ANUARY 10.]

ACADEMY ious of the EART. DON, ONT.

n the first Tuesday of 0th. of June, compris-

ourishing Institution n of parents and guart of spacious grounds ealthful exercise and e all that constitutes tion, hallowed by Re-R. WALSH, Bishop of ndsome Gold Medal for IS,

in English and French, is of Plain and Fancy Practical Instructions in able semi-annually, \$75. INTING, GERMAN LIAN.

ress the Superior, or

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MOST FASHIONABLE CLOTHS,

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

January, 1879.

A Song.

Only a song of the olden time With its melody soft and low, With a lender grace in its rythm and rhyme, And a silvery sound like a faint, far chime ; Tis' but a song of the olden time— Why does it haunt me so?

RT. REV. DR. WALSH, BISHOP

OF LONDON.

of our diocese.

I am yours,

WALTER LOCKE, ESQ.-

DR. CRINNON, BISHOP OF HAMILTON.

DEAR SIR,-Your agent, Mr. Gooderich, called

for the circulation of your paper in this diocese. 'I

is well written, and contains a great amount of

Bro. Tobias, Director of the Christian Brothers,

.

Toronto, writes :- "We like the first numbers of

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON, ?

Nov. 5th, 1878.

ST. PETER'S PALACE,

London, Ontario, Nov. 13, '78.

WOOLLENS,

LOW PRICES.

IMPORTERS OF FINE

BEST GOODS,

VOL. 1.

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

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1879.

[We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not esponsible for the opinions of our correspondents. All SIR-On the 29th of December, 1878, a new

"GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO." To the Editor of The CATHOLE RESON Sime—On the 29th of December, 1875, a new the patronage of 8t. Thomas, by His Lordship Bisher To the Editor of The CATHOLE RESON Sime—On the 29th of December, 1875, a new the patronage of 8t. Thomas, by His Lordship Bisher Walsh, in Wardsville, which, in itself, is an item of sufficient interest to all Catholics, more expecially to those immediately concerned. But it is my plea-sure to chronisle the opening and soleran dedication, also by His Lordship, of another church in the same neighborhood on Sanday last, namely, at Matthew, Both these churches belong to the parish of Editor wals, hich is under the parish of Bother well, which is under the mainistration of the Reru, both space of a fortingit is a pleasure which free rook and easily the free that it is only eight in state completion this dual event, rendered all they worked together in the gratest harmony, and with more remarkable by the fact that it is only eight took the charge of the mission of Bothevell. This packs well for both priest and people, who as such took the charge of the mission of Bothevell. This pack of the horized allows on a rising plate. "The church at Wardsville sin the most finite reation of the two and presents a very fine ago-terest to generating assile allows on a rising plate. "The that at Wardsville sin the most finite reation of the two and presents a very fine ago-reation of the two and presents a very fine ago-reation of the two and presents a very fine ago-feet, has a scaling as it. does on a rising plate to be the charge of the mission of Bothevell. This performation which alone could bring adouts. "The thanding the is of brick, measure 3005 and cost about 85,00." The on the Alvinston sister to it, being in almost, and its carange and right royally they did their duity to the willage and right royally they did their duity to the willage and right royally they did their duity to the willage and right royally they did thei

The one at Alvinston sister to it, being in almost all its details similar in size construction and cost. The inhabitants both Protestant and Catholic are justly proud of this imposing edifice and ornament to the village and right royally they did their duty on Sunday last. It was evident from an early hour that an event of no ordinary circumstance was to take place from the number of teams which arrived every few minutes loaded to their fullest capacity that an event of no ordinary circumstance was too take place from the number of teams which arrived every few minutes loaded to their fullest capacity with people whose faces betokened anxiety. When, however the Alvinston Brass Band, eleven strong, marched through the village playing, "The sweet bye and bye," all was astir and proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the villagers possessed a truly Christian spirit worthy of the name and of emulation. The band also assisted during mass, and vespers in the evening marching in line through the village afterwards playing triumphal marches. The band has only been organized some six months, but from the manner in which difficult pieces were exe-cuted, it showed what an amount of study, training and careful practice the members must have under-gone. The most pleasing feature in connection with these gentlemen is the fact that all are Pro-testants yet they felt themselves called upon to con-

with these gentlemen is the fact that all are Fro-testants yet they felt themselves called upon to con-tribute their valuable services to the general rejoic-ing and rival the pleasure experienced by their Catholic friends. Bigotry evidently has no place in Alvinston. His Lordship was so well pleased with this ebulition of good feeling that he made them a suitable present.

dedication, commenced from the outside of the building. High Mass was then sung by Father Molphy of Strathroy. The choir under the directian of Miss Crotty of Bothwell rendering Peter's Mass in a manner which would have done credit to much older organizations. The sermon was previously announced by his Lordship, and was a mastepiece of eloquence which gave great pleasure to his Pro-testant hearers, a fact which formed the theme of conversation during the whole day. L.

strength and the unconstrained loyalty of its people."

achieve greatness or stability must sustain some such shock, or sink forever from the world's view. As Mr. Smith has said, it is the crucial test, if stood, As Mr. Smith has said, it is the crucial test, if stood, the road to fame and wealth lies open straight be-fore. We have weathered the storm—after a long hard fight, and you see the vestiges of the struggle. Wait but a little while and you will see these vestiges —these tramps—gathered from the sea of troubles and moulded into useful citizens sailing with our resourd country over the accan of prosperity.

and moulded into useful citizens sailing with our rescued country over the ocean of prosperity. You refer to our last election, and our fraudulent president, and sneer at us! Friend,—look a little deeper and tell me, is it a disgrace to the people of this "Union that they have restrained themselves in their great excitement, and practised wonderful patience under that mammoth outrage? Oh, r.ther view us calmly, charitably and say, was it not a thrilling—a sublime spectacle to watch this mighty nation,—this "multifarious conglomeration," trem bling, and writhing beneath that great injustice, and yet in their beautiful faith trusting to their grand institutions and curbing the hot ardor of their righteous indignation? Come friend, Europe has sounded the key-note of commendation—do not you refuse us justice.

 $\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \text{DEar Sirk, --On the 22nd of September we approved of the project of the publication of a Catholic newspaper in this city. We see with pleasure that you have successfully carried into execution this project, in the publication of the CATHOLIC RECORD. The RECORD is edited with marked ability, and in a thoroughly Catholic spirit, and we have no doubt that as long as it is under your control, it will continue to be stamped with these characteristications of a most hearty ad the world continue to be stamped with these characteristic will continue to be stamped with these characteristic will continue to be stamped with these characteristic will continue to be stamped with these characteristics. The shear of the stamped with these characteristics will continue to be stamped with these characteristics. The church was packed morning and evening, fully threefourths of the number being members of the project of the stamped with these characteristics. The church was packed morning and evening, fully threefourths of the number being members of the stamped with these characteristics. The church was packed morning and evening, fully threefourths of the number being members of the project of the publication of the carted at and for, till our lungs ached morning and cheered at and for, till our lungs ached morning and the world will shudder at the sins revealed. The Amplify the maximum of Desting the time of the single menter and the single desting the time to be stamped with these characteristics. The chard morning and the direction of Mission and the single menter and the si$

GERMANY

NO. 16

THE PARLIAMENTARY DISCIPLINE BILL.

THE PARLIAMENTARY DISCIPLINE BLL. London, Jan. 14.—A Berlin dispatch says the Parliamentary punishment bill continues to the chief topic of conversation. The opinion of the foreign press is eagerly quoted. In comparison with the articles in the journals here and abroad, there is more opposition than in Germany. There is cer-tainly great opposition here, though to the English mind it is somewhat surprising to find so much un-concern reigning in view of the fate which seems to threaten the freedom of speech, and the liberty of the press.

the press. Berlin. Jan. 14.—It is semi-officially announced that the Parliamentary Discipline Bill was brought forward by direct command of the Emperor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RISE IN SILVER.

London, Jan. 15 .- The rise in silver to 50 cents per oz. yesterday was in consequence of a demand for India, and a further advance in Indian and China exchanges. Germany is not offering any of its stock.

THE LABOR TROUBLES. The umpire in the arbitration concerning the wages dispute in Cleveland and the North of Eng-land iron trade, has decided that the men must accept a reduction of 5 per cent.

THE ENTOMBED COLLIERS.

NO HOPE OF RESCUE FOR THE SIXTY VICTIMS.

London, Jan. 15.—No communication yet with the entombed colliers in Dinah's mine. Eighty yards of the roof at the bottom of the shaft has fallen, rendering ventilation impossible. Explorers cannot enter. Experts say that only by the barest possibility can any of the sixty men be alive. There is no hope of rescue. is no hope of rescue.

EDISON'S PATENTS.

London, Jan. 14.—Edison's first patent for the electric light was scaled to-day. It is the same which was successfully opposed by Russell. Edison has two other applications for patents pending.

IN THE BREAKERS.

IN THE BREAKERS. The American ship Thomas M. Reed, Capt. Small, bound from San Francisco for Liverpool, went ashore in the breakers in Freshwater Bay, near Sinny Head, yesterday. The sea was running very high at the time, and, although the rocket apparatus was soon on the spot, great difficulty was experienced in getting a line on board. The crew were in a very dangerons position, but by means of the line twenty of the men were saved. Three had been washed overboard and were drowned. Lloyd's agent proceeded to the scene of the wreek, and is saving all the cargo that comes ashore. This com-sists mainly of boxes of canned meat and fish. The sands for more than a mile are strewn with the susts manny or boxes or canned meat and fish. The sands for more than a mile are strewn with the cargo and broken spars. The amount of salvage will be large. The ship has aheady become a total

wreck.

wreck. The yacht in the service of Trinity House had been sent for, and was hourly expected at the time our dispatch left Milford. The Thomas M. Reed left San Francisco on Sep-tember 22, and made the voyage in safety to within about 100 miles of her port. She was built at Bath, Me., where she was owned, and she registered 1,057 tone tons

CORRESPONDENCE. [We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. All correspondence intended for publication should be addressed to the editor of the Catholic Record—not the publisher, and should reach this office not later than Tuesday morning.]

A POSTAL ANNOYANCE. [To the Editor of the Catholic Record.]

SIR,-Will no one free us from this abominable Post Post Office regulation; that "all unsufficiently stamped letters shall be sent to the Dead Letter Office?" Continually we find letters returning to us through the D. L. O. under this pretext; We even had one letter returned to us through that office, on which we had written the direction, that if not called for in 20 days to &c." Why was this letter sent to the Dead Letter Office at all? Could not the Post Master have returned it himself without sending it to be read by the Dead Letter Office. It is no use telling us that we ought to be careful to

January, 1879. Sunday, 19—Second Sunday after Epiphany; Feast of the most holy name of Jesus. Monday, 20—Saints Fabian and Sebastian martyrs. Tuesday, 21—Saint Agnes, Virgin and Martyr, Wednesday, 22—Saints Vincent and Anastasius, martyr, Thursday, 23—Esponsal of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Friday, 24—Saint Timothy bishop and martyr, Saturday, 25—Conversion of Saint Paul, stamp sufficiently. Every one cannot afford a pair of lettter scales, and even if they could how could we be certain of their continued accuracy? "Get your letter weighed then at the office (of departure)." We have dene so and had them weighed by hand. "Ohl this is all right sir." And they came back up-

It is not a pleasant idea, that through your defective (contract mucilege or insufficient stamps your most private correspondence may be read and laughed at by some empty headed clerks in the Post laughed at by some empty headed clerks in the Post Office department, and talked of and discussed all over the country. To say the least of it this regula-tion is un-English and could only have crept into the country though the contamination of the United States

And the silence is filled with the passionate spell, And the dusk of my lonely room, Is dulsed with the tremulous rise and swell Of the mystical cadence I love so well; And over my heart comes the old sweet spell— And I dream in the silence and gloom.

SIR,-All your readers know what and where Cork is; and not a few I make no doubt, treasure its image in the coziest little recess of memory's shrine. And very properly, for a right gallant old town is Cork, full of gay, dashing men, and fearless women. But 1 am not concerned with describing it now. Davin has done enough of thal for current

DEAR SIR,—On the 22nd of September we approved of the project of the publication of a Catholic newspaper in this city. We see with pleasure that you have successfully carried into arrived into arrive arrived into arrived interval arrived i

Why is it weaving its shining theme Thro' my dismal thoughts to-night, Back and forth—as a sunbeam Pencils its gold on a shadow'd stream, Threading the depths with the gluttering gleam Of its legend in lines of light.

Only a song of the far-off past ! And affoat on its mild, sweet tide, Like gilded shallops, the words sail fast— A thought like a demon on each tall mast,— And they come from the shares of the far off Past And home to my heart they glide.

States. I purposely omit dating my letter, lest it should draw down blame on the office whence it is mailed. I wish to blame the regulation, not the officials ap-pointed to carry it out. Yours, S. Given at least a hunndred miles from London.

