. What mar- a system which, with the earnest support of the Catholic body of the Province, is destined to work the greatest good. The writer has deprived himself of all claim to Catholie confidence by ventilating through the columns of a non-Catholic organ his malevolence towards the clergy and religious communities. We cannot see that any good motive can prompt misrepresentation and animosity, and therefore unhesitatingly condemn this anonymous correspon

The Rev. James Bellard, Catholic Chap to decline to pay rents on present valuations.

The course which Government should have pursued was this: They should have

dent as an opponent of free schools

and an enemy of Catholic interests.

AN INTERESTING QUARREL.

The Christian Guardian in a late ssue devotes some attention to certain statements of an episcopal clergyman, who, it appears, lately read all denominations out of Christianity but the Anglican. Our good friend appears to be terribly exercised over the exclusiveness of the churchman. His theories are, the Guardian declares, "false and misleading, as well as unjust and dishonoring to the ministers of the non-episcopal churches." This is indeed forcible language, but is followed by many other statements in which vitupera tive adjectives find a very large place. To render his decoction savory enough for the ordinary Methodist palate the writer in the Guardian drags into its preparation 'Rome and its corruptions." Now we beg to remind our contemporary that Rome has nothing whatsoever to do with the absurdities of High Churchism or the monstrosities of Methodism. Both are in fact a sad reflection on the enlightenment of the age. If society have to-day, as we know but too well that i has, to suffer from an almost complete absence of private and public faith, if it have to reproach itself with the gravest social disorders threatening the very existence of government and public order, it is due to the palpable results of the so-called reformation-results too sadly apparent as well in the preposterous claims and silly pretensions of Anglicanism as in the boisterous ardor, irrational zeal and loquacious fanaticism of Methodism. In its quarrel with High Church exclusiveness the Guardian proves itself as unjust, intolerant and exclusive as High Church Man could be. The quarrel no doubt interests the Sectaries. So it ought. Just discernment should, however, come to their rescue to enlighten them on the falsity of their claims and the unprofitableness of their disputations. An utter absence of generous forbearance; a total disregard of the teachings of history, and a vulgar wantonness in traducing the Roman Church, are the chief sacred right. characteristics of such quarrels as that in which the Guardian is engaged with the High Church party. On Sunday, Jan. 18, the new

THE EDUCATIONAL TEST.

But these are the prime requisites on

which the heretical world in its

abandonment must depend to make

its quarrels interesting.

There is now pending before the legislature of New York a very important measure requiring that every oter must be able to read and write We do not know the motives of the author of this measure, but we are convinced that the application of such a test to the voter is neither just nor feasible. We are most determinedly opposed to universal suffrage, and hold that many of the evils from which our neighbors suffer in their state and municipal governments are due to an improper extension of the franchise to all classes of the population. The American people are beginning to discover that the dictum "one man is as good as another" upon which their electoral laws seem to be based, has led them into very grave mistakes. In all the large cities, the control of the public expenditure is vested to a deplorable extent in men possessing neither position, education or common decency. The minority, in very many civic bodies, is composed of a few representative citizens who, however, find it impossible to stem the tide of corruption prevailing in the management of municipal affairs. In the state legislature we also see a very large class of representatives chosen because of their adroit manipulation of the masses without regard to the claims of

If the measure now submitted to the New York state legislature, requiring the educational test as a move the evils from which that the medical world. state and its many large urban muncipalities suffer, we should be heartily in accord with it. But this measure cannot work such a desirable result. The mere fact of a man's being able to read and write is, we

A man may be able to read and write, and yet be a simpleton. His neighbor, who by some misfortune, due, rerhaps, to parental neglect, cannot read or write may, on the contrary, be a man of sound judgment, and keen business capacity To deprive the latter of a vote, though he may be very largely interested in the good government of his country, were, to our mind, a very grave injustice. We feel assured and we think the experience of all who have given attention to the exercise of the right of voting by the masses will bear us out in our contention, that the man who can read and write is just as likely to cast a bad vote as the man who cannot read and write. Nothing would give us greater satisfaction than to have all voters possessed of this qualification. But its application would deprive so many worthy and intelligent citizens of the right of voting, that we cannot for a moment adherto it. The extension of educational facilities, will, it is to be earnestly hoped, soon remove illiteracy from the masses, and give us a reading and writing voting power. Meantime, if the legislature of New York sincerely desire to bring about a just reform in its laws concerning the franchise, it will abolish the present system of registration, and provide for open, popular constituenciesfor the making and publication of voters list, several weeks, at least, previous to election day. Due regard should also be had to the age, residence and occupation of all persons claiming to have their names placed on the list. Every precaution should be taken to prevent personation and repeating, and persons guilty of such acts severely punished. By such reforms the legislature may do much good. It can do none by imposing a test which cannot fail of being vexatious and injurious to public interests in its application. We hope that the day may come when all citizens will be able to read and write. But as many very good citizens at present are unable to do so, it were, in our estimation, a grave act of injustice to rob them of a

EDITORIAL NOTES.

organ of St. Mary's Church, Maynooth, was opened for the first time. As might be expected, the occasion was one of particular interest to the Catholic population, and the church at High Mass, which began at 12 o'clock, was thronged in every part. After High Mass the Rev. Thomas Burke preached with his accustomed eloquence and power.

ATA meeting of Irishmen recently held in Chicago, it was voted that all friends of Ireland be requested to withdraw all patronage from English merchants; that Irishmen take Amer ican instead of English lines of ves sels in crossing the ocean, and that efforts be made to cripple England's commerce by refusing it support. Before many years perhaps home rule will be considered not such a very unreasonable demand, after all Attacking a tender spot has a wonderful effect on some people.

THE CHATHAM PLANET of last week contains an apology for the offensive matter of its Middlesex correspondent the week previous. We could scarcely think that Mr. Dobbyn would either father or defend any thing so low. For the credit of his paper it would be well were he to take steps to prevent this individual again doing mischief. He should direct the person's talents in the way of washing rollers or running a Gorden press.

A NOTEWORTHY incident of recent occurrences in Paris has been the change of name of the hospital known as "St. Eugenie." This hospital for poor children was founded by the pious and charitable ex-Empress, who devoted to that purpose the sum destined by the city of Paris for the purchase of a diamond necklace as a wedding present on her marrirge to Napoleon III. In future this haspital is to be known as the "Trousseau Hospital"—the qualification for the voter, could rename being that of one eminent in

Was it second-sight or prophery that led the Irish agent of the Duke of Devonshire to write, ten years ago from Tipperary: "The tenants of Ireland have still one tremencontend, no proof of his having dous move in their point of the proof of his having That is to stay quietly at home and

resistance--which I do not see how it given to a people who love the petite

WE HEARD the other day that the pious ladies in Parisian society were paying the religious orders compliments by naming after them colors that are in fashion this season. But we now learn that a more practical way of attesting sympathy with the persecuted monks and nuns has been agreed on by many Parisiennes, who have determined to buy no new dresses this winter, and not to give or go to any entertainments, intending to devote the money thus saved to the victims of the latest instance of that anomaly, a Republican perse-

O'NEILL DAUNT says it is sometimes weakly urged that the venality of the last Irish Parliament is a perpetual disqualifier of the Irish people from the right of self-legislation. It might as well be said that the owner of an estate was disqualified from the rights of possession by the rascality of his agent. The Irish people had nothing to do with the venality of their legislators. The sin was not theirs, nor should its punishment be visited on them. And in the last grand struggle the men who really were their representatives-the men who were returned nearly all voted against the ministerial project, and for the preservation of the Irish Parliament.

Appropos of "Boycotting," a Scotch orrespondent writes to say that in no part of Ireland has it been practiced more strenuously that by Lord Mansfield in Dumfrieshire after the last election. Tenants who were supposed not to have voted as their landlord wished were refused renewals of leases, and a road was deiberately closed in order to prevent ourchasers bidding a fair price for their stock, which, by the closing of the road, would have to be removed by a longer way. This, however, is not called "Boycotting" in Scotland: it is the enforcement of landlord rights.

THE folly of attempting by petty persecutions to root out Catholicism in France is recognized by some at least of the more thoughtful Repubthe last number or the Nouvelle Revue will indicate: "France is Catholic, because she counts fifteen centuries of Catholicism; because the generation that personifies her at present has been brought up in the Catholic faith, like all its predecessors; because this doctrine, by being transmitted from father to son, has finished by becoming an integral part of the nation itself, down to the least devout among us; because, in fact, every people must have a religion, and Catholicism is the French religion.

The prefect of some department in he South of France-no names are given-comported himself so "energetically" on the occasion of the expulsions, that he received excommunication. He smiled thereat. But his wife did not smile; she quitted him instantly. Then his servants took their conges. The loss of his partner he could not remedy, but he got new servants. Unfortunately for him, however, the population in the mass refused to compromise. Each time he appears in the street. those who see him, the women especially, openly make the sign of the cross, and pass to the other side. He is avoided as if he were a leper. In fact he is effectually boycotted on all sides, and it is not a comfort to him to know that he cannot find redress,

ONE of the leading counsel of England asked Mr. Davitt, after his condemnation, why he, who had lived so long out of Ireland, should be so eager to redress her grievances. He replied: "When I was three years old the roof was taken off my mother's house. We were then placed in an open cart and taken through the snow to a port, where we took ship for America. I have never forgotten this, and have vowed to devote my life to putting an end to a system which subjects others to a like fate." Curiously enough, one of the first speeches Mr. Davitt delivered on behalf of the Land League was from a platform erected on the exact spot where his mother's house used to

"IRELAND," says the London Spectator, is a damp little island, intended by nature to be a more beautiful Holland, the property of men half sailors and half dairymaids, with endless bays and harbors, and

would be possible for the landlords culture, who multiply faster than to combat-it would lead to one cf their means, and who have a special the greatest revolutions ever known. distaste or incapacity for the life of I do not say that this will come, but it is certainly on the cards."