THE CORK THAT GRANT COULDN'T PULL. To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

ANOTHER LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE

retire from business, partle , will do well to insport my

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tics. Such a journal cannot fail to be productive of to make an acknowledgement as of Cork's general a vast amount of good, and whilst it continues to be deserving, so chiefly if her special merit in adminisconducted as it has been thus far, we cordially re-tering a genuine unmistakable snubbing to Gen. commend it to the patronage of the clergy and laity Grant. And this pleasure arises in no wise at all from the

consideration that he is an American. This would be absurd; nor yet from a knowledge of the pomp-Sincerely in Christ, ous independence by which he presumes to be, who + JOHN WALSH, he is not, a representative of the Great Republic. Bishop of London. No. but because the whole proceedings at Cork show first, what I suppose nobody ever doubted, that LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT REV.

the people there are thoroughly Catholic; and secondly, that they are a reading, well informed people, acquainted with their own principles, and not ignorant of the men and iufluence, even in foreign countries, who oppose these principles. And here is the reason of this opinion. There is no sort of question America is very popu-

lar in Ireland. The mere fact of being a native of that country is sufficient passport to the affections on me yesterday to procure my recommendation of the Itish people, and, but for special reasons, to the contrary, the presence of a high personage or a willingly grant it, and earnestly hope that your enterprise will meet with the hearty encouragement representative man from the United States would be said to work feelings of great respect not to say enthusiasm. Now these special reasons to the con-trary, what were they in Grants case? He came of the priests and people of this diocese. Your paper Catholic news, and what is still better, it breathes there as ex-President, as ex-general-in-chief of that part of the American army with which the Irish na-Lathout news, and what is sufficient to the section of the section of the section against Ecclesiastical Authority is soa truly Catholic spirit; so desireable in these dayswhen rebellion against Ecclesiastical Authority is sorampant. I am glad that you are free from allpolitical parties, and therefore in a position toapprove of wise legislation and to condemn thecontrary. Wishing your paper an extensive circulation,1 remain, dear sir,Yours very faithfully,+ P. F. CRINNON,Bishop of Hamilton.Broa Tobias, Director of the Christian Brothers, a truly Catholic spirit; so desireable in these days

Know-nothing excitement upon the waves of which he might be borne a third term into the Presidential Toronto, writes :—" We like the first numbers of the CATHOLIC RECORD very much. It bids fair to be the best Catholic journal in Ontario. THE SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD.—The first meet-ing of the newly-elected Catholic Separate School Board of Eincation of this city was held last even-ing in St. Peter's School Honse. After the min-utes of last meeting were real, and the declaration of offlee from each of the newly-elected members received, the following offleers were appointed for the year 1879 : Rev. M. J. Tiernan, Chairman ; Samuel R. Brown, Secretary ; James Reid, Esq., Treasurer ; Messrs. T. E. O'Callaghan and J. B. Phelan,M.D., Anditors; Messrs. Reid, Burns, Glynn, Simple and Gibbons, Improvement Committee. chair, he did not hesitate to blacken and malign the

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor of the Record. SIR,-Even unto Washington, unto the heart of the Union, has your sparkling journal penetrated, com-

Instre, even though it fails to touch our nearts with its warmth. Among the articles which failed to warm our hearts was the one on "Annexation," which ap-peared some weeks ago. Your utterances, in the main, were, I am sorry to confess, correct, but in some places I think you were unnecessarily bitter, and just a little unjust. Allow me to offer for your consideration a few plausible parts. You call us a 'multifarious conglomeration !'' So we are. What then must be the strength, the solidity of that Gov-ernment which has conducted a nation composed of individuals differing so widely in habits, tastes and individuals differing so widely in habits, tastes and prejudices, in one short hundred years to the position we now occupy among the nations of the world ? Let me quote your countryman Mr. Goldwin Smith, on the principles of our government : "There can hardly be," says Mr. Smith, " a more crucial test of the strength of a government than its power of the strength of a government than its power of going through a perilous crisis without suspending the ordinary course of law and resorting to violent measures of repression. Nothing more decisively displays its confidence in the sounduess of its found-ations and the free allegiance of its people." He then proceeds to show where England's government, "reputed the yeav type of strength." may evidence

then proceeds to show where England's government, "reputed the very type of strength," gave evidence of weakness when threatened by the French Revolu-tion, by suspending the ordinary course of the laws, interrupting personal liberty, gagging opinions, and having recourse to many other extraordinary mea-sures of repression. And this too when the war was a foreign one, and the sympathizers of the French in England, were few and weak. Contrast-ing this with our government he says: "The exist-ence of the American government was threatened by a great rebellion on its own soil; the hostile armies menanced the capital; sympathy with the by a great rebellion on its own soil; the hostile armies menanced the capital; sympathy with the enemy was ripe and avowed. Yet a stranger visit-ing the United States at that time saw no interrup-tion of the ordinary course of law, no suspension of personal liberty, of the freedom of the press, of the right of public meeting, except on the actual secu-of war. History can searcely supply a parallel to this perfect reliance of a government on its moral

deed—and when one is found it is displayed to the world in all its hideousness. Not so elsewhere. On the subject of "Annexation" I have nothing to say, except that if you would come to us—we would be glad to have you—but if you do not wish to come,—in all probability you will be permitted to remain our respected neighbor and friend. ZANONL



THE CHEYENNE OUTBREAK.

ing from the snow-draped North like a beam of the boreal aurora,' eliciting our admiration by its 'lustre, even though it fails to touch our hearts with its warmth.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

London, Jan. 15.—A correspondent at Tashkend telegraphs that Kauffman has invited the Ameer to come to Tashkend. The Ameer cannot arrive before February 5. Credible advices indicate that Yakoob Khan will soon usurp the throne of Cabul. Akoob Khan will soon usurp the throne of Caoff. London, Jan. 15.—A St. Petersburg dispatch states that Shere Ali, before leaving Cabul, declared his readiness to become the vassal of the Czar. The Ameer, in consequence of the Russias refusal to mediate, has abandoned the idea to interes European powers.

COLLIRRY EXPLOSION IN WALES.

ABOUT SIXTY TERSONS KILDED.

FIRE .- On the 16th inst. the dwelling house of Mr. William Wall 4th concession, Hibbert Township was burned to the ground. Nothing was saved. Partly insured.

IF you want a really stylish and first-class cutter or sleigh, inspect the stock of John Campbell, King street, before purchasing elsewhere.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Bennet Bros., church and school furniture manufacturers, of this city. The accompanying cut represents a very rich, but chaste, altar. The length is 6 feet 6 inches, and the height 9 feet. The ground work is of oak, and the carvings, mouldings, and inlaid work are walnut, and other rich woods, relieved with gold. Bennet Bros. have fitted up a large number of schools and buildings in the most satifactory manner.

THE SWEDISH LADY QUARTETTE .--- On Friday evening last the Swedish Lady Quartette gave a delightful concert in the Victoria Hall. Seldom have we enjoyed so rich a musical treat. The quartettes were exquisitely rendered, the softer passages being remakably effective. The blending of their voices in "Home, Sweet Home" and "Sweet Bye and Bye" was truly artistic. Miss Soderland's song. "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," was a wonderful piece of vocalization, her low notes being rich, clear, and deep. Altogether the concert was great success, and we hope to see the Swedish ladies here again soon, when they may be sure of receiving a hearty welcome from the musical people of London.

HYMENEAL .- On Tuesday morning the 14th inst. Mr. John Doyle, of the firm of Doyle & Co., St. Thomas, led to the hymeneal altar, Miss Mary Gould, daughter of Mr Martin Gould Richmond St., London. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Tiernan, assisted by Rev. Father Flannery of St. Thomas, in the vestry of St. Peter's Cardiff, Jan. 14.—An explosion in Dina's colliery, in the Rhonddah Valley, last night. About sixty persons believed to be killed. Great excitement prevails in Pontypridd. The Dinas pit is opposite Pandy Station on the Ponty pridd & Treherbert railway. The district is densely populated. It is said there are fifty-eight men in the pit. The explosion was very violent. It is feared that none escaped. The bottom of the shaft is tempor-ally im passible. No attempt at rescue can be made yet. Cathedral. After the cermony the party, including amiable bride a life full of happiness.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

2

The Old Year and the New.

RY REV. A. J. RYAN.

How swift they go ! Life's many years, With their winds of woe And their storms of tears. est of Nights whose shadowy slopes e flashes of starriest hopes, hiny days in whose calm heavens loor hiny days in whose calm heavens loor eir darkest flashes of starriest nopes, iny days in whose calm her tempest, the shadows of glu

And ah ! we pray With a grief so drear,-That the years may stay When their graves are near; orows of To-morrow be radiant and bright e and with beauty, with life and with light, hearts of Yesterdays, cold on the bier, arts that survive them are evermore dear.

For the heart so true To the Old Year cleaves, Tho' the hand of the New Flowery garlands weaves; the flowers of the Future, tho' fragant and fair! h the Past's withered leaflets may never compar dear is each dead leaf—and dearer each thorn— dear is which the brows of our past years h

Yes! men will cling With a love to the last; And wild; fling Their'arms round the past! As the iyn twines round the cumbled walls; For the dust of the Past some hearts higher prize That the stars that flash out from the Future's bright skies.

And why not so? The old,old Years They knew and they know All our hopes and our fears; We walked by their side, and we told them each grief As they kissed off our tears while they whispered relief And the stories of hearts that may not be revealed In the hearts of the dead years are burled and sealed.

Let the New Year sing At the Old Year's grave, Will the New Year bring What the Old Year gave ? And his brow is enwreathed with many a rose, But how many thorns do the roses conceal Which the roses, when withered, shall so soon reveal ?

Let the New Year smile When the Old Year dies, In how short a while Shall the smiles be sight? Yea ! Stranger Year, thou hast many a charm, And thy face is fair and thy greeting warm, But, dearer than thou—in his shroud of snows— Is the furrowed face of the year that goes.

Yet, bright New Year! O'er all the earth With song and cheer They will hall thy birth; They will trust thy word, in a single hour, They will love thy face, they will land thy power, For the New has chaims which the Old has not, And the stranger's face makes the friends forget.



THE CHURCH OF THE CATACOMBS

BY HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL WISEMAN.

"What is your history? Whence do you come?" "I have no history. My parents were poor, and brought me to Rome when I was four years old, as they came to pray, in discharge of a vow made for my life in early sickness, to the blessed martyrs Chrysanthus and Daria. They left me in charge of a pious lame woman, at the door of the title of Fas-ciola, while they went to their devotions. It was on that memorable day, when many Christians were buried at the tomb, by earth and stones cast down on them. My parents had the happidess to be on them. My parents had the happidess to be among them." "And how have you lived since ?"

"God became my only Father then, and His Cath-olic Church my mother. The one feeds the birds of the air, the other nurses the weaklings of the flock.

I have never wanted for any thing since "But you can walk about the streets freely, and without fear, as well as if you saw." "How do you know that ?"

"I thank God that I am poor and meanly clad, and fare not daintily; because by all these things I am the more like Jesus Christ, my only Spouse." "Foolish girl!" interrupted the judge, losing pa-tience a little; "hast thou learnt all these silly de-lusions already? at least thou canst not thank thy God, the Ho has under the significar?" out

God, that He has made thee sightless ?" "For that, more than all the rest, I thank Him

"For that, more than all the rest, I thank Him daily and hourly with all my heart." How so ? dost thou think it a blessing never to have seen the face of a human being, or the sun, or the earth ? what strange fancies are these ?? "They are not so, most noble sir. For in the midst of what you call darkness, I see a spot of what I must call light, it contrasts so strongly with all around. It is to me what the sun is to you, which I have to be left from the yarying direction of its I know to be local from the varying direction of its rays. And this object looks upon me as with a countenance of intensest beauty, and smiles upon me ever. And I know it to be that of Him whom I love with undivided affection. I would not for the world have its splendour dimmed by a brighter sun, nor its wondrous lovliness confounded with the diversities of others' features, nor my gaze on it drawn aside by earthly visions. I love Him too

diversities of others' features, nor my gaze on it drawn aside by earthly visions. I love Him too much, not to wish to see Him always alone." "Come, come ! let me have no more of this silly prattle. Obey the emperor at once, or I must try what a little pain will do. That will soon tame thee." "Pain !" she echoed innocently. "Yes, pain ? Hast thou never felt it ? hast thou never the burd he gave one in the life !"

never been hurt by any one in thy life " "Oh, no ! Christians never hurt one another." The rack was standing, as usual, before him ; and he made a sign to Catulus to place her upon it. The executioner pushed her back on it by her arms;

and as she made no resistance, she was easily laid ex-tended on its wooden couch. The loops of the ever ready ropes were in a moment passed round her ankles, and arms, drawn over the head. The her ankles, and arms, drawn over the head. The poor sightless girl saw not who did all this; she knew not but it might be the same person who had been conversing with her. If there had been silence hitherto, men now held their very breath; while Cæcilia's lips moved in earnest prayer.

"Once more, before proceeding farther, I call on thee to sacrafice to the gods, and escape cruel tor-monts," said the judge, with a sterner voice. "Neither torments nor death," firmly replied the victim tied to the altar, "shall separate me from the

love of Christ. I can offer up no sacrifice but to the one living God ; and its ready oblation is myelf.

The prefect made a signal to the executioner, and he gave one rapid whirl to the two wheels of the rack, round the windlasses of which the ropes were wound; and the limbs of the maiden were stretched with a sudden jerk, which, though not enough to wrench them from their sockets, as a further turn would have done, sufficed to inflict an exeruciating, or more truly, a *racking* pain, through all her frame. Far more grievous was this, from the preparation and the cause of it being unseen, and from that additional suffering which darkness inflicts. A quiver-ing of her features, and a st dden paleness, alone

"Ha! ha!" the judge exclaimed, "thou feelst tha! Come, let it suffice; obey, and thou shalt be

She seemed to take no heed of his words, but She seemed to take no need of his words, but gave vent to her feelings in prayer: "I thank Thee, O Lord Jesus Christ, that Thou hast made me suffer pain the first time for Thy sake. I have loved Thee in peace; I have loved Thee in comfort; I have loved Thee in joy,—and now in pain I love Thee still more. How much sweeter it is to be like Thee, instable upon The Compared that the still.

still more. How much sweeter it is to be like Thee, stretched upon Thy Cross, even than resting upon the hard couch at the poor man's table !" "Thou triflest with me," exclaimed the judge, thoroughly vexed, "and makest light of my lenity. We will try something stronger. Here, Catulus, apply a lighted torch to her sides." (The rack was used for a double purpose; as a direct torment, and to keep the body distended for the application of other tortures. This of fire was one of the most common.

A thrill of disgust and horror ran through the assembly, which could not help sympathising with the poor blind creature. A murnur of suppressed indignation broke out from all sides of the hall. indignation broke out from all sides of the hall. Caecilia, for the first time, learnt that she was in the midst of a crowd. A crimson glow of modesty rushed into her brow, her face, and neck, just before white as marble. The angry judge checked the ris-ing gush of feeling ; and all listened in silence, as she spoke again, with warmer earnestness than be-fore.

"Of fright, I fancy," he replied. "Of Christian modesty," interposed a strange who passed them.

CHAPTER XVII. RETRIBUTION.

The prefect of the city went to give his report on the untoward events of the day dyy, and do what was possible, to screen his worthless son. He found the emperor in the worst of moods. Had Corvinus come in his way early in the day, nobody could have answered for his head. And now the result of the inroad into the cemetery had revived his anger, when Tertullus entered into the audience-chamber.

when Tertulius entered into the authence-chamber. Sebastian contrived to be on guard. "Where is your booby of a son?" was the first salutation which the prefect received. "Humbly waiting your divinity's pleasure out-side, and anxious to propitiate your godlike anger, for the tricks which fortune has played upon his real."

"Fortune I" exclaimed the tyrant ; "fortune in-"Fortune I" exclaimed the tyrant; "fortune in-deed ! His own stupidity and cowardice; a pretty beginning, forsooth; but he shall smart for it. Bring him in." The wretch, whining and trembling, was intro-

duced ; and cast himself at the emporer's feet, from which he was spurned, and sent rolling, like a lashed hound, into the midst of the hall. This set the imperial divinity a-laughing, and helped to mollify its wrath.

"Come. sirrah ! stand up," he said, "and let me hear an account of yourself. How did the edict disappear ?

Corvinus told a rambling tale, which occasionally amused the emperor ; for he was rather taken with the trick. This was a good sympton. "Well," he said at last, "I will be merciful to you. Lictors, bind your fasces. They drew their

axes forth, and felt their edges. Corvinus again threw himself down, and exclaimed, "Spare my life; I have important information to

furnish, if I live," "Who wants your worthless life ?" responded the

who wants your wormess mere responded the gentle Maximian. "Lictors' put aside your axes; the rods are good enough for him." In a moment his hands were seized and bound, his tunic was stripped off his shoulders, and a shower of blows fell upon them, delivered with well-regulated skill; till he roared and writhed, to the cert encourage of his imparid master the great enjoyment of his imperial master. Smarting and humbled, he had to stand again

before him Now, sir," said the latter, "what is the wonder-

ful information you have to give ?" "That I know who perpetrated the outrage of last night, on your imperial edict."

"Who was it ?"

"A youth named Prneratius, whose knife I found under where the edict had been ent away." "And why have you not seized him and brought

him to justice ?" "Twice this day he has been almost within my grasp, for I have heard his voice ; but he has escaped

"Then let him not escape a third time, or you may have to take his place. But how do you know

him, or his knife ?" "He was my schoolfellow at the school of Cas sianus, who turned out to be a Christian."

"A Cristian presume to teach my subjects, to make them enemies of their country, disloyal to their sovereigns, and contemners of the gods! I suppose it was he who taught that young viper Pan-cratius to pull down our imperial edict. Do you know where he is?"

cratics to put down our imperat cate. Do you know where he is ?"
"Yes, sir; Torquatus, who has abandoned the Christian superstition, has told me."
"And pray who is this Torquatus ?"
"He is one who has been staying some time with Chromatius and a party of Christians in the counture."

"Why, this is worse and worse. Is the ex-perfect then, too, become a Christian?" "Yes, and lives with many others of that sect in

Campania." "What perfidy ! what treachery ! I shall not

by which we concentrated in your hands the divided

by which we concentrated in your hands the divided remnant of family wealth." Fulvius covered his face with his hands and shud-dered, then said entreatingly, "Oh, spare me that, Eurotas : for heaven's sake spare me !" "Well, then," resumed the other, unmoved as ever, "I will be brief. Remember, nephew, that he who does not recoil from a brilliant future, to be gained by guilt, must not shrink from a past that prepared it by crime. For the future will one day be the past. Let our compact, therefore, be straight-forward and honest ; for there is an honesty even in sin. Nature has given you abundance of selfish-ness and cunning, and she has given me boldness and remorselessness in directing and applying them. Our lot is east by the same throw,—we become rich, Our lot is cast by the same throw,-we become rich or die, together.

Fulvius, in his heart, cursed the day that he cam to Rome' or bound himself to his stern master, whose mysterious tie was so much stronger than he had known before. But he felt himself spell-bound to him, and powerless as the kid in the him's paws. He retired to his couch with a heavier heart than ever; for a dark, impending fate never failed to weigh upon his soul, every returning night

Our readers will perhaps be curious to know what has become of the third member of our worthy trio, the apostate Torquatus. When, confused and be-wildered, he ran to look for the tomb which was to guide him, it so happened, that, just within the gallery which he entered, was a neglected staircase, cut in the sandstone, down to a lower story of the cut in the sandstone, down to a lower story of the cemetery. The steps had been worn round and smooth, and the descent was preciptous. Torqua-tus, carrying his light before him, and running heedlessly, fell headlong down the opening, and re-mained stunned and insensible at the bottom, till long after his companions had retired. He then re-vived : and for some time was so confused that he knew not where he was. He arose and groped about ill, consciousness commeletely returning, he about, till, consciousness completely returning, he remembered that he was in a catacomb, but could not make out how he was alone, and in the dark. It then struck him, that he had a supply of tapers about him, and means of lighting them. about him, and means of highing himself ployed these, and was cheered by finding himself again in light. But he had wandered from the staircase, of which, indeed, he recollected nothing, and went on, and on, entangled himself more inex-

and went on, and on, entangied mattern insert number into a tricably in the subterancean labyrinth. He felt sure that, before he had exhausted his strength or his tapers, he should come to some outlet. But by degrees he began to feel serious alarm. One after the other his lights were burnt out, and his vigour began to fail, for he had been fasting from early moving and he found himself coming back early morning ; and he found himself coming back to the same spot, after he had wandered about ap-parently for hours. At first he had looked negli-gently around him, and had carelestly read the ingenty around min, and nate carbon reaction in the method scriptions on the tombs. But as he grew fainter, and his hope of relief weaker, these solemn monuments of death began to speak to his soul, in a language that it could not refuse to hear, nor pre-tend to misunderstand. "Deposited in peace," was the inmate of one; "resting in Christ" was another; and even the thousand nameless ones around them reposed in silent calm, each with the seal of the Church's motherly care stamped upon his place of rest. And within, the embalmed remains awaited the sound of angelic trumpet-notes, to awaken them to a happy resurrection. And he, in a few more hours, would be dead like them ; he was lighting his taper, and had sunk down upon a heap of mould ; but would he be laid in peace, by pious hands, as but would be be had in peace, posts much, in they? On the cold ground, alone, he should die, unpitied, unmourned, unknown. There he should rot, and drop to pieces; and if, in after years, his bones, cast out from Christian sepulture, should be found, tradition might conjecture that they were found, tradition high conjectute that they were the accursed remains of an apostate lost in the cem-etery. And even they might be cast out, as he was, from the communion of that hallowed ground. It was coming on fast; he could feel it; his head reeled, his heart fluttered. The taper was getting too short for his fingers, and he placed it on a stone beside him. It might burn three minutes longer;

beside him. It might burn three minutes longer; but a drop filtering through the ceiling, fell upon it, and extinguished it. So covetous did he feel of those three minutes more of light, so jealous was he of that little taper-end, as his last link with earth's immediately to arrest all these men, and the school-master, and Torquatus." "He is no longer a Christian," interposed the judge. "Well, what do I care ?" replied the emperor pre-vishly ; "arrest as many as you can, and spare no one, and make them smart well; do yon understand

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17.1

youthful acolyte Tarcisius bearing a censer steamyouthful acolyte Tarcisius bearing a censer steam-ing with perfumed smoke; and, after others of the clergy, the venerable Pontiff himself, attended by Repartus, and another deacon. Diogenes and his sons, with sorrowful countenances, and many others, among whom he could distinguisd Sebastian, closed the procession. As many bore lamps or tapers, the figures seemed to move in an unchanging atmos-phere of mildest light. And as they passed before him, they chanted the next verse of the psalm: "Quoniam Tu Domine singulariter in spe consti-tuisti me." ("For Thou, O Lord, singularly hast placed me in hope." Ps. v. 10.) "That," he exclaimed, rousing himself up, "that is for me."

is for me." With this thought he had sprung upon his knees; and by an instinct of grace, words which he had be-fore heard came back to him like an echo; words suited to the moment; words which he felt that he *must* speak. He crept forward, faint and feeble, turned along the gallery through which the funeral procession was passing, and followed it, unobserved, at a distance. It entered a chamber and lighted it up, so that a picture of the Good Shepherd looked brightly down on him. But he would not pass the treshold, where he stood striking his breast and praving for merey.

praying for mercy. The body had been laid upon the ground ; and

other psalms and hyms were sung, and prayers re-cited, all that cheerful tone and joyous mood of hopefulness, with which the Church has always treated of death. At length it was placed in the tomb prepared for it, under an arch. While this was being done, Torquatus drew nigh to one of the spectators and whispered to him the question, "Whose funeral is this?"

"Whose funeral is this?" "It is the *deposition*," he answered, "of the blessed Cæcipia, a blind virgin, who this morning fell into the hands of the soldiers, in this cemetery, and whose soul God took to Himself." " "Then I am her murderer," he exclaimed, with a hollow moan; and staggering forward to the holy bishop's feet, fell prostrate before him. It was some time before his feelings could find vent in words; when these came, they were the ones he had resolved to utter: resolved to utter :

"Father, I have sinned before heaven, and against Thie, and I am not worthy to be called Thy

The Pontiff raised him up kindly, and pressed him to his bosom, saying, "Welcome back, my son, whoever thou art, to thy Father's house. But thou

art weak and faint, and needest rest." Some refreshment was immediately procured. But Torquatus would not rest till he had publicly avowed the whole of his guilt, including the day's crimes; for it was still the evening of the same day. All rejoiced at the prodigal's return, at the lost sheep's recovery. Agnes looked up to heaven from her last affectionate glance on the blind virgin's shroud, add thought that she could aimost see her costed et the foot of her Snouse smilling with her

shroud, add thought that she could aimost see her seated at the feet of her Spouse, smiling, with her eyes wide open, as she cast down a handful of flow-ers on the head of the penitent, the first-fruits of her intercession in heaven. Diogenes add his sons took charge of him, An humble lodging was procured for him, in a Chris-tian cottage near, that he might not be within the reach of temptation, or of vengeance, and he was enrolled in the class of penitents; where years of expisition shortened by the intercession of confesexplation, shortened by the intercession of confes-sors—that is, future martyrs—would prepare him for full re-admission to the privileges he had for feited. (The penitentiary system of the early Church will be better described in any volume that embodies the antiquity of the second period of ec-clesiastical history, that of *The Church of the Basilicas*. resistical history, that of the Unarch of the Basucas. It is well known, especially from the writings of St. Cyprian, that those who proved weak in persecu-tion, and were subjected to public penance, obtained a shortening of its term,—that is, an indulgence,— through the intersection of the start of th through the intercession of confessors, or of persons imprisoned for the faith.)

> CHAPTER XIX. TWOFOLD REVENCE.

Sebastian's visit to the cemetery had been not

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"I have seen you. Do you remember very early one morning in she autumn, leading a poor lame

man along the Vieus Patricius ?" She blushed and remained silent. Could he have seen her put into the poor old man's purse her own share of the alms?

You have owned yourself a Christian ?" he asked

negligently. "Oh, yes! how could I deny it ?"

" Oh, yes! how could I deny it?" "Then that meeting was a Christian meeting ?" "Certainly ; what else could it be ?"

He wanted no more ; his suspicions were verified. Agnes, about whom Torquatus had been able or willing to tell him nothing, was certainly a Chris-tian. His game was made. She must yield, or he

would be avenged. After a pause, looking at her stedfastly, he said, "Do you know whither you are going?" "Before the judge of earth, I suppose, who will cond ma to my Spause in heaven."

send me to my Spouse in heaven."" "And so calmly ?" he asked in surprise ; for h could see no token from the soul to the countenance

but a smile. 'So joyfully rather," was her brief reply.

Having got all that he desired, he consigned his prisoner to Corvinus at the gates of the Æmilian basilica, and left her to her fate. It had been a cold basilica, and left her to her fate. It had been a cond and drizzling day, like the preceding evening. The weather, and the incident of the night, had kept down all enthusiasm; and while the prefect had been compelled to sit in-doors, where no great crowd could collect, as hours had passed away without any arrest, trial, or tidings, most of the curious had left and only a few more persevering remained, past the hour of afternoon recreation in the public gar-dens. But just before the captive arrived, a fresh Anot of spectators came in, and stood near one of the side-doors, from which they could see all. As Corvinus had prepared his father for what he

As Corvinus had prepared his father for what he was to expect, Tertullus, moved with some compas-sion, and imagining there could be little difficulty in overcoming the obstinacy of a poor, ignorant blind beggar, requested the spectators to remain perfectly still, that he might try his persuasion on her, alone, as she would imagine, with him; and he threatened heavy penalties on any one who should presume to break the silence. It was as he had calculated. Cæcilia knew not that any one else was there, as the prefect thus

that any one else was there, as the prefect thus kindly addressed her :

What is thy name, child ?"

" Cæcilia

It is a noble name ; hast thou it from thy family ?

"No ; I am not noble; except because my parents, though poor, died for Christ. As I am blind, those who took care of me called me Carca, (Blind.) and then, out of kindness, softened it into Cacilia." "But now, give up all this folly of the Christians,

"But now, give up all this fory of the Christians, who have kept thee only poor and blind. Honour the decrees of the divine emperors, and offer sacri-fice to the gods; and thou shait have riches, and fine clothes, and good fare; and the best physicians chall the the state that the state." shall try to restore thee thy sight."

"You must have better motives to propose to me than these; for the very things for which I most thank God and His Divine Son, are those which you would have me put away." "How dost thou mean ?"

fore : "O my dear Lord and Spouse ! I have been even "O my dear Lord and Spouse ! Let me suffer pain and Let me suffer pain and true and faithful to Thee ! torture for Thee; but spare me confusion from human eyes. Let me come to Thee at once; not covering my face with my hands in shame, where I

tand before Thee." Another muttering of compassion was heard.

"Catulus!" should the baffled judge in fury ; "do your duty, sirrah ! what are you about, fumbl-ing all day with that torch?" Ing all day with that foren f." The executioner advanced, and stretched forth his hand to her robe, to withdraw it for his torture; but he drew back, and, turning to the prefect, exclaimed

in softened accents. "It is too late. She is dead !"