I do not say that this will come, but mariners, fishermen, or sea-going traders." It makes precious little difference to England what nature intended Ireland for. We all know what she intends her for. The beef eaters of the mother country would, of course, like to see fewer children and more fat cattle-caring nothing for the miseries of the people so long as they obtain their pound of flesh. "Live, but don't let live," is a doctrine which, we are sorry to say, finds place in the minds of many among the wealthy.

> THE following words of our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII., should be carefully considered and taken to heart by all who have a real interest in the future of the rising generation:-"The fiercer the efforts which are made to teach men without instructing them, and teach particularly the young in principles which darken their understandings and corrupt their hearts, the more necessary it becomes to labor with energy for the success, not alone or a proper and solid method of instruction. also to render even the teaching of the Catholic faith perfectly identical in literature and science, and partieularly in philosophy, on which in great part depends the true education of the other sciences, and which, far from tending to overthrow divine revelation, is proud to be able to make smooth its course and to defend it against its assailants, as we have been taught by the examples of St. Augustine, of the Angelic Doctor, and of all the other masters of Chris-

A CORRESPONDENT of the Christian Union writes: "To a mind unprejudiced enough to see something besides blind brutal sidolatry in the fashions of those who kneel before images, there is great charm in the constantly recurring shrine in Roman Catholic countries. It can do no man harm, but good, if he believe in Christ at all, to be often reminded of him; the oftener the better. As he goes about his daily toil there might many times come a sadden help and an unlooked for stimulus in a glimpse of even the rudest wrought figure of that Man of Sorrows, acquainted with grief. They are superficial observers and still more superficial thinkers who can see in the poor old peasant woman or little child pausing by licans, as the following passage from the roadside to give a reverential sign of recognition to their Saviour or to their Saviour's mother nothing more than a benighted adoration of a fetich. We love pictures of those we love. We look at them often when they are absent. The early Christians began to value images and pictures of Christ and Mary for just this reason and no other.

> It has been for years notorious that one of the principal conferences of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in Berlin used to hold its meetings at the house of one of the members. Every one knows that at those meetings no question connected with polities or other public affairs is even hinted at. There is some spiritual reading, and the members compare notes about the cases of distress which are brought under their notice. One of these meetings was being held very recently when to their great surprise, two police commissaries walked in without notice and broke up the meeting. Coolly smoking their cigars, they confiscated the book out of which the spiritual reading was being made, and the other books recording the proceed. ings of the Conference. They paid no attention to any remonstrances or explanations. Some of the books seized have since been returned, but it will obviously be impossible for the Society to carry on its operations with any success.

A FUNERAL procession of six or eight carriages in Buffalo started on the worst day of the storm, to go to the cemetery. They were obliged on account of the drifts to take the road that runs along the lake shore, and slowly plodded their way along what they supposed was the proper street. Finding that they did not reach their destination they stopped a while to investigate, and found to their horror that they were one mile from land out on the frozen waters of Lake Erie. The ice was thin and treacherous, and in their bewilderment they hardly knew which way to turn, but at last, with fear and trembling, and almost perished with cold, they crept back to the shore and returned with their dead to the city to defer their mournful errand to another day.

THE Rt. Rev. Bishop Keane recently delivered an address before greater mental capacity than his pay no rent. I believe that if they neighbor who cannot read or write. In the stay quietly at nome and pay no rent. I believe that if they fords and lakes, and pasturage for unitedly adopted a policy of passive fat cattle, and therefore it has been we take these noble words: "Our no love the petite ply faster than o have a special y for the life of , or sea-going precious little r. We all know r for. The beef country would, e fewer children -caring nothing ne people so long r pound of flesh. live," is a doce sorry to say, minds of many

ords of our Holy XIII., should be d and taken to e a real interest e rising generahe efforts which men without in d teach particu-principles which andings and corthe more neces bor with energy alone of a proper instruction, but the teaching of erfectly identical ence, and particy, on which in the true educances, and which. overthrow divine to be able to rse and to defend ints, as we have examples of St. Angelic Doctor, masters of Chris-

of the Christian a mind unprejue something beidolatry in the ho kneel before eat charm in the ng shrine in untries. It can ut good, if he be-, to be often ree oftener the betout his daily toil times come a an unlooked for pse of even the re of that Man of ed with grief. d observers and al thinkers who oor old peasant hild pausing by ve a reverential to their Saviour mother nothing nted adoration of pictures of those at them often sent. The early value images and nd Mary for just

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shop Keane řeaddress before ly of the Young ion, from which ble words: "Our

people need to be trained out of World thus refers to a very large as well as the minuet in the second part, what may be called, with all respect for those whom it may concern, a in every locality in the country:

| Was well rendered. Miss Reidy, or Simcoe, sang "Ah non credea" so we that she encored with "Where is Heaven. for those whom it may concern, a spirit of exclusiveness and selfishness, into a broad spirit of wide-reaching fraternal sympathy and in the control of the catholicity of the catholici reaching fraternal sympathy and union, like to the Catholicity of the Church. Whatever concerns Catholic interests in any part of the country—I might say in any part of the world—ought to be almost as much an object of interest as the concerns who are considered by their brethren accompaniment was good, and her "Laughreaching fraternal sympathy and union, like to the Catholicity of the

to a sincere love for the pure and good and a firm detestation and ab-horrence of thought or act that would lead their footsteps from the path of Christian duty into the mire and misery of sin and sorrow. The retreat closed on Saturday morning, his Lordship the Bishop, celebrating mass, after which he addressed them in a forcible and impressive manner, admon-ishing them to carry out with fidelity the good resolutions they had made during the days of the retreat.

THE "conversion" of Spain, say the Protestant missionaries there, is up-hill work; Spaniards have as little notion of turning Protestant as the Italians. The presence of Sectarian ministers in Catholic countries always has the effect sooner or later of increasing hatred for heresy. Money cannot effect everything, though it is the most powerful lever these proselytizers possess; there have been instances in both countries where people have been bribed to send their children to Protestant schools and attend preaching; but when the money is not forthcoming, neither is the attendance. A correspondent writing from Madrid cites a curious case in point; he says: "Some time ago a poor woman who had lost her husband, having listened to the preaching of a Protestant parson, received a sum of in the Protestant style. But she gave the money to a priest to have Masses offered for her husband's soul."

CARDINAL MANNING, speaking of the press, says:—"A newspaper is like a knock at the door morning by morning, or Saturday by Saturday. It is so by any gathering ever seen in any public hall in Hamilton. The scene at the moshort that even the idle will read it. ment of commencement was decidedly gay and so plain that even the simple can understand. It speaks to a thousand at once. Mere curiosity thousand at once. Mere curiosity will make men read, and mere dullness will make them talk of what they have read in their newspaper. It thinks for them, and they reproduced the special by myriads of gas jets, all formed a spectacle of interest rarely witnessed. The concernt, the all-important the special property of the special property of the special property. duce it in their talk at breakfast and dinner and supper. It becomes a voice and spreads wide. There is no more prompt, direct and certain way of speaking to men in this nineteenth century than by newspapers. Books move slowly in a narrow circle, voices are heard only in a church or in a lecture-room, but a newspaper speaks everywhere, whithersoever it floats by sea or flies by post, "The thing becomes a It is the nearest ap preach to the living voice which is universal. After the voice of the Church comes the voice, or rather the voices, of the newspaper press."

THE Orange Emergency Commit tee of Ireland met on Saturday and drew up a telegram, which was despatched to the Grand Master of Canada, asking the aid of Orangmen and other Protestants of the Dominion to enable the Committee to fur-ther oppose the Land League and the persecuted Protestants. assist Can it be possible that any one will believe these men when they assert that people are persecuted in Ireland because they are Protestants. We never hear of it except through the Orange Emergency Committee. have a strong suspicion that these men are in the pay of the Government. Would it not be more manly were they to don the peeler's uniform at once and earn their money with a show of hone-ty. The Orange Emergency Committee have as little regard for their country as they have for truth.

IN THE introduction to a review of some statements made by Dr. Ewer, of New York, on "The Roman Doctrine of Intention," the Catholic overture by Pailharmonic Society, which,

to the charitably disposed as an ex-planation of the course of these critics of ours; it seems that they can have no idea how absurd they are making themselves. But we are inclined to think that in many cases My Lord, Rev. Fathers, Ladies and Gentlethey have a pretty strong suspicion of it, but that they do not care much about it, and this for a very simple reason: that is, that all those with whom they associate are as ignorant as themselves and will not detect their mistakes, and that they care little for derision which does not reach their ears."

HAMILTON LETTER.