"It is too late. She is dead!" "Dead!" cried out Tertullus; 'dead with one turn of the wheel *i* impossible !" Catulus gave the rack a turn backwards, and the body remained motionless. It was true; she had passed from the rack to the throne, from the scowl passed from the rack to the third, from the scown of the judge's countenance to her Spouse's welcom-ing embrace. Had she breathed out her pure soul, as a sweet perfume, in the incense of her prayer i or had her heart been unable to get back its blood, from the intensity of that first yinginal its blood, from the intensity of that first virginal blush? (There are many instances in the lives of matters of their states)

blush ? (There are many instances in the lives of martyrs of their deaths being the fruit of prayer, as in St. Praxedes, St Caeilia, St. Agatha, &c.) In the stillness of awe and wonder, a clear bold voice cried out, from the group near the door: "Im-pions tyrant, dost thou not see, that a poor blind Christian hath more power over life and death, than thou or thy cruel masters ?" "What's a third time in twenty-four hours wilt

"What! a third time in twenty-four hours will thou dare to cross my path ? This time thou shalt

not escape." These were Corvinus's words, garnished with furious imprecation, as he rushed from his father's side round the enclosure before the tribunal, towards side round the enclosure before the tribunal, towards the group. But as he ran blindly on, he struck against an officer of hereulean build, who, no doubt quite accidentally, was advancing from it. He reeled, and the soldier caught hold of him, saying, "You are not hurt, I hope, Corvinus ?"
"No, no ; let me go, Quadratus, let me go."
"Where are you running to in such a hurry ? can I help you ?" asked his captor, still holding him fast.
"Let a captor, still holding him fast.

1 neip you ?" asked ms captor, still holding him fast.
"Let me loose, I say, or he will be gone."
"Who will be gone ?"
"Paneratius," answered Corvinus, "who just now insulted my father."
"Description"

"Pancratius !" said Quadratus, looking round, "Panetatius," said quantatus, looking totano, and seeing that he had got clear off; "I do not see him." And he let him go; but it was too late. The youth was safe at Diogene's, in the Suburra. While this seene was going on, the prefect, mor-tified, ordered Catulus to see the body thrown into

the Tiber. But another officer, multical in his cloak, stepped aside and beckoned to Catulus, who under-stood the sign, and stretched out his hand to receive

a proffered purse. "Out of the Porta Campena, at Lucina's villa, an hour after sunset," said Sebastian. "It shall be delivered there safe," said the execu-

tioner. "Of what do you think did that poor girl die ?" asked a spectator from his companion, as they went

vishly ; " arrest as many as you can, and spare no one, and make them smart well ; do yon understand me ? Now begone, all ; it is time for my supper."

Corvinus went home ; and, in spite of n corvinus went nome; and, in spite of metacinal applications, was feverish, sore, and spiteful all night; and next morning begged his father to let him go on the expedition into Campania, that so he might retrieve his honour, gratify his revenge, and

escape the disgrace and sarcasm that was sure to be heaped on him by Roman society. When Fulvius had deposited his prisoner at the tribunal, he hastened home to recount his adven-tures, as usual, to Eurotas. The old man listened with imperturbable sterness to the barren recital d at last said, coldly; "Very little profit from all this, Fulvius."

"No immediate profit, indeed ; but a good pros pect is view, at least."

"How so

"Why, the Lady Agnes is in my power. I have made sure, at last, that she is a Christian. I can now necessarily either win her, or destroy her. In either case her property is mine."

"Take the second alternative," said the old man, with a keen glow in his eye, but no change of face ; it is the shorter and less troublesome way

"But my honour is engaged ; I cannot allow myself to be spurned in the manner I told you." "You have been spurned, however; and that calls

for vengeance. You have no time to lose, remem-ber, in foolery. Your funds are nearly exhausted, for vengeance. You have no time to lose, remember, ber, in foolery. Your funds are nearly exhausted, and nothing is couning in. You must strike a blow." "Surely, Eurotas, you would prefer my trying to get this wealth by honourable "(Eurotas smiled at

get this wealth by honourable "(Eurotas smiled at the idea coming into either of their minds) "rather than by foul means." "Get it, get it any way, provided it be the surest and the speediest. You knew our compact. Either the family is restored to wealth and splendour, or it ends in and with you. It shall never linger on in litences that is in uncertar " disgrace, that is, in poverty." "I know, I know, without your every day re

inding me of the bitter condition," said Fulvius, wringing his hands, and writhing in all his body. "Give me time enough, and all will be well."

"I give you time, till all is hopeless. Things do not look bright at present. But, Fulvius, it is time that I tell you who I am." "Why, were you not my father's faithful depen-dent te rehear are ho interesting."

dant, to whose care he intrusted me ?"

dant, to whose care he intrusted me?" "I was your father's elder brother, Fulvius, and an the head of the family. I have had but one thought, but one aim in life, the restoring of our house to that greatness and splendour, from which my father's negligence and prodigality had brought it down. Thinking that your father, my brother, had greater ability than myself for this work, I re-signed my rights and grins to him, when water

signed my rights and gains to him upon certain terms; one of which was your guardianship, and the exclusive forming of your mind. You know I have trained you, to care nothing about the

how I have trained you, to care nothing about the means, so that our great ends be carried." Fulvius, who had been riveted with amazement and deep attention on the speaker, shrunk into him-self with shame, at this baring of both their hearts. The dark old man fixed his eyes more intently than

ever, and went on. "You remember the dark and complicated crime

stare, watching it burn down, as though it were the charm which bound his life, and this must expire charm which bound his hife, and this must expire with it. And soon the last spark gleamed smould-ering like a glow-worm, on the red earth, and died. Was he dead too ? he thought. Why not ? Dark-ness, complete and perpetual, had come upon him. He was cut off for ever from consort with the living, his mouth would no more taste food, his ears never again hear a sound, his eyes behold no light, or thing, again. He was associated with the dead, only his grave was much larger than theirs; but, ror all that, it was as dark and lonely, and closed far ever. What else is death ? No, it could not be death as yet. Death had to

No, it could not be dealt as yet. Death had to be foilowed by something else. But even this was coming. The worm was beginning to gnaw his conscience, and it grew apace to a viper's length, and twisted itself round his heart. He tried to think of pleasant things, and they came before him; the quiet hours in the villa with Chromatius and Polycarp; their kind words, and last embrace. But from the beautiful vision darted a withering flash; he had betrayed them; he had told of them; to whom? To Fulvius and Corvinus. The fatal chord was touched, like the tingling nerve of a tooth, chord was touched, like the tingling nerve of a tooth, that darts its agony straight to the centre of the brain. The drunken debauch, the dishonest play, the base hypocrisy, the vile treachery, the insincere apostacy, the remorseful sacrileges of the last days, and the murderous attempt of that morning, now came dancing, like demons hand in hand, in the dark before him, shouting, laughing, jibing, weep-ing, moaning, gnashing their teeth; and sparks of fire flying before his eyes, from his enfeebled brain, second to dart from daring torches in their hands. emed to dart from glaring torches in their hands He sunk down and covered his eyes. "I may be dead, after all," he said to himself;

"for the infernal pit can have nothing worse than

His heart was too weak for rage ; it sunk within him in the impotence of despair. His strength was ebbing fast, when he fancied he heard a distant sound. He put away the thought; but the wave of a remote harmony beat again upon his ear. He raised himself up; it was becoming distinct. So raised himself up; it was becoming distinct. So sweet it sounded, so like a chorus of angelic voices, but in another sphere, that he said to himself, "Who would have thought that Heaven was so near to hell! Or are they accompanying the fearful Judge to try me ?"

And now a faint glimmer of light appeared at the same distance as the sounds; and the words of the strain were clearly heard :

Into day; it enteredset; it was not a dawn glowing into day; it entered the gallery and passed across it, bearing in it, as in a mirror, a vision too distinct to be unreal. First, there came virgins robed and holding lamps; then four who carried between them

and the motive of his attendance at the December ordination. The usual papal residence was no longer safe ; and a bold idea had been adopted by courageous soldier,—the "Protector of the istians," as his acts tell us he had been authora-Christians tively called. It was to lodge the Pontiff- where tively called. It was to lodge the Pontin- where no one could suspect him to be, and where no search would be dreamt of- in the very palace of the Cesars. (This is related in the Acts justs re-ferred to.) Efficiently disguised, the holy Bishop Quadratus, was safely housed in the apartments of Irehe, a Christian lady of rank, who lived in a re-mote part of the Palatine, in which her husband

mote part of the Falatine, in which her husband held a household office. Early next morning Sebastian was with Panerat-ius; "My dear boy," he said, "you must leave Rome instantly, and go into Campania. I have horses ready for you and Quadratus; and there is no time to be lost." "And why, Sebastian ?" replied the youth, with recording fore and transful area. "Have L dwa

sorrowful face and tearful eye. "Have I done something wrong, or are you doubtful of my forti-

tude ?" "Neither, I assure you. But you have promised to be guided by me in all things; and I never con-sidered your obedience more necessary than now." "Tell me why, good Sebastian, I pray."

"It must be a secret as yet." "What, another secret !", "Call it the same, to be revealed at the same time. But I can tell you what I want you to do, and that I think will satisfy you. Corvinus has got orders to seize on Chromatius and all his community, yet young in the faith, as the wretched example of Torquatus has shown us; and, what is worse, to put your old master Cassianus as Fundi to a cruel death. I want you to hasten before his messenger (perhaps he may go himself), and put them on their guard."

guard." "Pancratius looked up brightly again; he saw that Sebastian trusted him. "Your wish is enough reason for me," said he, smiling; "but I would go to the world's end, to save my good Cassianus, or

to the world's end to save my good Cassing, or any other fellow-Christian." He was soon ready, took an affectionate leave of his mother; and before Rome had fully shaken of sleep, he and Quadratus, each with well-furnished saddle bags on their powerful steeds, were trotting

but in another sphere, that he said to himself, "Who would have thought that Heaven was so near to hell! Or are they accompanying the fearful Judge And now a faint glimmer of light appeared at the same distance as the sounds; and the words of the strain were clearly heard: "In pace, in idipsum, dormaim et requiescam." ("In pace, in idipsum, dormaim et requiescam." "Those words are not for me. They might do at a martyr's entonbment; they cannot at a repro-bate's burial." The light increased; it was like a dawn glowing ("In pace, in it was like a dawn glowing)

(To be Continued.)

The Congressional report on libraries pronounces that of Georgetown College the old-est and most interesting on the continent.

a form wrapped up in a white linen cloth, with a crown of thorns upon the head; after them the

The light increased ; it was like a dawn glowing

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17.]

LADIES' DEPARTMENT. WINTER FASHIONS.

Mrs. J. J. Skeffinzton Editress. The following are a few of the most fashionable skating-costumes adopted this winter : SKATING COSTUME.

The dress is of deep claret velvet, trimmed with feather trimming, and bows of black satin ribbon. The hat is of black felt ; trimmed with velvet of the same color as the dress.

FOR YOUNG GIRL.

Dress of Bengal check woolen goods; paletot of fawn-colored diagonal cloth, deeply bound and piped with silk of the same shade, ornamented with horn buttons.

SKATING COSTUME

of seal brown cashimere, trimmed with bands of velvet; silk fringe, and small silk buttons of the same shade. Brown straw bonnet; trimmed with a gange scarf, deep crimson roses, and frosted foli-

SKATING COSTUME of bronze neigeuse, flaked with pale blue and gold color. The sleeves, revers, and cross-bands on the polonaise are of bronze silk. Bronze felt bonnet; trimmed with feathers and silk to match the dress,

and pink roses. FOR YOUNG LADY The costume is of grey cashimere trimmed with silver fox fur. Grey felt hat trimmed to correspond.

SKATING OR WALKING COSTUME. SKATING OR WALKING COSTUME. The skirt is of olive cashimere; polonaise of basket-woven woolen material, trimmed with bands of satin af a darker shade, rich chenille fringe and bows of corded ribbon. Black chips bounet trim-med with olive satin ribbon, scarlet berries and foli-

SKATING COSTUME

This is composed of amand-colored cloth streak-ed with moss-green and Sultan. The skirt trim-mings, plastion, sleeves and pockets are of faille; the tabler and long jacket are trimmed with grey fox fur. Toque of felt of the same color as the dress, trimmed with fur and a Sultan wing.

HOUSEWIVES CORNER.

NEW YEARS CAKES.—One and a quarter pound sugar, one pound butter, half pint cold water three and one-fourth pounds flour, two eggs, one teaspoon soda. Mix well and bake in hearts and rounds, or any small tins.