ST. MARY'S FESTIVAL -A DECIDED SUCCESS, NUMERICALLY, MUSICALLY AND FINAN-CIALLY — POPULAR ERRORS — LOCAL ITEMS — THE FIRST WARD VS. THE JOLLY CUT — STREETS THAT ARE DARK AND LAMPS THAT ARE VAIN.

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN FESTIVAL. "Nothing succeeds like success" is a maxim that has never received a clearer demonstration from any event than from St. Mary's Annual Festival. During a period of nearly thirty years it has successfully stood the test of public opinion, not only of Hamilton, but it may be said of the whole province. Throughout all that time its good reputation, early established, rose from year to year; it has never been known to suffer retrogression in any of its essential features, but on the contrary, it has almost invariably advanced from it has almost invariably advanced from one degree of success to another, each reone aegree of success to another, each re-curring festival apparently acting as a developing and motive power towards the further prosperity of its successor. These are facts plain to all even of a limideveloping and motive power towards the further prosperity of its successor. These are facts plain to all even of a limited experience in our city, and if the secret of their existence would be sought for it may be found in the excellence of the institution, the energy of its workers and the nobility of its cause—the support of the helpless orphans. money to allow the body to be buried ted experience in our city, and if the the helpless orphans.

Within the walls of the Grand Opera

feature of the occasion, is worthy of the highest praise. The highest class of musi-cal artistes, vocal and instrumental, amateur and professional, had been secured; the selection of pieces had been made with due regard to professional skill and refined musical taste, and the performance of the same was, on the whole, made withcon-summate ability. The speeches, though not numerous, were admirable in their references to the goodness of the object and the benevolent spirit of its supporters— that of His Lordship the Bishop being par ticularly pointed and expressive. The most affecting and impressive part of the programme was the appearance of the orphan's on the stage. The sight of these orphan's on the stage. The sight of t hundred and twenty little ones in various stages of childhood, from the in fa t in arms upward, singing their pretty little songs, and delivering, through their precocious mouth piece, their childish speech struck the vast assemblage with the deepest sentiments of pity, and reminded them more forcibly than ever of the benevol-ent purpose that brought them together. T king into consideration, then, the great ness and character of the attendance, brilliancy of the scene, the su erior merit of the performance, and the refining in-fluence of the object, there is no hesitation in saying that the Twenty Eighth Annual Festival, while equal to its predecessors in all their constant properties, excelled them by far in the other elements of success.

In the reserved seats were His Lordship Right Rev. P. F. Crinnon, D. D., Bishop of Hamilton, the Very Rev. E. I. Heenan, Vicar-General of the Diocese; Very Rev. Dean O'Rielly, of Dundas; Revs. John Keough, Chancellor of the Diocese; E. Slaven, Craven, McGmn, Bergmann, and Feenie, of Hamilton; Lennon, of Dundas; Maddigan of Waikerton, Cleary of Cayuga, Maddigan of Walkerton, Cleary of Cavuga, Lillis of Freelton, Lee of Elera, Doherty and Skelly, and J. S. O'Leary, the Gen-eral Manager of the Festival Arrange-ments. Besides these there were His Worship Mayor O'Reilly and other public officials. Dr. Theophilus Le P. Filgiano, the yeteran and accomplished master of the veteran and accomplished master of ceremonies, discharged the duties of his office in his usual able and polished man-

ner.
The performance began with "Tancredi"

man object of interest as the concerns of each ore's immediate neighborhood. It is not too much to say that short of this, we have not reached the Church's spirit, nor entered into the desire of our Divine Lord, that all should be made perfect in one."

ON TUESDAY evening of last week Rev. Father Hamel, S. J., of Guelph, commenced a retreat for the benefit of the pupils of the Sacred Heart Academy of this city. We had the privilege and pleasure of listening to some of the discourses of this truly eminent son of Ignatius, and never have we heard more beautiful and pathetic appeals calculated to fireyouthful minds with a holy love for our Redeemer. Their sense of honor was aroused, and the impressions left on those youthful hearts must assuredly tend to elevate their minds to a sincere love for the pure and good and a firm detestation and ab. years old, in presence of his fellow-or-phans, verbally delivered to the audience the following Orphan's Address:"— ORPHANS' ADDRESS.

Here comes little Willie again—little Willie, the orphan boy, whom you were all so pleased to see last festival. Are you not glad to see him again? Oh! yes, indeed you are, I see it in your faces— just look over there, and see those ladies' eyes how they sparkle, and there are tears in them too—I suppose they are thinking how sorry they would be if their own how sorry they would be if their own little boy were an orphan like poor little Willie—I wonder if the gentleman is here to-night, who the last time I made the speech said: "I would fit in his boot." If he is, I hope he will keep If he is, I hope he will hout of the boy's way, because they clared if they catch him, they would "Boy-cott him," what ever that means—I suppose its something bad, because the Sisters said, oh! no, boys, you would not do that to any of your kind benefactors. But the boys thought he had no business to tell such a story—that I would not fit in his boot, unless he were a giant, and you know, there are no giants now-a-days. Another thing said on the same occasion, and by members of the press too, from whom you might expect something better, was that I was 8 years old. Why, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to assure you, I have not yet seen my 7th birthday. Anyway I am every day growing older and bigger and soon will be a man, and when I am, I will orphans of St. Marv's.

LOCAL ITEMS. consider it very unfair that it should eat up

men have a partiality for the names Jere-miah and "Dan" will be relieved on hearing that according to Dr. Wild, the prophet Jeremiah and the Israelite tribe of Dan once had their home in Ireland. Unfortunately for the theory, however, like other statements, not a single proof was advanced.

PERSONAL. Mrs. Fitzgerald, who for five years held the position of matron at the Insane Asylum in this city, has removed to Belleville, to take a similar position in the Deaf and Dumb Institute of that place. In the discharge of her official duties, Mrs. Fitzgerald has proved herself faithful and competent, and in her social relations she won many sincere friends who now wish her success and happiness in her new situation.

In a former issue it was noticed that the bronze medal given by the Governor General to the Loretto Seminary of this city, was won by Miss Jacobson. This young was won by Miss Jacobson. This young lady now in Windsor, enjoys the additional gratification of having received a large and handsomely illuminated card signed by His Excellency, and signifying that she is "the winner of the bronze medal presented by the Governor General for 1880." POPULAR ERRORS.

"What church are you going to to-mor-row?" said one friend to another on Sat-urday night. "I think I'll go to first church" replied the latter. Now, every-bod knows that the questioner did not refer to a choice among the several denom-inations of our separated brothere, nor did the answers man that he would attend the answerer mean that he would attend the first church he came to. The one sim-ply meant "which Mass!" and the other 'First Mass." Catholics should refer to Catholic offices and ceremonies in Catholic style; let those who have nothing in their religion but churches enjoy a monopole of their own peculiar phraseology.

A DELUSIVE LAMP.

There is a lamp post on the corner of Catharine and Rebecca streets that must have been originally intended as the buffer for a railway engine. It stands right in the middle of the sidewalk and for many a year has successfully with-stood the knocks and buffets of the unlucky wayfarers up and down Catharine street. One dark morning, a long time ago, a Spectator reporter coming home at 3 a. m. and finding himself contiguous to this dangerous object, threw up his hands as a safeguard; but keeping them too far apart, the lamp post slipped in between and hit him in the face. Having freed himself from the danger and applying his handkerchief to his bruised proboscis, he went on his way muttering to himself, "First time I ever knew my nose was longer than my arms." CLANCABILL.

QUEBEC LETTER

The great event since I last wrote, has

THE MASS MEETING
of the lovers of justice and fair play in
this city, under the auspices of the Land
League. The Music Hall was well filled and the audience included a large number of French Canadians, English and Scotch. A mistake made was the not inviting of ladies. The addresses were spirited, but 'tis a pity that young orators will not look more to the matter than the manner look more to the matter than the manner of their discourses. One of the speakers on the occasion to which I allude referred to Ireland as being "overcrowded." Could anything be more fallacious or more opposed to facts? However, I suppose, we Irish have become—or ought to have become—accustomed to these little lapsis. The cause cannot suffer to any appreciable extent, and as the great burly English blacksmith, who stood "six feet in his stockings," said on being reproached with allowing his little five-feet-two wife to belabor him with a stick occasionally: "It pleases she and it don't hurt I! Apart from this, however, the meeting was a complete success." complete success.

The object of the meeting was to protest against the recent action of the House of Commons and Government of England;

of Commons and Government of England; resolutions were carefully prepared in this sense and on the whole were supported by able speeches. Mr. M. A. Hearn particularly signalised himself by his cludidation of the root of the question—the proprietary in the Land. A very pleasing feature of the assembly was an eloquent speech by a French-Canadian, Mr. Tarte, editor-in-Chief of La Canadien. He displayed a great amount of knowledge editor-in-Chief of La Canadien. He dis-played a great amount of knowledge of Irish history—particularly that of more recent times, and his volunteer promise to continue to "educate" his readers on the question of the hour, through the columns of his paper, called forth the most hearty plaudits. His appeal to French Canadien and Irish Catholies for union was not without its point; particularly when he suggested that one day it may be necessary for the former to said the against a said the sai for the former to seek the assistance of his Irish friends throughout the Dominion to repel the attacks made upon his au-tonomy in the legislative halls at Ottawa under the guise of "Urgeney." It may be that the occasion is nearer than many

of us imagine.