NUT CARE.—Two cups sugar, one cup butter, three cups flour, one cup cold water, four eggs, one tenspoon soda, two teaspoons cream tartar, two cup-fuls kernels hickory nuts, carefully picked out and

CHURCH OF CHRIST. GRAND LECTURE BY FATHER COONEY IN

He then called attention to Macaulay's description of the perpetuity of the Roman Catholic Church in his essay on "Ranke's History of the Popes." He said Macaulay called the Catholic Church a "human not the Church, therefore the kingdom of God was said Macaulay called the Catholic Church a "human institution," although he gave it the attributes of a divine institution by declaring, among other things, that "she saw the beginning of all the Gov-ernments and all the ecclesiastical establishments that now exist in the world, and that there is no as-surance that she is not destined to see the end of them all." Father Cooney went on then to prove that the Catholic Church is a *divine* institution, and that there perpetuity is a necessary consequence of her being the work of God, who has promised that she shall

tion of her millions of children of every race and clime, than she was when monarchs received their crowns from the hands of her Pontiffs, and served her as dutiful sons; for her strength is not in man,

her as dutiful sons; for her strength is not in man, but in God. In every age the authority of St. Peter and his successors has been recognized, in transports of joy-ful faith and burning love, by the noble army of martyrs and confessors, who either gave or offered their lives for the cause of a crucified God. Thus we see that those who have ever been the greatest lovers of God, have also been the most devoted to His Vicar, by the light and strength of whose faith they knew and saw God. They knew, with St. Am-brose, that, "where Peter is, there is the Church," and with St. Paul, that "the Church is the pillar and ground of truth."

and with St. Paul, that "the Church is the pillar and ground of truth." What but the fulfilled promises of Christ has made the successors of St. Peter the wonder of the world in every age ? Where now are the successors of the Cæsars? For thirteen hundred years their names and power have ceased to be mentioned in history ; like all human creation, they are but things of the past. But the successors of St. Peter still lives in the possession of the plentitude of his apostolic authority, and enshrined in the loving hearts of the children of God. And to-day three hundred mil-lions of the numan race—children of the Catholic Church—turn with anxious look and burning love towards the occupant of the Papal chair, en-throned upon the very spot which was consecrated

cause through ten persecutions, and to contend for perservation and purity of the word of God, whether written or unwritten, not only against pagan, infider and apostate Christian powers, but also against formidable heresics, as they sprang forth consecutively from the pride of private judgement and the corrup-tion of the human heart—such as the Arian, Mace-donian, Nestorian, Eutychian, Manicean and Pelazian heresies, which threatened to sweep from the earth every vestige of Christian faith, and hurl man back into the gulf of Paganism. But thanks he to back into the gulf of Paganism. But thanks be to the Catholic Church, built upon the rock Peter, the very names of these heresies are now scarcely re-membered, and the same Church still stands in full vigor of her divine life to confront and condemn, the firm voice of St. Peter's successors, the same errors, as they appear under new names and forms. Thus does the Church stand unchangeable in the Thus does the Church stand unchangeaue in the midst of change as the very embodiment of God's power upon earth. But why should I endeavor to give further proof of the divinity of the Catholic Church, and the infallibility of her, visible head to these who fail to recognize the living miracle of her perpetual existence shining like the sun in the heavens to pour God'slight and the heat of Hislove into the hearts of men, and to show them the way to heaven. Thus has the Catholic Church passed through every ordeal with renewed vigor and life. You who still doubt, examine her well. She stands before you as a towering rock, immovable in the midst of the angry waves, and prominent on that pedestal of truth, you see the grand figure and hear pedestal of truth. pedestal of truth, you see the grand lighte and hear the firm voice of Peter, whose word brought silence and peace into the council of the Apostles in Jerusa-lem. The same voice has been head and obeyed with the same effect in every council of the Church and through the lips of Pius the IX. in the Council of the Vatican the Church has soler nly proclaimed what she has always believed-that assistance that voice can not utter a falschood when defending and expounding her doctrines to the whole Church and speaking as her head in the name deemed; the spot selected in which to plant the con-quering standard of the cross, which was to be held aloft by the strong arm of Christ's representatives, whose faith was never to fail. The chords of tem-noral bondage were to be broken by the preachwhose faith was never to fail. The chords of tem-poral bondage were to be broken by the preach-ing—efficacy of spiritual freedom. Rome was to be the heart of the fallen world, and regeneration must commence in the heart; therefore, St. Peter conceived and executed the bold design of fixing the seat of his spiritual empire in Rome. Thus, was the capital of the world made the the second the solution of the content of the c Thus was the capital of the world made the capital of Christ's Kingdom, the Church. The world was seated in the darkness of slav-inome on the face of the earth. Hence the centre of tyranny was made the centre of liberty—the con-secrated spot from which radiated the divine light the power, strength and glory of the Catholic Church. of Him who "was the true light which enlightened every man that cometh, into the world." From of Him who "was the true light which fine ingine when when ingine met in the generation of the will, which He has left upon earth with a voice to teach, to explain and to the sourcessors, the bonds of civil and spiritual slavery were broken, and the sum of men, "even to the consumina is successors, the bonds of civil and spiritual slavery were broken, and the sum of the generation of men, "even to the consumina is successors, the bonds of civil and the generation of men, "even to the consumina is successors, the bonds of civil and the generation of men, "even to the consumina is successors, the bonds of civil and the generation of men, "even to the consumina is successors, the bonds of civil and the generation of men, "even to the consumina is successors, the bonds of civil and the generation of men, "even to the consumina is successors, the bonds of civil and the generation of men, "even to the consumina is successors, the bonds of civil and the generation of men, "even to the consumina is successors, the face of a woman, were broken, and the successors is the generation of the world." Thanks be to God, then "

ness of the pagan world, revealed to the astonished eye of man the glory and splendor of the Christian Church which gave to Rome one of its own attri-butes, and, therefore, Rome became the Eternal City, and the word "Roman" wasadded to the name of the Catholic Church. From Rome, then, in every age St. Peter and his successors commissioned and sent those missionaries and preachers of God's will who carried the light of the Gospel to a be-nighted world, and preouved for so many millions the glory of the children of God. And as they knew with St. Paul that they could not take the honor of the priesthood to themselves, or preach without being sent, they waited for the appoint ment and commission of the Roman Portinff, or those authorized by them. From Rome along, therefore, the diving light of Christianis spread-first through the Eastern Nations, then through England, Germany, and the continent of America. And if some of those nations are now suffering from the cancers of Cherist, and forgot to depuised the teaching of that Church whose fistile of the Sister of the cancers of Christ, and forgot to depuised the church whose history and all is darkness and the glory of the views of the sing the sum from the cancer of the priesthood to themselves, or preach interfore, the diving light of Christianis spread-first through the Eastern Nations, then through England, Germany, and the continent of America. And if some of those nations are now suffering for the cancers of Christ, and forgot to depuised the cancer three while thild the there from the teaching of that Church which lifted then from the teaching of that Church which lifted then from the teaching of that Church which lifted then from the teaching of that Church which lifted then from the teaching of that Church which lifted then from the teaching of the church which lifted then from the teaching of the church which lifted then from the teaching of the church which lifted then from the teaching of that Church which lifted then from the teaching of the church w

The following obituariy notice appeared in one of the New Orleans papers during the month of

September : "SISTER CELESTE.-In this city, at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Sister Celeste, on Wednes-

day, September 17, 1878. "Solemn High Mass of Requiem at the Church of the Immaculate Conception next Friday, at nine

the Immaculate Conception next Friday, at nine o'clock, a. m." One September day, in the fall of 1862, there rode up to an old but respectable farmhouse of Andrew Harris, near Independence, Mo., a band of seventy men, armed to the teeth with shot-guns and re-volvers. They were all strong and young, and had an unconcerned air of determined bravery. They all not me well on their horses were young and voivers. They were alistrong and young, and had an unconcerned air of determined bravery. They all sat up well on their horses, were young and hardy-looking. A few were but boys, while others had beards and long hair. They were dressed in divers styles—some in red, blue, or checked flannel shirts, others wore coats. All had boots coming up over the pantaloons above the knee, and most with big spurs at their heels. Their horses were magnificent, and well decked off with fine sad-gles and showy bridles. At the head of the com-pany rode a small man with a pale face, light short hair, blue eyes, and slight mustache. It was Quan-crel and his men. Who needs be told who they I were or what they were l Not such robbers nor frightful looking people as some would imagine, but bad enough, indeed. They opened the gate of the barry ard and went in and dismounted, having left a guard on the hill, half a mile back. They pulled down the hay, opened the corn-crib, and made themselves at home without saying a word to Andrew Harris, the good old farmer they had come to despoil. But he was not disturbed, he was ready to give them all he had, for he was one of that num-erous class who lived in that section that was but to o ready to soccur anybody whose mission it was to find the Karkers. The emerillas then too ready to soccur anybody whose mission it was to fight the Kansas jayhawkers. The guerillas then found Mr. Harris a friend, warm and ready to aid

see each other. He had shid she was the bravest woman in Missouri; she had said he was the bravest man of the rough riders of the border. Conse-quently when they met at her father's table, it was a cordial meeting, and each was more than pleased. As the sun went down Quantrell and his men rode away, and as they passed along in front of the house Annie stood at the gate and received a salute from each one. On the following morning, before the sun had come up, the advance guard of the pursuing Federals came up to the house of Andrew Harris in hot pursuit. They had been told by a dozen friendhot pursuit. They had been took of a dozen intend-ly citizens of the hospitality extended to Quantrell and his men by the old farmer, and this was of-fence enough. They called him out, and, after a few important questions, shot him down, then burned the house. In less than an hour they had burned the house burned the house. In less than an hour they had made a scene of black desolation, and the girl and the mother had sought refuge with a kind-hearted neighbor. It was the way of the times—a char-acteristic of guerilla wartare, and something that acteristic of guernia whate, and containing our needs no apology now since time has dried up the tears, buried the dead and put out the fires. The pursuit of Quantrell continued until he was overtaken. There was a close, sharp fight, which resulted in the defeat and disbandment of the guer-illas. John McKeene returned to the ruins of the Units interaction and having the whole story. Harris homestead and learned the whole story. He met Annie Harris, and the two pledged their He met Annie Harris, and the two pledged their vows of eternal vengeance. There was more than that. She said she would go with him and deal the blow of death as he did. They went to a humble preacher' house on horseback, and, without alight-ing, had him make them man and wife. She threw away her woman's dress and donned a male attire. She nut on a helt heside and two reachers and She put on a belt beside, and two revolvers, and her long hair she tucked up under her hat. She ooked as much like a soldier as many a young boy that went out with Quantrell. The whole land was full of Federal soldiers, and John McKeene and his guerilla wife had to share the dangers and privations of all their kind. Their home was their saddle, their shelter the woods. They were together in more than one ambush at-tack, and together saw more than one of the hatred enemy bits the dast. When the winter came and the leaves left the trees, they rode away to the South and waited there until the leaves were again as big as the ears of the squirrels, when they returned to their constant battle-ground. On a June morning as the ears of the squirrels, when they returned to their constant battle-ground. On a June morning in 1863, as they, with half a dozen others, were rid-ing along over the prairie, near where now stands the little town of Lee's Summit, they were met by a detachment of the Seventh Missouri State Militia. There was a desperate encounter, in which John McKcene was shot dead and Annie McKeene was shot through the shoulder. The others of the guer-illas escaped. When the Federals came up to where McKeene and his wife were lying, one of the sol-diers herelled his revolver at the head of diers levelled his revolver at the head of

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her life to the care of the sick and distressed. She became a Sister of Mercy, went to the front of the army, and during the remainder of the war was un-remitting in her work of love and mercy. After the coming of peace she went to New Orleans and became attached to the convent of the Sister of Mercy. In devotion to her mission there was not Mercy. In devotion to her mission there was not one who surpassed her in earnestness. She was al-ways ready to bear the heaviest burdens, and manifested the fortitude in a good work that she had in a reckless guerilla warfare as the wife of John Mc-Keene.

Keene. She bore the secret of her life well. It was a memory that had grown sacred by her explation, and around it was the sweet incense of a thousand prayers that had gone up out of a soul of tears. When the late epidemic came on she was the fore-most to go to the bedside of the stricken and the dying. She watched by day and by night, as faith-ful a nurse as ever saw a spark of life go out. Not only with her hands did she aid the suffering, but in words as well did she give strength to many a poor heart. Thus she labored, and thus she fulfilled the sacred yow of her life till the Father of mercy poor nearl. Thus she labored, and thus she fulfilled the sacred vow of her life till the Father of mercy claimed the Sister of Mercy as his own. Annie Me-Keene, of 1863, was the Sister Celeste whose death is announced in the notice at the head of this article-

" But that wild tale she brooked not to unfold, And sealed now each lip that could have told."

HEROISM OF A FRENCH PRIEST.

The Abbe Miroy, Cure of Cuchery, near Rheims, had just learned that his father and mother had perished in the conflagration of a neighboring hamlet, burned by the Prussians. A few days afterwards some inhabitants of the village begged their cure to allow several fowling pieces to be concealed in the garret of the presbytery. Overhelmed by grief, or, perhaps, wishing to aid them, the Abbe Miroy let them do as they wished. The next day the cure was arrested by the Prussians, carried to Rheims, thrown into a dungeon, judged by a council of war, and condemned to death. On Sunday morning, February 12, 1871, at six o'clock, while the day was scarcely dawning, and sharp cold and silence reigned in the city

immortelles, and on a monumental cross these words are inscribed: "Here rests the Abbe Charles Miroy, who died the victim of his patriotism."

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tery had been hot our the relies of the o with Marcellinus oo valuable to the ly; and Sebastian it. Torquatus now g Fulvius's designs, e at the December residence was no

[From the Cincinnati Commercial of Jan. 6.] Last night Rev. Father Cooney, C. S. C., of Notre Dame, Ind., delivered a lecture in the Church

CINCINNATI.

THE PERPETUITY OF THE

of the Atonement, on Third street, on the "Perpetuity of the Church," to a very large and intelligent audience. The reverend lecturer commenced by quoting the text, "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."—Matt. xvi., 13.

He then called attention to Macaulay's description

the work of God, who has promised that she shall and in defiance of her enemies she is stronger at this never fail— "the gates of hell shall not prevail hour, without any human aid in the loving devoagainst it."

He alluded to the miracles of Christ, which prove His divinity, as recorded in the Gospels.

If, then, Christ is God, the words of Christ are the words of God. His commission to His Apostles is the commission of God Himself. The reverend

lecturer then stated what the Gospels record-that Christ appointed twelve men, whom He "called Apostles;" that He appointed one of the twelve as Apostles;" that He appointed one of the twelve as the head and chief of the Apostolic College; that He gave to Simon the name of Peter, which signifies rock, as if to signify the nature of the office which Peter was to hold as foundation of His Church; that Christ prayed for Peter that his "faith fail not;" and, after His resurrection, that He gave to Peter the charge of feeding the "lambs and the sheep" of His flock; that these prerogatives be-longed to Peter's office, and, therefore, that they descended to Peter's successors; that the Divine prerogative of infallibility, by virtue of Christ's prayer and promises, was given to Peter and his

unbroken line of two hundred and sixty-three sovereign Pontiffs, from Peter to Leo XIII., now hap-pily reigning, for their teaching has ever been the phy regaining, for their tacking has even been the teaching of the Church, since no decree of any coun-cil has ever been considered valid unless approved by the head of the Church. Their unity of doctrinal teaching, therefore, clearly proves how faithfully Christ kept His pro-mises—that Peter's faith should never fail, and that mises—that peter's faith should never lan, and that the gates of hell should never prevail against His Church, founded on Peter. In these promises, also, we find the true reason and only cause of that divine and wonderful vitality which in every age enabled the Catholic Church to survive the wrath and power of tyrants, to give the Christian faith and civilization to all nations, and thus to prove to an astonished world that she is not human, but divine. Christ says, in Matt. xxi.: "The stones which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner." "By the Lord this hath been done, and it is wonderful in our eyes. And who-soever shall fall on this stone shall be broken; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder." The various sects and isms of every age have re-jected Peter as the rock upon which Christ built His Church, and they think, contrary to Christ's de-claration, that they can build upon another foundation. But Christ has made Peter alone the "head of the corner," and declared him to be the rock upon which He would build His Church, and rock upon which He would build His Church, and resting on this rock the Church is stronger than heaven and hell; for Christ said that "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but My words shall not pass away." Now His words declare that "The gates of hell shall not prevail against His Church," founded on the rock of Peter-Matt. xvi., 18]. Rome, the grandest, the most corrupt, and the most populous city of all time-Rome, the city of the Casars, and centre of the civil government of an enslaved world was the place selected by Divine Providence to be the seat of the spiritual empire of the world re-Thus was the capital of the world made the capital of Christ's Kingdom, the Church.

residence was no d been adopted by had been authora the Pontiff- where be, and where no the very palace of n the Acts justs re-ed, the holy Bishop d by Sebastian an n the apartments of who lived in a re-which her husband

n was with Pancrat d, "you must leave Campania. I have Iratus ; and there is

lied the youth, with ye. "Have I done loubtful of my forti-

nt you have promised gs; and I never con-necessary than now." an, I pray."

ealed at the same time. nt you to do, and that vinus has got orders to his community, ye wretched example of d, what is worse, to s as Fundi to a cruel before his messenger and put them on the

rightly again ; he saw "Your wish is enough ing ; "but I would go my good Cassianus, or

n affectionate leave of e had fully shaken off ch with well-furnished dl steeds, were trotting Rome, to reach the ack of the Latin way. to keep the hostile ex-s honourable, lucrative, d a day, both that he de about his shoulders, oper preparations. He aged a body of Numi-eep up with a carriage thus a day behind our of course, travelled by Appian road.

tinuel.)

port on libraries protown College the oldg on the continent. more gravely, and they do not believe in a spon-taneous origin. Mr. J. S. Wiles, surgeon, Thorn-combe, Dorset, confirms the excellence of sulphuric application. He mentions that the mother of a family, whose members he was attending for diph-theria, gave him an extract from an American paper theria, gave him an extract from an American paper recommending sulphur, and that he was afterwards much impressed with the efficacy of it. Mr. Wiles says: "I never lost a case where the remedy was used at the earliest stage of the infection. In one or two instances where resorted to when the affec-tion had almost blocked the throat before I was cont on had atmost biocked the throat before I was con-sulted it had complete success. For infants I used the milk of sulphur, and for older children and adults I used the stronger 'flowers' of sulphur; and when it could not be swallowed, some of the powder was blown into the throat and nostrils through a The admixture of as much sulphur as quill. ossible with glycerine, bringing it to a creamy contence, and then slowly swallowing a teaspoonful or more, according to age, three or four times a day —also the application of a little to the nostrils with what Mr. Wiles recommends. The a sponge

a sponge-is what in, thus recommends in prescribed remedy is very simple, safe, and procurable, and cannot be made too generally known. HINTS FROM ELIZA COOK .- "To be frugal is wise, HINTS FROM ELIZA COOK.—"To be frugal is wise,' and this lesson of truth should ever be preached in the ears of youth." "Fail not to kneel at morning's light, and thank your God for health and sleep." "Give what ye can spare, and be ve sure, he serveth his Maker who aideth the poer." "All the evil gold can do, cannot warp the heart that's true." "Ye lowly born ! oh, covet not one right the sceptre brings; the honest name and peaceful lot outweigh the pomp of kings." "Live that thy young and growing breast can think of death without a sign : and be assured that life is best which finds us least and be assured that life is best which finds us least "A star never dim sheds a halo for afraid to die." "A star never dim sheds a halo for h'm, who can turn for repose to a home in the heart." "Tis well to prize life's scattered flowers, yet be prepared to see them fade." "While I gently heap it higher, how I bless thee, sparkling fire." Let the breast keep its truth, and life's shadows may roll, but they quench not, they reach not, the sun nor the soul." "Oh! joyful dear is the homeward track, if we were but sure of a welcome back." afraid to die." track, if we were but sure of a welcome back. "This is the strain I sing as ye fill, 'Beware! the goblet can cheer or kill?" "One who acts the part he onght, will have but little time to spare." "The choicest wealth held from above is peaceful health and trusting love." "Sadly poor are they who hold no wealth that's dearer than their gold." "There's a most is that a room I love dearly, the sanctum of bliss, that contains all the comforts I least like to miss; 'tis the to me the household, the sacredly free, 'tis the room of the household that's dearest to me." "Give to me the happy mind, that will ever seek and find, that will ever seek and find, "Let something good and something kind." "Let woman fairly take the place she's born to fill, and

her good work shall make our geat sons greater Oh, love thou hast a noble throne. In bosoms where thy life-light falls, so warm and wide that they have sighed At leaving even household walls.

still

Will some one lay his hand on that January thaw? That Cork was a bigger one than Grant ever tried to pull.

Hat with me .

ANYTHING TO BEAT ROME.

The clergymen sent to cyprus by the English Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, have been instructed to work with the priests of the Greek Church already on the island. The Greek Church, as is well known, not only holds every doctrine (except that of the Supremacy of the Holy See) which is held Roman Catholics, but its devotional practices to the Blessed Virgin Mary, to the saints and angels, and to holy images are as great, if not greater, than those which obtain in Roman Catholic countries. Yet, though Evangelical Protestants profess to recoil from many of our doctrines and religious practices as carnal and superstitious, they fraternize and work with Greek priests who profess and practice these very doctrines and devotions. Verily, opposition to the Pope covers a multitude of so-called sins from the eyes of hi adversaries .- Indo-European correspondence.

.... During his recent visit to Rome, Bishop Healy of Portland presented the Holy Father with some curi-ous and beautiful baskets made from the bark of trees by Abnaki Indians; also two beautifully ornamented slippers, a gift from the tribe. His Holli-ness manifested great interest in the Iudian missions of Maine, and made particular inquiries about the Abnakis, which is one of the most ancient of the In-Abnakis, which is one of the most ancient of the in-dian tribes. They were among the first converted to Christianity, and though they were many years without priests, have always preserved the Faith. The famous Father Sebastian Rales, S. J., who was brutally murdered by the English in 1724, was one of their missionaries. The Holy Father seut a medal to the chief of the tribe, by Bishop Healy.

THE OLD RELIGION .--- "I once asked a young Hina correspondence, "who expressed a willingness to become a Catholic, why he preferred the Catholic religion to the Protestant. His answer was simple:—"The Catholic religion," he said, "is the oldest form of Christianity. If Christianity began with the Catho-is activity is the add with the Catho-Christianity. If Christianity begun with the Cath-olic religion it must end with it, since God knows no change. Such a thing as the reformation of the Catholic religion was impossible. For if God is the Author of Christianity, and the Catholic religion the oldest form of it, it follows that God is Author of the

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

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n. Ve solicit and shall at all times be pleased to re contributions on subjects of interest to our read and Catholies generally, which will be inserted in not in conflict with our own views as to their of in conflict with the addressed to the communications should be addressed to the grand accompanied by the full name and ad-the writer, not necessa, ily for publication, but

WALTER LOCKE, PUBLISHER,

388 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

The Catholic Record

LONDON, FRIDAY, JAN. 17, 1879.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

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

OUR PREMIUM PHOTOGRAPHS.

Some of our subscribers have neglected to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them of procuring one of our grand Premium Photographs, by paying up their subscriptions in full on the 1st of January. Had they been aware of the excellence and real value of the pictures, they would not have hesitated about forwarding their subscriptions in due time. We know, however, that many may have been prevented by the force of circumstances, and therefore deem it a duty of ours to extend the time, in order that all those who were first to come forward and assist in establishing the RECORD, and to whom we owe such a deep debt of gratitude, may have an opportunity of obtaining one of these beautiful pictures. Lest any of our subscribers should be without one, we will extend the ime to January 31st. 1879. Remember then, that all subscribers who pay up their subscriptions in full, on or before the above date, will receive their choice of a Cabinet-Sized Photograph of His Grace Archbishop Lynch, or their Lordships the Bishops of London and Hamilton, mounted on fine cardboard, making a picture 8x10 inches, executed in the best style of the art by Edy Bros., London, and value for \$1.00. All those who have paid up their subscriptions will please notify us by postal card, or otherwise, which picture they prefer, and we will forward it without delay. We would request those who can conveniently call at the office, to do so.

with equally as much logic: What must be the strength, the solidity of a Government that professes to rule by the voice of the people, whilst at the same time it tramples under foot that most sacred right of freemen? How much freer is America to-day than France was under Napoleon the Third? That celebrated juggler made the French people believe, for a while, that they actually had a voice in the Government of the country, that they had free institutions, and that they had the power of sending men of their choice to represent them in the Legislature of the country. But was it not a delusion? His Government, when they had everything ready in the way of stationing agents and prefects, and bullies, at the different polling places, proclaimed a certain Sunday for the polling to take place. The polling was all done in one day, the returns made out by hirelings, and, as a matter of course, the Imperial majority was always a large one. Gen. Grant is the Napoleon of America, and he manipulated the Government of that country in a manner nearly parallel. Of the two, Grant was the most despotic and tyrannical, in so far as he dare go. Is there any greater system of tyranny than that of denying a man the right of paying for the education of his children according to the dictates of his conscience, and compelling him to pay for the education of other people's children according to a system he does not believe in? In one of his annual messages Grant declared himself strongly in favor of this system, and he has on all occasions showed the most utter hatred of everything Catholic and Irish Now, if the United States be such a free and liberal country, how does it come that one class of people are denied the privileges accorded to others? France under Napoleon was far ahead of the United States in this respect, Protestants and Jews being allowed not only liberty of conscience and freedom of worship, but also had their ministers paid by the State. France got rid of Napoleon, but America has not got rid of Grant yet. His term of office expired and he stepped down and out, but there is reason to believe he will walk in again. If his party manage the next election as they did the last one, there can hardly be any doubt about his again occupying the Presidential chair. Our correpondent thinks the people of the Union deserve the greatest praise "for having restrained themselves in their great excitement, and practised wonderful patience under that mammoth outrage." So they do. But we would ask, is there not something radically wrong in the constitution of a country where a political party can inflict such an outrage-and may probably re-inflict it-upon a people claiming to be free? Such an outrage would be impossible in Canada under our existing institutions, hence we

THE NECESSITY OF SAINTS IN must be great indeed. But we might ask RELIGIOUS WORSHIP. We must have saints-that is certain. We can no more do without them than we can do without the sunlight. What would the world be without the light of the sun? Well, the result would be too terrible to contemplate- The plant? It would not exist. To be a plant however small it must use its every effort to reach the sun; it must stretch every tendril to embrace it; it must put forth every leaf, every blossom, to drink in sunlight. Nay; there are those who affirm that every plant, from the palm to the hyssop on the wall, is nothing else but congealed sun rays. And so with every part of the creation. Even the mighty ocean would become a reeking, stinking, stagnant pool, but for the rays of the sun. And what would the soul become but for the sun of justice? She too would become a recking, stinking, stagnant pool. And after all what is this saint worship but light worship, worship of everything that is bright, beautiful, and most noble in man? What is it but the plant action of the soul, using every effort to reach the sun (of jus tice), stretching every tendril to embrace it, putting forth every leaf and blossom to drink in this sunlight. Nay, is not everything that there is of good in the soul naught else but congealed sun-rays, that sun being the Sun of Justice? Yes, we must have saintsthat is certain. The Protestant has his saints as well as the Catholic, though from a Catholic point of view they are of an inferior class. He himself acknowledges this; within himself, perhaps; but still he acknowledges it, and calls them heroes. Demosthenes and Cicero, and Burke and Bright, and alas! Spurgeon and Beecher amongst orators, and Homer and Virgil, and Dante and Tasso, and Schiller and Goethe, and Shakespeare and Byron, amongst poets; and Alexander and Darius, and Caesar and Napoleon, with a hundred others, amongst conquerors, and so on through every department of human at tainments. There is something noble in this Protestant saint worship, even though it be human idolatry, the worship of everything of mental greatness that is in man. But when we come to Catholic saint worship, how much more noble still! Protestant saint worship renders homage only to prowess of body or excellence of mind. Catholic saint worship renders homage to prowess of soul. For what are our Catholic saints? Soul heroes; embodiments in the flesh of Christ's teachings; "other Christs," as the Apostle himself expresses it. Just as our philosophers would hold that all organic life is only congealed sunlight in different forms, so our Cotholic saints are congealed Christianity (Christ teaching) under various aspects. In this view how much more noble is our Catholic saint worship than that offered by the Protestant mind to its heroes. Protestant saint worship reverses only all that is human claim superiority in that respect over the (of the earth earthly) in man. Catholic United States. When our correspondent

we fear this concentrated soul food will be as little assimilated by our souls as Leibeg's extract by our bodies. We cannot see God, nor understand his attributes. All our knowledge of God and His attributes is only approximation; we arrive at it by comparison with known standards of excellence, just as by our knowledge of inferior standards of admeasurement we arrive at an approximate idea oi great distances. How, then, if we do not recognize the divine goodness and grace as shown in His saints, are we to grasp any idea whatever of divine goodness and race? No; as well might we throw away our standard vard measure and our standard mile in grasp ing the idea of the earth's circumference, as throw away saint worship in our endeavor to grasp the idea of God. SACERDOS.

THE CALENDAR.