The event of the evening was, however, the presences on special invitation, of Mr. Costigan, M. P. Mr. Costigan promptly accepted the telegram sent him by the officers of the League. His entry into the Hall as well as his presenting himself to deliver an address was the sig-nal for most enthusiastic applause. His speech was a cool, practical realization of the position of affairs. He protested speech was a cool, practical realization of the position of affairs. He protested against what even in this "free Canada of ours" seems to be only a too prevalent feeling—that Irishmen in prominent positions act unbecomingly by identifying themselves with the L nd League movement. He protested warmly against ment. He protested warmly against the arrest of Michael Davitt as unconstitutional as it was impolitic. Mr. Anglin was also invited but could not attend owing to a severe hoarseness. I feel that I have enlarged sufficiently on our proceedings, and shall not allude further for the present to the matter than to take the liberty of asking your readers: What are you, "lovers of justice and liberty" in osperous Western Canada, doing on beprosperous half of the

LAND LEAGUE? Toronto and Ottawa and one or two other centres have made a move; but what is being done in the outlying dis-

A very interesting evening was spent on

Thursday in the hall of the
ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY INSTITUTE. A new feature was introduced into the weekly entertainments by the first appearance of the "Young Irishmen's (and Women's) Dramatic Club" in the screaming farce of the "Area Belle." The hall was crowded to its utmost limits, and every thing went off in a most pleasing manner. The occasion was the most palpable proof The occasion was the most palpable proof that has presented itself for years of a comingling of the Irish, people in this good old city.

RELIGIOUS.

A very el quent and effective sermon on "The forgiveness of trespasses" was preached in St. Patrick's, on last Sunday morning by Rev. Father Walsh, C. S. S. R. A conference on behalf of the Orphan's of the Sisters of Charity Asylum, will be given by the always pleasing and always eloquent Hon. Mr. Justice Routhier in the Institute Hall, on Saturday evening. The Rev. J. O. Simard, Assistant-Direcor of the Seminary, is lving ill at the General Hospital.

The news of the bereavement of the

talented and genial young Irish Catholic Commissioner of Crown Lands for New Brunswick, Hon. Michael Adams, in the sudden death of his wife, at the early age of thirty-three, leaving six children, has evoked a large amount of heartfelt sympathy amongst the many friends he made during his two short visits to this city. Brannagh.

MONTREAL LETTER.

There was a large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the Irishmen of Montred, held on the 11th inst., in the Mechanics' Hall, to protest against the tyrannical course of the British Government in trying to force the Coercion Bill, and causing Davitt's arrest. Mr. P. Carroll, Presiden Davitt's arrest. Mr. F. Carlon, Fresdent of the Montreal branch of the Land League, occupied the chair. The following gentlemen addressed the meeting: Messrs. J. D. Furrell, H. J. Cloran, J. C. Freming, Wm. Brown, Capt. Kirwan, E. Quinn C. J. Doherty and J. P. Whelan. Mr Fleming read a letter from Mr. T. Bren-nan, Secretary of the Land League in

nan, Secretary of the Land League m Dublin, acknowledging receipt of £80 from the Montreal branch.

The weekly meeting of the Land League was held on the 12th inst. in St. + atrick's Hall. The contributions of the day amounted to \$50. Mr. J. J. Curran and foreible manner. He alluded to the success of the mass meeting held on the Friday previous. He also spoke of the great amount of good done by the Land with boiling water and turpentine; that League in showing up the state of Ireland to the world, and he fervently hoped that the present generation should witness the deliverance of the Old Land from ty-

Hall on the 14th inst., on a subject which must be interesting to all Irishmen. "Whether Physical or Mora! Force had done most for Ireland." The speaker showed that the Emancipation was in a great measure due to the Irish volunteers. He concluded by saying he hoped the time would soon come when the voices of such men as Parnell would be ringing through the old Parliament at College Green,

JAFEC.

Home and advised the Directors to have them taken at once to the Hospital, or if they did not do that the Home would become a pest house instead of an Orphanage. As yet no deaths have occurred, and we trust that with the kind attention paid to them nothing serious will happen.

OBITUARY.

very flattering encomiums passed on him during the evening.

POST OFFICE IMPROVEMENTS. - Mr. Thos. Tracy, the City Engineer, is preparing plans for the making of important changes in the post office. It is intended to build a large addition to the present building and otherwise improve the interior so as to be able to meet the constantly increas-ing mail matter. The alterations are badly needed and will be hailed with delight by those interested.

CHANGING ITS NAME.—For some time past the question of changing the name of Petersville has been agitating the residents of that village, some wanting it London West while others advocated West London, and a small minority wanted to have it remain Petersville. The Local Legislature was petitioned, praying to have it changed to London West, but as the Postmaster-General said he could not change the name of the Post Office to London West. Dillon, of Stratford, Miss Minnie Harris, of Clifford, Miss Minnie Harris, of Clifford, Miss Minnie Harris, and Mr. D. E. Cameron, of Lucknow.—Lucknow Sentinel. West, it was deemed advisable by the Local Legislature to change the name to West London, thus giving the post-office and viltage the same

SAD CASE.—Ald. Wilson last week paid a visit to the house of James Shirley, on Bathurst street, and found the inmates in state of filth and wretchedness. He had he family, which consisted of four small children, removed to the City Hospital, where their wants were attended to. Mr. Shirley stated that their mother died in May last, and as he had to work in the country, he left the children in charge of woman who was in the habit of drinking. The woman sold nearly everything in the house to buy whiskey, and the children would have starved had it it not been for the kindness of a neighbor who used to take them in and give them something to ACCIDENT.-An accident that nearly

proved fatal happened on Friday last, at Carling's Brewery. It appears that 'dr. Havercroft was assisting at the elevator on the topmost flat, and the gearing requiring to be oiled, he ascended the platform for that purpose, and while oiling his sleev caught in the belt and in the twinkling an eye he was drawn around the revolving shaft. The weight of grain on the elevator threw off the belt and he hung between the ceiling and the shafting. Mr. Rowe seeing the accident sprang to his assistance and with considerably diffi culty cut the clothes off and drew out the unfortunate man. When taken down he could not breathe on account of the pre sure on his chest from being squeezed, and all thought he was dead. Mr. H. Carling drove off at once and procured medical aid, but it is thought he cannot recover as he is a very old man, being over sixty years of age. At last accounts he was doing as well as could be expected. ALARMING STATE OF THE PROTESTANT

ORPHAN'S HOME.—It is with regret we have to announce that a contagious disease has broken out among the inmates of the Protesta it Home. The visiting physicians held a consultation last week and advised the Directors to take immediate action as the disease was spreading with wonderful rapidity. A meeting was held and the Hospital Committee was notified of the matter. The physicians recom near carbolic acid and that the clothing of the children be destroyed. They also intima-ted that it would be dangerous to their Capt. Kirwan lectured in St. Patrick's outside patients to continue visiting at the

LICENSE COMMISSIONERS.—The following will be the commissioners for the city of London for the ensuing year: S. Peters, D. Regan, Geo. B Harris.

IN UNIFORM.—All the attendants at the London Lunatic Asylum have been supplied with neat navy-blue uniforms, on which there are brass buttons bearing the Canadian Coat-of-Arms.

Donation.—The 7th Fusileer Band divided \$50 between the two Orphan Asylums and the Irish Benevolent, St. George's and St. Andrews' Societies, being the proceeds of promenade concert given by them in the City Hall a short time since.

What the Trial Costs.—The special commission to try the case of Jas. Carroll, cost the government \$3,355.96 for the nine days of the trial. This sum does not include the salaries of the judges, the respective counsels and the witnesses for the defence.

The Steam Supply and Manufacturing Co'y was offered for sale the other day. It was valued at \$57,641 but the highest bid obtainable was \$14,000, and it was accordingly withdrawn and the sale postponed. was valued at \$57,641 but the highest bid obtainable was \$14,000, and it was accordingly withdrawn and the sale postponed.

Water for the Jail.—The County Council have at last decided to supply the jail with water from the city waterworks, and men are now engaged in putting in the necessary pipes, which will make it a great convenience, as the authorities had to get their water from the river.

Scauper—A terrible accident happened it represented. Many a home where exthe necessary pipes, which will make it a great convenience, as the authorities had to get their water from the river.

Scalded—A terrible accident happened to a four-year old daughter of Duncan Memocessary istance of Dominion in his author to boiling water had been placed on the floor for scrubbing purposes and the child fell backwards into it, scalding itself about the body and neck. It is feared that the accident may prove fatal.

ECCENTRIC, BUT GENEROUS.—Ar elderly and yone day last week, when passing by the Canada Bible Society office, surprised Mr. Chas. Symonds, the caretaker, by lading a roll of bills amounting to 847 into his hands, intimating that she wished it devoted to the interests of the Society.

ENTERTAINED.—A large number of the sization of protested e Canada by the Bar and a position in the firiends of Mr. P. Mulkern invited him to partake of a dinner in recognition of this accession to the Bar and a position in the entertainment was well appreciated, and Mr. Mulkern returned thanks for the representation of under the partake of a dinner in recognition of protested e Canada by the Canada Bible Society office, surprised Mr. P. Mulkern invited him to partake of a dinner in recognition of this accession to the Bar and a position in the entertainment was well appreciated, and Mr. Mulkern returned thanks for the very flattering encomiums passed on him during the evening.