By the term year as commonly used, we mean the ivil year; and among the different divisions of time this is the most important. The siderial year is the time which the earth takes to perform exactly one revolution around the sun, but as the seasons de- added 11 times in a cycle of inrty years, in a manner pend on the position of the earth with regard to and for a purpose similar to our intercalary leapthe sun, it is more convenient to take for the length year day. By this system the lunar year has 354 of a year, the time from the commencement of the spring to the commencement of that season again. days earlier in the season than the preceding, owing This period, which is shorter than a siderial year, to the difference of the Epact. is called a tropical, equinoctial, or mean solar year; and as it includes and corresponds with the vicissitudes of the seasons upon which all agricultural and other operations depend, it is the one about which we are most intimately concerned. The equinoctial year consists of about 3651 days, and as it would be inconvenient to have a year begin at any other time except at the commencement of a day, we have the civil year containing exactly 365 days, and every fourth year 366. The method by which the two modes of computation shall be brought to agree from time time, we borrow from the Romans. the Roman calendar, before the time of Julius Cæsar, the year was reckoned twelve revolutions of the moon, and the consequence became very apparent, for the vernal equinox, which was at the commencement of the spring months, gradually began to go back, until the calendar was involved in great confusion. Julius Cæsar, aided by an astronomer of Alexandria, named Sosignes, attempted a reform, and conceiving that the length of the year was 3651 days, ordered that every fourth year a day be added to the calendar, and that the beginning of the year be the first of January. Previous to this, the commencement of the year was in March, having been formerly placed in that month by Romulus in honor of his patron Mars, The intercalary day was placed by Cæsar between the 23rd and 24th of February; but the Romans did not number the days of their month as we do, they called the first day of March, the Calends of March; the 28th of February, pridie Calenda Martias, &c.; the 24th of February was sextus Calendus Martias, and as the intercalary day was added just after this day it was called double sixth day, bissextile. Hence the year in which the intercalary is added is called bissextile (Leap year). Had there been exactly 3654 days in an equinoctial year the correction which Cæsar introduced would certainly suffice to keep the tropical and civil reckonings together; the length of the tropical year, however, is not 3651 days, but 365 days five hours, 48 minutes, 51 3-5 seconds, a difference of 11 minutes, 8 2-5 sec- ing King of England) one Sixtus IV., Pope saint worship, passing over all that is human, onds. Hence the length of the year as of the Universal Church (which had not in basis of the Julian calenda umed as the being between eleven and twelve minutes too long, an error arose amounting to about one day in 1331 years. In the year 1582 this difference accumulated until it amounted to over eleven days, of course the equinoxes and solstices did not happen on those days appointed to them. Pope Gregory XIII., who occupied the Pontificate in 1582, seeing that the equinox instead of falling on the 21st of March, happened on the 11th, suppressed ten days in the month of October in that year, by directing that the day following the 4th of October should be reckoned the 15th instead of the 5th, and thereby restored the vernal equinox to its former position. But something further had to be done in order to prevent the re-occuring of the accumulation, and Pope Gregory further directed that from that time, three of the four centurial years in each four centuries should not be recokoned as bissextile, but common years, that is he intercalary day, although ordinarily omitted in each centurial year, was to be retained every four hundredth year. The 1st of January of the fortysixth year of Cæsar was adopted as the first of the Christian era, and, therefore, the fourth year A. D. was a leap year, and, as the intercalary day is added every fourth year, if we divide the year of the Christtian era by four and there be no remainder it is a leap year, if a remainder, then that remainder is the number of years since the last bissextile ; this method of calculating the leap year is correct, except in the case of the centurial year ; thus the centurial years 1600,2000,2400,2800,etc.are bissextile, but the years 1500, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, etc., are not leap years, for the reason above given, and this correction is quite accurate enough for all purposes, the vernal equinox always occurring on the 21st March. The Gregorian calendar was not adopted in England until the year 1752 ; at this date there was a difference of eleven days between the Julian calendar and the Gregorian, and the English Parliament at last ordered that the Gregorian calendar be adopted, and enacted that eleven days be left out of then we have used the Gregorian calendar. In pints and bowels thirty-two feet long cannot Russia, and wherever the Greek Church is established, the Julian calendar is still used, and the inof food. Five feet eight, the average height habitants of those countries are, therefore, now about twelve days behind us in their reckoning. There is a move on foot in Russia at present to adopt the Gregorian calendar. The Julian calendar an evident mistake. And so with soul food. If all our devotion has to centre in God alone, years a thirteenth month is added to accommedate passing the night in wayside cottages or the cabins

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he variations of the solar and lunar years ; but as this is not entirely effected by such an arrangement, the Chinese have a cycle of sixty years, in which period twenty-two intercalary months occur. Their year is divided into twenty-four periods, corresponding to the position of the sun-at its entrance into, and at the middle of each sign of the zodiac. In Japan the year is divided into twelve months, corresponding to the twelve signs of the zodiac; the months, however, vary in length, and the Mikado assigns the necessary intercalary days, and the months that have to be added to accommodate the variation of the solar and lunar years. The Hindoo's year commences at the instant of the conjunction of the sun and moon in the siderial month Chaitra. Their months consist of thirty tithis (lunar days), and are divided into two equal parts of fifteen tithis each, corresponding with the increase and decrease of the moon in regard to its brightness ; but in different parts of India variations of this method occur, to make up deficiences, etc., that arise in the annual, or successive annual calendar in regard to intercalary days. The Mahomedan calen ! dar was first reckoned from our 15th or 16th of July, the date of Mahomet's flight, as regards the year. The latter is lunar, and consists of months of thirty and twenty-nine days alternately. A day i days 8 hours, and the year begins from 10 to 11

FOSSIL MINDS.

Every now and again one comes across queer specimens of Protestant humanity which amuse the world with their quaint ideas of Catholic doctrine. Your fossil mind is never strong on historical Christianity. Like Rip Van Winkle and the bears, he hibernates as far as Catholicity is concerned half his time and sleeps the rest. What wonder then if he is ignorant? His ignorance, however is amusing, and if he will persist in airing it, he cannot blame the world if it laughs at him for his pains. We met the other day in a railway train a regular Yankee specimen of this genius, fossil, who thought Pope Pius IX. was the inventor of the Immaculate Conception. He had evidently got Catholic doctrines badly mixed up in his mind with patent dash churns and pump handles. We asked him if he thought Pius the Ninth was Pope before America was discovered? He reckoned not; he had heard tell that Pius the Ninth was made Pope the year 'their Abe" was born. This was coming down to dates. We asked him if "their Abe" was four hundred years old? He reckoned the stranger was chaffing him. "Chaff or no chaff, we answered, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception was at least four hundred years old, and that therefore, if Pope Pius the Ninth was the inventor he must have been Pope that number of years, which would leave "their Abe" a pretty old boy. 'Do tell," said the Yankee. Exactly, said we, and we went on to explain to the fossil mind how in the year 1476 (Edward IV. bethose days arrived at the time of the Refor mation, nor heard tell of America), instituted, but did not invent this Feast to be celebrated by the Catholics of the whole world on each recurring 8th of December. That it had ever since been so celebrated; and that consequently when on the 8th of December, 1876, the Universal Church celebrated that Feast it was celebrating also the fourth centenary of that Feast; which left the doctrine which that Feast was instituted to commemorate at least 402 years old. Our fossil collapsed, and we-well! we meditated instinctively on the abnormal condition of fossil minds in general, and our Yankee specimen in particular. We did not take the fossil mind any further back than the institution of the Feast lest the tension should be too much for it.

THE EAGLE SHOUTS FROM WASH-INGTON.

We publish in another column a letter of an esteemed correspondent from Washington in which he complains that we have been "unnecessarily bitter" in an article which appeared in our columns some time ago, headed "Annexation," and simply showing reasons why Canada did not desire to become annexed to the United States. Our correspondent mistakes us when he supposes that we were intentionally unjust in drawing a much that we admire in American institutions comparison between the institutions of the United States and Canada. We stated facts fault with. -as our correspondent admits-and if there is anything unjust or bitter in that, why the facts must be blamed, not us. While assuring our correspondent of our sincere respect and admiration for the people and institutions of the United States, we can not at the same time lose sight of the fact that the Catholics of Canada-whose public servant we are, and for whom we are in conscience and justice bound to tell the truth-enjoy more real, genuine freedom than their compatriots on the other side of the line. We

owe also, the duty of acknowledging this fact to the country which grants us such liberty. Our correspondent asks : " What must be the "strength, the solidity of that Government " which has conducted a nation composed of "individuals differing so widely in habits, "tastes and prejudices, in one short hundred "the nations of the world ?" We answer, it consecration as the ope

motes Mr. Goldwin Smith as an authority and a countryman of ours, he makes a slight mistake. Mr. Smith is no countryman of ours, he is English by birth and American by adoption. We are neither one nor the other As to Mr. Smith's opinion of England as compared with the United States, all we have to say is, that, so far as we are concerned, he is perfectly welcome to it. In our article upon Annexation" no reference was made to England. We simply defended Canadian institutions, and we will do that upon all occasions upon which we may feel called upon. We can assure our correspondent that any particular charms English institutions may have for Canada, it is "distance that lends enchant-

ment" to them. We like them well enough as long as they keep them in England and allow us to model ours upon an improved plan. We claim, as before, that Canadian institutions are superior to those of the United States in some of the most important particulars, and if in support of our assertion we stated certain facts that did not redound to the honor of the land of Washington, we were not actuated by motives of ill-feeling, passion or prejudice. On the contrary, there is so we only regret that there is anything to find

"With the noble Bishop Dupanloup," says Mr. Hutchinson, an English convert, in a letter to the Whitehall Review, "I believe that when the hideous mask that for centuries has been pitilessly held before the fair features of the Church shall fall, not only every dread of her shall vanish, but all will be enamored with her divine beauty, and will bend with love and reverence before the Chair of Truth. he vearning after union that so many separated feel, must come from God. Men are weary of di visions, and millions are longing for the happy dawn, when over all our earth that blissful chorus shall again resound : 'Mercy and truth have met each other, justice and peace have kissed. Truth is of the earth, and justice hath looked sprung out down from heaven.

It was expected, according to our late advice from Rome, that Pope Leo would proclaim during the month of January, the Jubilee granted at the access sion of a new Pope. It was believed that he would limit its time to a fortnight or month at farthest for "tastes and prejudices, in one short hundred "years, to the position we now occupy among" in time, and other places where the news could reach in time, and would appoint the anniversary of his

revere only what is divine.

It is true that even Protestant hero worship may be made to partake of the nature of a divine worship. If the Protestant mind, passing over the individual hero, reverences in him the greatness of God as manifested in the intellectual greatness of that hero, this hero worship partakes immediately of the nature of a divine worship. But even then it is inferior to our Catholic saint worship, which is a worship of God's higher greatness as manifested in the divine grace with which God has adorned the souls of His saints. In other words, just as grace transcends intel lect, so does our Catholic saint worship transcend Protestant hero worship.

But it will be objected, If saint worship is only another form of God worship, why not go direct and worship God alone. Never was there a more fallacious argument than this one of going straight to; the point. Our chemists have found it out long ago in the matter of stomdch food, and we suspect there is a strong analogy between it and soul food. Professor Leibeg's extract of meat will never nourish any man. The whole structure of man goes to prove this, even if experience did not teach it. It concentrated meats have to become the food of man, his whole structure is a mistake. His mouth is a mistake; his

throat is a mistake; his stomach is a mistake; his bowels are a mistake; his very stature is a mistake. A tablespoon of meat extract represents a beefsteak equal to a ploughman's dinner. For such a morsel as this tablespoonful a three-inch mouth is hardly wanted. To masticate a tablespoonful of extract with thirty-two teeth and jaws that will crack hickory nuts is evidently using five wheels to a waggon. A stomach that will hold five be wanted for the absorption of a tablespoon of man, cannot be necessary to enclose the organs requisite to absorb a tablespoonful. Concentrated meats, then, if concentrated meats have to be used in their concentrated form, are as food for anything short of angels

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, Dec. 26th, 1878. The severity of the weather during the past three days has,"I believe, been for this district quite unprecedented. The minimum range of the thermometer at St. Bede's Catholic College, Alexander Park on Monday night registered the extraordinary temperature of 44 deg. Fahrenheit. Throughout Tuesday the cold was intense and street traffic was for some hours rendered almost impracticable by a dense and suffocating fog. All except a few of the town omnibuses were withdrawn at mid-day. The accounts that have reached me of the loss of horses belonging to the Bus Companies seem so incredible that I am afraid to give you the figures, but the tremendous work they have had to endure in dragging these large machines through the snowed-up streets would warrant any one in supposing that the month of September of the year 1752 ; since much horse flesh has been sacrificed. Such a severe and early winter as the one we are now experiencing was quite beyond all coming expectation. It is true that some of the weather prophets gave us timely warning but we do not readily believe what we are not willing to believe. Your readers may perhaps smile at what we consider a severe winter, but the snow fall has been so general in England is called the "old style," and the Gregorian the and Scotland that traffic is seriously deranged. In "new style." In Asia a variety of calendars exist. the North of Scotland even the fall [of snow has The Chinese civil year is lunar, and consists of 12 been almost unprecedented. We read of train after months of 29 and 30 days alternately. In every three train being hopelessly snowed up, of passengers

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and lunar years; but as by such an arrangement, f sixty years, in which ary months occur. Their nty-four periods, corresthe sun-at its entrance each sign of the zodiac. ded into twelve months, ve signs of the zodiac ; ry in length, and the y intercalary days, and e added to accommodate r and lunar years. The at the instant of the conoon in the siderial month sist of tnirty tithis (lunar two equal parts of fifteen with the increase and deard to its brightness ; but ndia variations of this up deficiences, etc., that cessive annual calendar in The Mahomedan calen from our 15th or 16th of et's flight, as regards the and consists of months of ys alternately. A day i f inrty years, in a manner to our intercalary leanthe lunar year has 354 year begins from 10 to 11 than the preceding, owing pact.