CONCERT AT LUCKNOW.

The concert given in the Temperance Hall on Thursday evening of last week, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, was a complete success, both musically and in point of attendance, the audience being large, notwithstanding the extremely cold weather. Our Roman Catholic friends never do anything by halves, and in the matter of concerts, their reputation stands high in this village. their reputation stands high in this village. Indeed the fact of the esteemed and energetic pas'or, Rev. Father Corcoran, being contacted with an entertainment of the kind is a guarantee of success. The vocalists on this occasion were the Misses

THE CAPE.

A despatch from D'Urban says : The

2nd Regiment, forming the advancing column, have relieved Bigozastung.

It is understood that it is proposed that the part of the Transvaal to which the Boers have a fair claim be declared independent, and the remaining larger part continued to be governed by the British. The British Resident is to be appointed at

the capital of the Boers.

Gener l Wood has been successful n joining General Colley, and the situa-tion seems considerably improved. Tele-graphic communication has also been restored. The Boers bave, however, been reinforced, and are said to number 3,000 in the vicinity of Newcastle.

A raddition to the reinforce nents for the Transvaal of 207 of the Fifty-eighth Foot and 219 of the Sixteenth Rifles leave for the Transvaul on March 1st.

A private telegram states that the "fly-ing squadron" arrived at the Cape of Good

ing squadron" arrived at Hope on Thursday.

A Bloemfontein despatch says: At the opening of the Orange Free State Volksrand the President made a pacific The prevalent opinion of the speech. The prevalent opinion of the majority is that the Volksraad will vote in or of strict neutrality. Joubert, Boer commander, has published a statement of grievances of the Boers.

The Boers have retreated two columns, one of two thousand and the other of a thousand. The latter column is gone into the Orange Free State.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE RECORD.

St. Thomas, Feb., 17th, 1881.

Dear Sir: Enclosed you will find four dollars (\$1.00) as my subscription for est year and for this one. I wise the Record that success which it eminently deserves.

I remain, dear sir, yours rully.

M. Jeffers.

Wallaceberg, Feb. 14th, 1880.
Thos. Coffey,
Dear it: Enclosed that two [\$2.00] renewed subscription 50. Carnotte (Ecord.
You publish the spicest Catholic newspaper in Ontario. Yours respectfully.
P. FORHAN.

Charterbox.

This magazine to February, designed for children, has reached us. It is one of the best published, and contains a fund of reading reatter for the little ones which must largely tend to make their lives happy. A premium is also given with the magazine. A sample number will be sent free to any boy or girl sending their address to Estes & Lauriat, publisher, 2001. dress to Estes & Lauriat, publishers, 299 to 311 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

BY MATTIE OWEN COLCORD. As out of the depths come pearls Those jewels which the worldling prizes, So forth from cleansing fires The soal with joy to heaven arises.

It always the bright sun shone We could not see the sunset glories; If trials ne'er should come, How could we read life's sweet heart-stories.

Sweet lessons of trust in God— Lessons learned in the school of sorrow: The fair stars show their light in darkness; Joy will come to-morrow.

NEWS FROM IRELAND

WICKLOW.

The suffering and the losses during the present snowstorm have been very great among the hardy mountaineers of the county Wicklow. The storm came on so suddenly and unexpectedly that they were unable to have their flocks driven to were unable to have their flocks driven to places of safety, and as a consequence great numbers of sheep were caught in the drifts on the mountains and have per-ished. The snow is so very deep that it is impossible to get the smallest pickings from the earth, and where the owners have not a good small of hearth. have not a good supply of hay the sheep are dying of hunger. The poor people themselves are id-provided for weather so thenserves are int-provided for weather so severe. The intense frost has penetrated to the potatoes in the pits, and in every case where the covering was slight they have been killed. The losses on this score won't be fully realized until the thaw sets

KILKENNY.

E. J. L. Maher, Esq., agent to the Hon. George Bellew, Esq., Jenkinstown, Kil-kenny, attended recently in Newbridge to collect the rents on the Walshestown estate. Mr. Maher informed the tenantry that he had been empowered to grant them an abatement of twenty per cent. on the half year's rent due. The tenants considering this a fair offer, at once paid their rents.

WESTMEATH.

On receipt of the news of the disagreement of the jury in the State Trials, the inhabitants of Mullingar illuminated their houses. Tar barrels blazed in several parts of the town, and the Confraternity Band paraded the streets during the evening playing national airs. Great enthusiasm prayalled. The thousands assembled cheered for Mr. Parnell, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, and the other traversers.

WEXFORD.

A fair estimate of the influence of the Land League at this moment in Ireland may be gathered from the fact that eight men could not be found in New Ross who would venture to sign the required nomination of an opponent to the Land League candidate for Parliamentary hon-

that he was there pursuant to orders to watch the proceedings. He remained until

the close of the meeting.

Mr. P. P. O'Neill, local secretary and organizer of the Cork Land League, has been again summonsed on a charge of intimidation. The intimidation in the pre-

sent instance consisted in his alleged interference with a man, by endeavoring to induce him not to work for a farmer, who was at the time being "Boycotted."

A rather novel mode of Boycotting has occurred at Kanturk Board of Guardians. On the occasion of the drag hunt after the Gurtmore harriers, which was held a small distance outside of Kanturk on Little Christmas Day, as the former gentleman was coming towards the finish he was man was coming towards the finish he was the man monuments of his zeal and paternal love, including the land tar barrels were medical science. Price 25 cts. per bottle.

Many a man has been crippled or life by an accident met with intoil, who might have been spared from the surgical knife had he promptly applied Yellow Oil. This valuable remedy should ever be kept at hand in case of accidents or emergencies; it is for internal and external use; a specific for all painful inflammatory diseases his zeal and paternal love, including the list of the most unpretentious. man was coming towards the finish he was stopped by a number of men who prevented him from running to the end of the course, and, it is alleged, assaulted him. Nothing further was heard of the matter until a few days ago, when the inhabitants of Kanturk were thrown into a state of excitement consequent on nine-teen persons, among them prominent teen persons, among them prominent members of the Land League, having been summonsed for what took place on that oc-

casion.

Some dynamite exploded, on January
19th, at the Berehaven mines, killing
Jeremiah Murphy and Denis Tuomey,
and fatally wounding Denis Sullivan.

LIMERICK.

Mr. Michael Doherty, Blackfriar's road, London, a native of Limerick, and a clever and highly-gifted sculptor, has been engaged in procaring life-size statues of the twelve Apostles in white marble, for Cardinal Manning's new church at Ely. The statues are spoken of in the highest terms of approval by London judges, and all who have seen them are delighted with their artistic execution and perfect stans.

their artistic execution and perfect shape.

At the Newcastle Petty Sessions, on
Jan. 28th, a young man named McAuliffe was sentenced to a month's imprisonment with hard labor for having, while acting as bellman, given notice that a person in the neighborhood was "Bovcotted." Three the neighborhood was "Boycotted." Inree respectable farmers named Fitzgerald, Hough and Harold were returned for trial on a charge of having interfered with a man who had been pronounced "Boycot-

TIPPERARY.

Great excitement prevails in the vicinity of Clonoulty, county Tipperary, owing to fifty persons being summoned to the Petty Sessions of Thurles, "for being of a crowd of over a hundred persons who illegally assembled and took forcible possession of a farm, the property of Cantain session of a farm, the property of Captain Armstrong, and from which a lady named Long was evicted some twenty-five years

At the Cashel Petty Sessions, on Jan 26th, Michael Burke, Thomas Higgins and Cornelius Heffernan, three respectable farmers, were charged with "Boycotting" James Greene, Esq., at Doulla Chapel, on the 2d of January. Sub-Inspector Jones the 2d of January. Sub-Inspector Jones applied for an adjournment for a fortnight on behalf of the Crown, which was

CLARE.

On Jan. 22d, at Broadford, a farmer named Patrick Frawley, his wife and their little daughter, retired to rest, lighting a fire of coal and turf in the small room where they slept. There being no fire-place in the room, the fire was lighted on a pan placed in the centre of the floor. The smoke and carbonic acid gas having

no mode of egress, Frawley and his daughter were suffocated by the fumes. The woman is in such a precarious condition that she is not expected to recover.

At Killaloc, on Jan. 26th, there was a general liber of the control of the

general illumination, and tar barrels were also lighted upon the defeat of the State Trials. A vast assemblage of people, headed by the local band, marched through the town, and were addressed on the

WATERFORD.

Count de la Poer, of Gurteen, has served thirty-seven tenants on his property, who refused to pay more than Griffith's valuation, with writs for the full amount of rent due. At the Waterford Sessions, on Jan. 22d, between forty and fifty weekly tenants, who refused to pay more than Griffith's valuation, were proceeded against, and decrees of ejectment issued.

Considerable destitution exists in the Waterford district, owing principally to the fact that a number of landlords, who the fact that a number of landlords, who for years kept a number of laborers employed, have within the last couple of weeks discharged them, many of the laborers having been for years in the employment of some of these parties. The motive in resorting to so uncharitable a course at such an inclement season is cleanly displeasure at the Land Land clearly displeasure at the Land League agitation

Rev. Dr. Delany, parish priest of Bally poreen, has been transferred to Dungar-van parish, which has been rendered vacent by the elevation of the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary to the See of Kingston. Dr. Delany took an active part in exposing the wretched state of things which existed on the Galtee property of Mr. Nathaniel Buckley, the agency of Mr. Patten Bridge

ARMAGH.

On January 21st, a Land League meet-ing was held at Kenigo. The chair was occupied by a farmer named Bernard Neil, Blackwatertown. Owing to a meet-Neil, Biackwatertown. Owing to a meeting having been suppressed at Segahon the day before and to a rumor which prevailed that this meeting would also be suppressed, considerable anxiety was felt as to whether any action would be taken by the outbouting in the matter. by the authorities in the matter. There being no counter-demonstration, however, authorities did not interfere. Mr. Davitt condemned the action of the authornties in suppressing the meeting at Sagahon. It was, he said, all the work of the landlords through their paid resident magistrates. The meeting passed off very

CAVAN.

Rev. John Whelan, C.C., Ballinacleragh, died on January 10th, at his residence, at the comparatively early age of 45 years. The rev. gentlemen was in declining health for some time past, but until a week before his death no one imagined that his and was so near at hand. end was so near at hand

MONAGHAN.

At the meeting of the Kildorrery Land League on January 20th, the constable of the local police attended, and explained that he was there pursuant to order. On the receipt of the news of the failure and paraded the streets. Six men, three on either side, carrying large torches, accompanied the band, while a white banner, upon which being the mottoes "No Coercion," "Long Live Parnell," "Griffith's Valuation," "The Land League and no surrender," was carried in the rear. This was followed by a large and enthusiastic concourse of people of all persuasions. The rooms of the Land League were brilliantly illuminated, and tar barrels were burned.

his zeal and paternal love, including the Convent of Mercy, of which he was the founder and builder, still subsist.

GALWAY.

GALWAY.

Early on January 26th, Tuam was placarded with the notice: "Parnell is free. Illuminate to-night. God save Ireland!" The placards were torn down by the police, and the young man who posted them arrested. The public houses were closed from five by the local magistrate. A large bonfire, however, was set a blaze in the market-place, and the town illuminated. A torchlight procession, headed by the town band, paraded the streets discoursing national airs, and cheering enthusiastically for Mr. Parnell.

A meeting of Lord Clanrickarde's tenants was held on Jan. 22d, at Loughrea, in consequence of a statement that his lordship was about to have evictions served on his tenants who refused to pay more than Griffith's valuation. The Rev. P. Egan, who presided, said he had represented the distressed condition of the tenants to the agent, who said that undoubtedly if the rents were not paid they would be evicted. A resolution was passed under no circumstances to pay more than Griffith's valuation.

A ballad singer named Moran was are

passed under no circumstances to pay more than Griffith's valuation.

A ballad singer named Moran was arrested on Jan. 20th, at Loughrea, for singing ballads, calling people to support the Land League. The ballad was entitled "Davitt's advice to his Country." Amidst much excitement the ballad singer was brought before the local magistrates at the court house. After a lengthened discussion the magistrates decided that Moran should give bail to be of good behavior in

sion the magistrates decided that Moran should give bail to be of good behavior in future; should also leave the town at once, and give up all the ballads.

An Orange expedition from the North arrived on January 24th, at Killala, and effected the relief of Miss Harriett Gardiner, of Farm Hill House, who has been for some weeks past Boycotted. The expedition was entirely unexpected by the people, and arrived at Ballina by the midnight train. They were conveyed on cars to Miss Gardiner's residence, ten miles distance. All were equipped and armed to Miss Gardiner's residence, ten miles distance. All were equipped and armed with modern weapons. For some time two policemen have lived in Miss Gardiner's house, and she has been unable to obtain food except by the assistance of

MAYO.

CLARE.

On Jan. 22d, at Broadford, a farmer med Patrick Frawley, his wife and their led anghter, retired to rest, lighting a conficulty of coal and turf in the small room ere they slept. There being no firece in the room, the fire was lighted on an placed in the centre of the floor. The small room is the centre of the floor. The most alarming distress prevails in Westport amongst the laboring classes. The heavy frost and snow have rendered them completely miserable. During the past few weeks they have had no means of empleyment whatever, and although steps have been taken to institute some public works a long time will elapse

before any can be commenced. The Harbor Commissioners have decided upon extending the quay pier at a cost of about £5,000 and have applied for a loan for the purpose. Mr. + atrick Regan, Vice-Chairman of the town board, has laid before the Government a plan for the reclamation of tidal lands, but while these matters are being discussed the poor laborers ters are being discussed the poor laborers are starving. A hundred of them have petitioned the town board to organize a fund for their relief, but no steps in that direction have yet been taken.

\$500 EEWARD.

They cure all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Narves, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, an \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them—Hop Bitters. Test it. See "Truths" or "Proverbs" in another column.

ELECTRICITY.—Thomas' Excelsior Eclectric O'il—Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold! Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One dose cures common sore throat. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures catarrh, asthma and creatively. nas cured an old standing cough. It posi-tively cures catarrh, asthma and croup. Fitty cents worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity lame back, of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from differnt parts of canada, which we think should be sufficient to extify the restricts. J. Collard, of Sparta, Ont., writes, "Send me 6 dozen Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, have sold all I had from you, and want more now, its cures are truly wonderful."

Wm. Mc Guire, of Franklin, writes,
"I have sold all the agents left, it acts like a charm—It was slow at first, but takes splen-didly now.—H. Cole of Iona, writes, "Please forward 6 dozen Dr. Thomas" Eclectric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well and give such general satisfaction."—J. Thompson, Woodford, writes, "Send me some more Eclectric Oil, I have sold entirely out. Relectric Oil, I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it.—Miller & Reid, Ulverton, 1. Q., wnites, "The Eclectric Oil, is getting a great reputation here and is daily called for. Send us a further supply

without delay. Beware of Imitations. —Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the sig-nature of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman per, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown on the bottle, and Takeno other. Sold by all medicine dealers. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.

"All seems infected that the infected spy, and all looks yellow to the jaundiced eve."

If you are low spirited and blue, do not lay it to your luck, but rather to your liver; cleanse the system of bad bile and sluggish blood, arouse the torpid secretions and the eye will resume its wonted brightness, the step its buoyancy, and the mind its cheerful vigor. Burdock Blood Bitters cure all paragus diseases register. Bitters cure all nervous diseases, purify the system and strengthen the weak.

Consumption has well been compared to a worm in the bud, that saps the vitality a worm in the bud, that saps the vitality from the fairest flower. It steals the rose bloom from the cheek and robs the vital spark from the stalwart and the strong. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam "nips the worm in the bud." It is the best cough cure and work offective large, healer known to the

True nobility is the most unpretentious The most humble means often will accom The most humble means often will accomplish the greatest ends: the most modest and unpretending of flowers are the sweetest; the most simple and abundant herbs are the most potent to heal; Burdock, which grows almost uncared for by our waysides is one of the most valuable of cleansing and healing medicinal reset. It Waysides is one of the most valuable of cleansing and healing medicinal roots. It is one of the many ingredients of that marvelous medicine Burdock Blood Bitters, the best purifying tonic in the world. Sample Bottle 10 cts. Regular size \$1.00.

If Edison perfects his electric light, his fame and fortune will excell that of the luckly man who first "struck oil," but the man who first struck Yellow Oil as a remedy, for internal and external use, was a more fortunate individual than either. Yellow Oil is resembled. Yellow Oil is par excellence the remedy for Pain, Lameness, Rheumatism, Croup, Deafness, Burns, Frost Bites, Stiff Joints, and all flesh wounds. Any medicine dealer can furnish it.

Though the soil of Virginia grows the best tobacco leaf in the world, it does not all grow equal qualities. The production all grow equal qualities. The production even of adjoining counties is often quite different, the one producing leaf which at once deteriorates if grown in the other. The leaf of the "Myrtle Navy" is the product of the choice sections of the State, which, through some combination of local influences, produce a better quality than any others. This is shown by its always commanding a higher price than any other smoking leaf.

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vigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation.

The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Sofrees take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and economy, with refinement of manner.

TERMS to suit the difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution.

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The plan of studies affords unrivalled facili-ties for proficiency in French and English. Pupils may graduate in either or both these

Board and Tuition, per annum, \$150. For further particulars apply to the Lady Superior, Sault-au-Recollet, or 1166 St. Catharine street, Montreal.

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TRSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly
situated on the Great Western Railway, 50
miles from Detroit. This spacejous and commodious building has been supplied with all
the modern improvements. The hot water
system of heating has been introduced with
success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc.
The system of education embraces every
branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing,
fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille,
wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge.
Board and Tuition per annum, paid semiannually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing
and Fainting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, Mother Superior.

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A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-wich, ONT.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum. For full particulars apply to Rev. Denis O'Conno, President.

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ARRANTED,, Catalages and De-Bells of Fure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARKANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinneti, O

UNDERTAKERS.

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(From London England.) UNDERTAKER, &C. The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage.

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Wool Hoods, Children's Wool Jackets, Etc., and every other requisite for Women's and Girls' Wear for the winter season. Dressmaking attended to in the most prompt manner. Prices reasonable, and sat-isfaction guaranteed.

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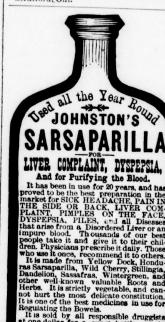
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VIAL. in troubled with a speech, and was under Institute for hort time was perate pleasure in testiof, Sutherland's WM. TOBIN.

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years, and has paration in the Board.

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THE FACE, d all Diseases reed Liver or an ds of our best it to their chile it daily. Those mid it to others.

Dock, Hondurerry, Stillingia, intergreen, and table, and cantable, and cantable, and cantable, and cantable in constitution, pines in use for

in a bottle o druggist may we will send i t B. A. Miichell.

1839

& SON

HUMOROUS.

A woman cannot be a successful lawyer She is too fond of giving her opinion with

A little girl asked her sister what was A little girl asked her sister what was chaos, that her papa read about. The elder replied, it was a great pile of nothing, and no place to put it in.

"When I die," said a married man, "I wan't to go where there is no snow to shovel." His wife said that she presumed he would.

he would.

Artist (to a porter)—"You carried my picture to the Academy and handed it over to the committee?" Porter—"Yes, and it pleased 'em mightily. It would have done you good to see 'em laugh."

Boston drinks Mr. Longfellow's health in a slender vessel made of ware colored like old ivory and having the head of the poet in medallion on one side of it. A correspondent asks, "isn't that toney ?" Ewer right, my boy; it is—Boston-y.

Before marriage,
With wondrous care,
She seeks the mirror
And bangs ber hair.
After marriage,
With angry glare, With angry glare, She grabs her slipper And bangs her heir.

"You see," said a dissipated old bachelor, on being advised to get married, "you see I can't do it, because I could not marry a woman I didn't respect, and it would be impossible for me to respect a woman that would'nt consent to marry

"What," askd a Sunday school teacher, "What," askd a Sunday school teacher, is that invisible power that prevents the wicked man from sleeping and causes him to toss about on his pillow, and what should he do to enjoy that peace that passeth understanding?" "Sew up the hole in the mosquito bar," was the prompt answer from the bad boy at the foot of the class.

A mounted orderly, an Irishman, was just reining up to deliver an official document at the officers' quarters, when his charger backed and he found himself sitting on the pavement. "Bedad!" cried the soldier, "isn't that an illegant baste? Shure he knew I wanted to get down, and he saves me the trouble."

he saves me the trouble."

Dean Swift was once dining with a family in which the matron boasted of the number of centuries in which the magical prefix "de" had been the rightful property of her ancestors. The dean heard the tedious and oft-told tale to the end, and then delivered his opinion of all that sort of nonsense by saying: "Madame, will kindly help me to another piece of that D—umpling?"

There was an incident of a late trial at Boston that most unaccountably escaped the attention of the local press, and yet it the attentio 1 of the local press, and yet it is too good to be lost to the public. When one of the female witnesses was asked by a prosecuting lawyer of well-known convivial turn of mind if she believed in the Bible, she replied emphatically that she did. "Do you believe, then, that wives should be obedient to their husbands?" asked the lawyer. "Not when their husbands come home drunk, like you do!" You could have heard a paper of pins fall for ten minutes afterwards. for ten minutes afterwards.

A Frenchman near the Canada line in Vermont, sold a horse to a Yankee neighbor, which he recommended as being a very sound, serviceable animal in spite of his unprepossessing appearance. To every inquiry of the buyer respecting the quali-ties of the horse, the Frenchman gave a favorable reply; but always commenced his recommendations with the depreca-tory remark: "He's not look ver good."

The Yankee caring little for the looks of the horse, which he could judge for him-self, without the seller's assistance, and being fully persuaded after minute exam-ination, that the beast was worth the on, that the b moderate sum asked for him, made his purchase and took nim. A few days afterwards he returned to the seller, days afterwards he returned to the seller, in high dudgeon, and declared that he had been cheated in the quality of the horse. "Vat is de mattaire?" asken the Frenchman. "Matter!" said the Yankee, "matter enough—the horse can't see! He is blind as a bat!" "Ah," said the Frenchman, "vat I vas tell you? I vas tell you he was not look ver good—by gar! I don't know if he look at all.

The Lime-kiln Club.

"A leetle money will buy wood an' 'taters an' bacon, an' shoes an' cloze," began the old man as the meeting opened.
"Lots of money will buy siles an satins an' jewelry an' white hosses. De man wid leetle money seems to believe dat de man wid lots of it am takin' all de comfort. I used to have dat ideah, but I'ze got over it. It am my solemn belief dat de man who sots down befo' his own fire, wid his wife on de right an' his chil'en on de left, an de ole cat an' a pan-ful o' apples in de middle, am in posishun to take jist as much comfort as if he lived in a house wid golden stairs. Take de world frew an' you'll fin' dat de humblest homes am de happiest. De man who has steady work, a savin' wife an' healthy children, wouldn't be a bit happier if he was to wouldn't be a bit happier if he was to draw \$50,000 in a lottery. If he doan'take comfort it's his own fault. It's her own fault if his wife isn't happy. Sometimes my ole woman gets de blues an'blows arour' kase she sees odder folks ride out in der keeridges an' dress up in der satins, but I build up a good fire, get out de apples, cider an' popcorn, draw up de big rokin'-cheer, an' he can't stan' it ober ten minits. De blues begin to fly away, an' she pats de bald spot or my head an' says: 'We has a cabin of our own, plenty to eat, a leetle money in de bank, an' I 'spect we kin sot down an' bank, au' I 'spect we kin sot down an' take as solid comfort as if you war Guv-'ner an' I had ten silk dresses.' He who makes de most of what he's got am fittin' hisself to enjoy better. No situashun but what could be made worse. Ebery dollar made by honest work ought to bring \$2 worf of solid comfort. Wid dese few remarks, called forth by overhearin' Samuel Shin growlin' aroun' bekase he couldn't have mashed 'taters at every meal, we will now eradicate the usual order of business.—Free Press.

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TENANT-RIGHT MEETING IN LAURENCETOWN, IRELAND.

On the 18th ult. an important meeting of tenants and others were held at Lau-renectown, and the speech of the Rev. J. Barnett, a Presbyterian minister, is re-

ported at length in the Belfast Northern Whig as follows: Whig as follows:—
"Rev. J. Barnett (Katesbridge), who
was received with cheers, supported the
resolution. He said: I am here to take part in this meeting in obedience to an invitation with which I have been honored by the se retary. I am here as well in obedience to the honest and earnest convictions of my own heart, believing as I do that there is a great and in the second of the s do that there is a great and widespread social evil in the existing land system of social evil in the existing land system of this country, under which the people are groaning, and that it is the duty of every man who has any heart to help in removing it. (Hear, hear.) I shall add that I am here in obedience to a strong sense of duty, as the miniser of the Gospel, a Gospel of charity, righteousness, and truth, to protest against a condition of human existence that I helicate to he be exceeded. pel of charity, righteousness, and truth, to protest against a condition of human existence that I believe to be the reverse of that charity, righteousness, and truth. (Hear, hear.) I am free to say for myself that I am not troubled with that ecclesiastical squeamishness that prevents some ministers of the Gospel from taking any part in such a meeting as this. To any one who challenges my appearance here, it make no other apology than that wherewith the noble-hearted woman, Queen Esther, urged her plea before the haughty Eastern King, when she sought a revocation of the edict framed by the wicked Hamon for the extermination of the Jewish people.—'How can I endure to see the evil that shall come upon my people? Or how can I endure to see the destruction of my kindred?' (Cheers.) In vindicating evil that shall come upon my people? Or how can I endure to see the destruction of my kindred? (Cheers.) In vindicating my own conduct, I take the opportunity of tendering my humble meed of approbation to the ministers of another Church, the Roman Catholic priests, for the manner in which they have identified themselves with the people in this great struggle. I do so more freely, seeing that a elergyman of the Disestablished Church of some platform notoriety in this Must they not be taught to practise comneighborho neighoorhood, has seen in to throw a gloss peculiarly his own over their conduct, attributing to them motives for which I hold he had no justification. (Hear, hear.)

That gentleman referred with an ill-consaded swear to the fast that the last the backer, the tailor, and I was going to That gentleman referred with an ill-concealed sneer to the fact that the Land League meetings were so largely attended by oman Catholle priests, and he discovered in this evidence, satisfactory and conclusive to himself, that the prime object of the Land League was not exclusively, if at all, what it professed to be—that it was a sort of politico-religious creditors to be left out in the cold? I go in for honesty all around—thear, hear)— —that it was a sort of politico-religious conspiracy for the subdivision of Protestantism in this country. Sir, I acknowledge my inability to discover this hidden ledge my inability to discover this hidden wickedness in the agitation of the land question, even as waged by the Land League. (Hear, hear.) And I consider that the Roman Catholic priests of Ireland—the ministers of four millions of the people of this land, to whom they stand in perhaps closer relationship in all their interests than perhaps the ministers of any others Church in Ireland—have been ocinterests than perhaps the ministers of any others Church in Ireland—have been ocothers Church in Ireland—have been occupying both a proper and praiseworthy position in so prominently identifying themselves with their people in this movement. (Hear, hear.) But, sir, there are some of our fellow-creatures who suffer from a very painful malady known as religious monomania. If the victim of it happens to be a l'rotestant his mind is sure to be a located with most distressing in the great and been and the colonies, that it would be immensely to the propriety of holding the Irish ball which has been announced. It was wrong, lowed their example. And is it not a suggestive fact that Irishmen can attain to gestive fact that Irishmen can attain to make the propriety of holding the Irish ball which has been announced. It was a disgrace to related the round dances on the programme. The dather, to-morrow he has detected another Guy Fawkes under Westminster Hall, and the next day he proclaims that beyond all doubt there is m or around the mansion of every Protestant family in Britain a skulking priest or a scheming but if I find, notwithstanding the inducements to emigrate, that the present occur. mid-wife in holy voy born infant, and add another trophy to Mother Church. (Laughter.) On equally satisfactory evidence, he will find the hid den wickedness of black Popery in meetings of the Land League, or even in our own tenant-right meetings. (Laughter.) And the alarm bell of that Church sounded. Protestantism in danger Orangemen to the rescue! and the Pro Orangemen to the rescue! and the Protestant landeeracy lead off the hunt—of course they do. (Laughter.) Have they not been the bulwarks of Protestantism, the reformers of religion, the great exemplars of morality at home and abroad? the reformers of reag.

the reformers of reag.

emplars of morality at home and abroad a complant of the disinterestedness and integrity of their motives. (Laughter, and "Hear, hear.")

I protest against their profanation of the sacred name of religion, and I protest sacred name of religion, and I protest and abvice of the Protestant against the mean device lands against the mean device farmers of Ulster to delude the tenant-farmers of Ulster and of Ireland, by leading them in a false scent, that they may be balked in their honest, earnest, and united efforts to obtain for themselves justice; and I protest against the unworthy and wicked attempt to rekindle the fires of relimonship to the population. On this vital question, the population. On this vital question, as annected with it, I give gious rencour, that an good men should fain hope were dying out in our distracted country. (Cheers). Who knows not that it has been the immemorial device of the landocracy of Ireland, when they would divert their silly serfs from every united and sustained effort to emancipate themselves from that condition of men for generations. (Hear, hear, and applause). Whenever the voice of a united people has been raised to extort a righteous response from a reluctant Parliament, the demon of religious ran-Parliament, the demon of religious rancour has been raised to choke the cry and paralyse the hands when the boon seemed in reach. (Hear, hear.) Farmers of Ulster, Protestants and Catholics when would obtain your jast rights, as you would obtain your jast rights, as you would elevate yourselves into the position of intelligent, independent, prosperous eff dark, religious discord and baseless suspicion. What has your politics or religion to do with fair rents, free sale, and fixity of tenure? (Cheers.) If your neighbor's house is on fire, will your politics or religion prevent you helping to extinguish it? (No.) If your families are being beggared by rack-rents and ejectments, a dyou are unable singlehanded to save yourselves from spoliation, will you refuse the help of your neighbor, because he does not pronounce your religicour has been raised to choke the cry and

come utterly unbearable. And I am amazed and ashamed of the attitude as-sumed by the landlords as a class in resome platform notoriety in this have entered into certain contracts.

Must they not be taught to practise common honesty? By all means; but I ask in the commendation of being summary and decisive. Now, I have no doubt at all, But, if I find, notwithstanding the inducements to emigrate, that the present occupants of the soil prefer to remain in their native land—(hear, hear)—are they to be dragooned cut of it as the only possible solution of this vexatious land question? I trow not. They have as good a right to remain in it as the landlord. Their holding in it may not be so extensive, but their interest in the second cut of the ing in it may not be so extensive, but their interest in it—the creation of their own honest toil—is as true and righteous as that of the landlord; and I feel entitled to say to the noble Lord who ventured on such a proposal—No, my Lord, I prefer my own land to any other. (Cheers.) Besides, I am not accustomed to travel; I have never been far from home; I am better known at home than anywhere else. But it is different with you; at best you are o ly an occasional visitor here; you are is wide, mine is limited. If we must part, let us come to an amicable arrangement about a bit of land. Go you, I am reand one or two connected with it, I giv you testimony that no one will question, and with this I close. Mr. Barnett then seen the immemorial device of the acy of Ireland, when they would their silly serfs from every united stained effort to emancipate themfrom that condition of social thralath as been the reproach of Irish terms of the reproach of Irish corresponding. Here, here, and conjugation would secure that object, nor is conjugation, required in Irish that emigration would secure that object, nor is conjugation, required in Irish that emigration required in Irish that emigration would secure that object, nor is conjugation, required in Irish that emigration is the Irish that emigration required in Irish that emigration required in Irish that emigration is the Irish that emigration required in Irish that emigration is the Irish that emigration required in Irish that emigration is the Irish tha could easily maintain many more people than it has ever had located upon it. If the 4,661, 938 acres of land which are

ous shibboleth. (No, no, and cheers.)
Sir, in speaking of the urgent claims of the tenant-farmer on the consideration of this landlord and the legislation of the British Parliament, I say in the forefront of these demands, most urgent and righteous, I put reduction of rents. (Cheers.) Without this fixity of tenure would only be fixity of misery. (Hear,hear.) Any man with an eye in his head and a heart in his bosom must have been made aware that the condition of the tenant-farmer has become utterly unbearable. And I am amazed and ashamed of the attitude assaid in 1860 that the evils of Ireland were to be traced to the history of Ireland. Mr. Froude has remarked that with the Governsumed by the landlords as a class in refusing to make any adequate reduction of their rents—some of them even refusing a day of grace for payment. I speak not of the condition of those who are paying 35s. or £2 per acre. Such demands in these times I hold to be a social monstrosity. (Hear, hear.) I speak of the condition of tenants holding at much more moderate rents. And I say that, considering the depreciation in the value and I fearlessly say that the Land League organization has done more to save the people and prevent eviction than anything hitherto attempted. The present Lord Beaconsfield, in a discussion on coercive What then, was the duty of an English Minister? To effect by his policy all the changes which a revolution would do by force." (Cheers.)

CANADIAN NEWS.

Wm. Murphy fell through a trap at Bell & Co.'s organ factory, Guelph, on Wed-nesday, Feb. 16th, and received injuries which will probably prove fatal.

It is reported that Francis O'Neil, son-in-law of Mr. Mawson, 19th com, Mc-Gillivray, committed suicide by cutting his throat. At a meeting of the creditors of John

Robertson & Co., of Toronto, held at Montreal, a composition of forty cents was offered, and accepted by the Canadian creditors. J. Brownscomb, shoemaker, of Tara. lost his stock and household effects, by fire last Thursday, valued at about \$800. Insured for \$200. Isaac Shannon lost the

building and stoves, valued at \$900. No insurance Mrs. Thompson of Ailsa Craig, wife of Mr. Thompson, ex-officer of the Irish constabulary, tripped at the top of the stairs the other day, and falling heavily, broke

Robert Kennedy, son of David Kennedy,

of the 2nd con., township of Trafalgar, while out in the woods with his brother chopping, on Wednesday, Feb. 16th, was struck on the head by a falling tree fracturing the skull. He lingered until the evening, when death relieved his sufferings

remain in it as the landlord. Their holding in it may not be so extensive, but their interest in it—the creation of their own bus and attempted to cross the track

muley with which he was supporting the end of a heavy log slipped, and the log fell back upon Jackson's breast, after which it rolled over his head, crushing it to a jelly, and causing almost instant death.

A narrow escape from death happened about one mile north of the village of Arthur on Thursday, Feb. 17th. As the afternoon train on the narrow guage was coming from Mount Forest and crossing Cameron's Bridge, the engine jumped the track, and going over, took four freight cars along a distance of twenty feet, leaving the coach almost over. engine-driver and fireman jumped and saved their lives. The passengers were all safe, but received a terrible shock. The cause of the accident was a sprung

The wife of Mr. John Gillis, of Aldbourcugh, highly respected farmer, and brother of Mr. Z. Gillies, merchant, of Wardsville, met her death on Thursday night last in a most melancholy manner. It appears she had occasion during the

getting the better of him, and of hi

Four convicts escaped from the solitary Four convicts escaped from the solitary cells of the Kingston Penitentiary on Sunday, the 13th inst. Their names are Maurice Blake, Jos. Donoghue, Abram Rapson and Edward Ayotte. It appears they had succeeded in cutting the bars of their cells, and when the guards visited them about six o'clock they were struck down, seized, overpowered and left in the cells. The convicts then broke into the tailor shop, got clothing, and then placed ladders together and escaped over the ladders together and escaped over the outer walls. The chief keeper visited the outer wails. The chief keeper visited the prison shortly after 8 p. m., saw the latter and gave the alarm. The keepers started after them and succeeded in capturing Blake and Wright near Cape Vincent on Wednesday. The other two had left Wright and Blake, the latter of whom was unable to walk and hed to be carried by unable to walk and had to be carried by his companion, and succeeded in getting as far as Watertown, N. Y. When they were about to take the train for Rome, N. Y., they were brought back and safely caged once more in the Penitentiary, where precautions will be taken so that they will not get the same chance again.

LOCAL NOTICES.

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The time for receiving tenders for Indian Supplies is hereby extended to noon of Saturday, the 5th March, Issl.

L. VANKOUGHNET.

Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian affairs.

Department of Indian affairs.

Ottawa, 14th February, 1881. 124-2w

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R. W. BARKER
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Post Office Inspector's Office, London Feb 11th, 1881.