MINDS. in one comes across Protestant humanity rld with their quaint ine. Your fossil mind istorical Christianity. kle and the bears, he atholicity is concerned s the rest. What wonant? His ignorance. and if he will persist blame the world if it s pains. We met the train a regular Yankee us, fossil, who thought e inventor of the Im-He had evidently got y mixed up in his mind urns and pump handles, nought Pius the Ninth nerica was discovered? had heard tell that made Pope the year m. This was coming asked him if "their d years old? He recks chaffing him. "Chaff vered, the Feast of the tion was at least four d that therefore, if Pope the inventor he must number of years, which be" a pretty old boy. Yankee. Exactly, said to explain to the fossil r 1476 (Edward IV. be-) one Sixtus IV., Pope rch (which had not in the time of the Refor l of America), instituted is Feast to be celebrated he whole world on each mber. That it had ever rated; and that conse-8th of December, 1876. h celebrated that Feast so the fourth centenary left the doctrine which uted to commemorate at Our fossil collapsed, and ated instinctively on the of fossil minds in general, cimen in particular. We sil mind any further back of the Feast lest the tennuch for it.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

of signalmen, of engines with the tops of their funnels covered with two feet of snow, and of the total stoppages of traffic by road, rail, and river. The Thames is frozen over at Windsor, and at Nottingham the deep and rapid current of the Trent is covered with ice, a circumstance unparalleled since

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fication from the highest tribunal in the country— from the Legislature itself. It is to be hoped this answer may be found satis-factory to the gentlemen who form the High and Public School Board in the town of Lindsay, and also to the County Inspector—all gentlemen of honor and high intelligence, but evidently not well conversant with certain matters lying a little outside the boundary of their official duties as a Public School Board the winter of 1860, when, I am iaformed, the Mercury at Nottingham fell to zero. But joined to all these troubles we have had in Manchester the daily companionship of a dull heavy dense fog. All the business establishments have been lit up with gas as if we had a permanent night. Buyers from all parts of the world have come and fled away finding it impossible to buy anything in textile fabrics which had any pretention to shades of color. The feg seemed to put everything at a standstill. Each day we hoped to see a change but no change came. Nothing but fog. In the principal streets down which the buses pass it was impossible even to dis-tinguish the forms of the large vehicles as they went slowly by. This, too, though all the street lamps suspended from the buses. The drivers could not even distinguish the heads of the leading horses and as a consequence one or two men went ahead of the busers. these troubles we have had in Manchester the daily School Board.

M. STAFFORD, Priest. Lindsay, Jan. 10, 1879.

DEDICATION OF THE R. C. CHURCH AT ALVINSTON. IMPOSING SERMON BY HIS

LORDSHIP RIGHT REV.

BISHOP WALSH.

even distinguish the heads of the leading horses and as a consequence one or two men went ahead of the horses in order to give the signal when a stoppage was necessary for afety. While I write I am fancying what a fine subject a fog would be for some misanthropical poet to exercise his genius upon. How he could depict the strange unearthly being gliding through the darkness "that come like shadows; so depart." The odd fantastic forms that seem to belong to another world, a world of dark-ness and misery, condemned for ever to wander without hope of light. And truly it would seem as if this "darkness visible" had for ever shut the blessed sunlight from us. But it is not obscurity alone which we have to endure a fog is generally damp ; it effects your breathing ; you cough ; you On last Sunday the new R. C. Church of Alvinstn, was dedicated to the service God by His Lordship Rt. Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of London. Alvinston s a prosperous village, pleasantly situated on the River Sydeuham, in the county of Lambton. The new church is built of white brick, and is beautifulblessed sunlight from us. But it is not obscurity alone which we have to endure a fog is generally damp; it effects your breathing; you cough; you sneeze; you feel chocked; stiffed; it weighs you down, you are insufferably miserable. The fog elings to you closer than your overcoat, it embraces you with a cold clammy clasp which seems to draw out your vital heat. Your hair and beard act like sponges extracting and holding the dampness that envelopes you. Your eyes smart, your brow becomes clammy, your body shrinks, your thoughts are heavy and gloomy, your temper becomes soured, life seems a misery, and you long to be anywhere, anywherere out of the world." This is fog. I understand you have nothing of the kind in Canada. I hope not; but if all this disagree-ableness has to be endured by persons even in good health, you can picture for yourselves what an ex-istence has lately been passed here by the homeless, poverty-sticken poor. Distress is increasing. My last letter conveyed some indications of the miseries attendant upon our loss of trade; but like the terrible suffering endured by thousands of the poor people here cannot be properly described. The efforts made to relieve distress in Manchester and Salford are producing excellent results. Unprecedented, if we event the meriad of the cotton famine, as is the ly designed. When finished it will cost about about \$6,000. Father McGrath, pastor of Bothwell, deserves great credit for the zeal and energy displayed in the erection of this bandsome church. The ceremony of dedication began at 11 a. m. in the presence of an immense crowd the majority of which made to relieve distress in Manchester and Salford are producing excellent results. Unprecedented, if we except the period of the cotton famine, as is the distress in this district it is unmistakably yielding to the almost herculcan labors of the special com mittee who have undertaken its relief. There ap-pears to be little doubt that but for the timely mea-euros there have the District Parvident Society. will be rescued from the servitude of Satan, and repears to be little doubt that but for the timely mea-sures taken by the District Provident Society, the distress would, during the past weeks of inclement weather have resulted in actual starvation to many. Happily the need for assistance was no sooner made known than the requisite funds were supplied, and willing and experienced workers were found to un-dertake the task of investigation and distribution. stored to the liberty of the children of God. He might therefore say to them in the language of Holy writ that in building this church they had done a great work, for they had built a house not for man, but for God; not for the want of the perishable body, but for the greater needs and wants of the imperish-Various committees are now formed in different parts of the city, in order to give relief to those re-

dertake the task of investigation and distribution. Various committees are now formed in different parts of he edity, in order to give reliable to the series han pethops their own neighborhood. It will be that no light task has been under taken by the gentlemen who have so nobly com-of this temple, and the motive of their conduct were to promote the glory of God, and the salvation of this temple, and the motive of their conduct of this temple, and the motive of their conduct were to promote the glory of God, and the salvation of this temple, and the work of life, the matter action to solub they had been created. The salvation of the soul should be the work of life, the matter action to solub they in this landle work. The numbers of the unemployed are been in operation for months past, continue in uning aread for their sensities of their conduction. Time way to stone masons, bricklayers and others engaged to take there in the work of our relemption. Time way so the assont bricklayers and others engaged to take there is solubly come as out of the solution of out the solution of out is solut being related. It is lordship went on to say, when nothing texisting to attoo work, who are gradually being related to the strengt in oders to regard the solution of the working class. "-by directing attern music broke in waves of melody against fits through the strengt in oder to fast into the solution of the working the solution of the work is done by machinery which by doing the work of millions of men throws the masses out of employ the strengt in our taken and eas the solution of the working the solution of the working the strengt inder to fast that terming. When the out is through the solut soluting terming the to solution of the working the sol hands of the Lord smiled in all its lovinness and beau-ty. In that exultant dawn of the creation, in the lan-guage of holy Job, the morning stars shone out to-gether, and all the sons of God shouted for joy. Man was the master-piece of God's works, the king of this material creation he was gifted by God with reason and endowed with an immortal soul, capable of knowing and loving Him. The material creation reason and endowed with an immortal soul, capable of knowing and loving Him. The material creation and irrational animals were made for man's use and benefit, but man was made for God and for His holy service. This is, repeated His Lordship, the object of man's creation to know and love God and to any different of the soul and the service for to save His soul. "Thou hast made our heart for to save his soul. Thou has trace of the are thee O Lord," says St. Augustine, "and they are not at rest until they repose in Thee." Time is not the term of our being, it is but the threshold of our the term of our being, it is but the threshold of our real existence. Our inamortal souls, the daughters of Heaven, are in exile here, their home is with God and their country is Heaven. They were not des tined to be forever shrouded in the darkness and clouds of this valley of tears, rather were they destined to shine like stars in the firmanent of eternity during the everlasting ages. As those waters that rise in vapors from the bosom of the ocean comingle with the clouds and then fall down in rain upon the thirsty couth and from fall down in rain comingle with the crouds and then ran down in rain upon the thirsty earth and form rivulets and anon rivers and then flow back to the ocean from which they first had risen, so onr souls having come forth from the hands of God forever tend with their they first had risen, so onr souls having they first had risen, so onr souls having forth from the hands of God forever tend with their boundless aspiriations to loose themselves in the infinitude of God's being. Free in every thing else we were not free in the pursuit of happiness, which from an inpulse mercifully given by our creator, we necessarily seek and that happiness is to be found in the service of God here and in fruition of the beautified vision hereafter. In language that thrilled the crowded audience, In language that thrilled the crowded audience beautified vision hereafter. neates in the ordinary way, and a resolution was passed directing that the Secretary should commu-nicate with the Education Department to ascertain the number of properly qualified teachers in the Separate Schools of the town. Under our present system such an application will be futile." This note is insleading. The ladies of the Loretto and of all the different teaching sistenbook of the Roman Catholic Church of Canada are *legally qualified teachers.* This appears evident from Article XIII. Roman Catholic Separate Schools of the Separate Schools of this Act shall be subject to the same examinations, and receive their certificate of qualification in the same manner as common school teachers generally. *Provided thet persons qualified by haw as teachers it* The number to indicate its unity and oneness. Quabee (1861) chap. 15, see. 110, page 97: " Every prest, minister, ecclesiastic, or nerson forming part

From these clauses of the Separate School Act of 1863, and of the Public School Act of 1871, it is evident that the ladies referred to, forming part of a religious community as they do, are qualified by law as teachers, and what is more, they hold their quali-fication from the highest tribunal in the country— from the Legislature itself. It is to be hoped this answer may be found satis-factory to the gentlemen who form the High and factory to the gentlemen who form the High and provide the state of the second scheme to the sec

now a history of variations must necessarily be a history of errors. The second condition of salvation laid down by

His Lordship was the performance of good works, in other words, faith working through charity. One in other words, fails working including industry. One of the master errors of Protestantism was to assert that faith, alone was sufficient for salvation. "Faith without good works," says St. James, "is dead, as the body is dead without the soul." Did not Christ say to the young man of the Gospel: "If then will enter into life keep the command-ments." If faith alone were sufficient for salvation. ments." If faith alone were sufficient for salvation, then thieves, drunkards and murderers could take

ments." If faith alone were sufficient for salvation, then thieves, drunkards and murderers could take their places in the celestial kingdom, for many of them believe, and even according to St. James, the very devils believe and tremble. His Lordship then sketched the means of grace left by Christ to enable us to do the holy will of God, to observe the divine commands and to practice Christian virtues. Those means were prayer, the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, the worthy reception of the Sacraments. His Lordship concluded his sermon, which lasted about an hour, by a peroration of singular power, urging his hearers to bear in mind the lessons which he inculcated, and "to work out their salvation with fear and trembling." Time is short and fleet-ing, the short years pass away," says holy Job, and we are travelling on a road by which we shall not return." The flow of time is swift and censeless, like the flowing of a rapid river. Swift as an arrow shot from a bow, as the flight of a bird through the air. Time is the measure of our lives : "and what is life," says St. James, "but a vapor which appeareth for a little while and is then dissipated ; a bubble on the stream of time which is soon dissolved and swept away into the ocean of eternity." The mo-ment will come, said His Lordship, when death will come upon you, when the soul will be separated from the body, when kind friends will take your cold and lifeless remains from the house which you built, and the friends you loved, and will carry were Protestants. The Alvinston brass band on the arrival of his Lordship on Sunday morning wolcom-dhim by playing St. Patrick's Day, and other tunes Rev. Father Molphy, of Strathroy, celebrated the High Mass. At the Post Communion, His Lordship came forward and delivered an eloquent and im-pressive sermon suited to the ocsasion. He began by congratulating the pastor and his people on the erection of their handsome church, which could not have been built except at the cost of numerous scrifices of time and money. In this church God will be adored and glorified; the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass will be offered up for the living and the dead; the word of God will be preached in its integrity and purity; the sacraments of Christ will be administered; the sorrow stricken will be con-soled; the iight of hope poured on the mind of the despairing souls redeemed in the blood of Christ will be rescued from the servitude of Satan, and re-stored to the liberty of the children of God. Horvier, and shaking off the dust and ashes -stored to the liberty of the children of God. Horvier, were four the soft were sould be submer of ages, and shaking off the dust and ashes -stored to the liberty of the children of God. Horvier, were solve and shaking off the dust and ashes -stored to the liberty of the children of God. Horvier, were solve and shaking off the dust and ashes -stored to the liberty of the children of God. Horvier, stored to the liberty of the children of God. Horvier, stored to the liberty of the children of God. Horvier, and shaking off the dust and ashes -stored to the liberty of the children of God. Horvier, stored to the liberty of the children of God. Horvier, stored to the liberty of the children of God. Horvier, stored to the liberty of the children of God. Horvier, stored to the liberty of the children of God. Horvier, stored to the liberty of the children of God. Horvier, stored to the liberty of the children of God. Horvier, stored to the liberty of the children of God. Horvier, stored to the liberty of the tomb, will arise into a new life, robed in the glories of a happy immortality, and you will hear from the lips of your merciful Redeemer on the dread accounting 'Day the consoling sentence, "Come ye the blessed of My Father, receive ye the Kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world."

We understand that quite a handsome sum realized by the collectors at the door. In the after-noon several of the leading Protestant citizens called to pay their respects to His Lordship.

SHAKESPERIAN HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.— "Happy are they that hear their own detractions, and can put them to mending." "It is certain that either wise bearing or ignorant carriage is caught, as men take diseases of one another; therefore let men take heed of their company." "Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners." "Unquiet meals make ill digestions." "They are as sick that surfeit to much, as they that starve with nothing." "Where words are scarce, they're seldom spent in vain, for they breathe truth that breathe their words in pain." "To mourn a mischief that is past and gone, is the next way to draw a mischief on." "The sweat of industry would dry and die, but for the end it works to." "The labor we delight in physics pain." "We, ignorant ourselves, beg of ten our own harms, which the wise powers deny us for our good." "Striving to better we of mar what ten our own narms, which the wise powers deny us for our good." "Striving to better we off mar what is well." "The gods are just, and our pleasant vices oft make instruments to plague us." "Every inordinate cup is unblessed, and the ingredient is the devil." "Love all, trust few, do wrong to none.

SHAKESPERIAN HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.-

SACRED HEART ACADEMY .- A new session com mences at the above-named institution on Monday, Feb. 3.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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

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

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

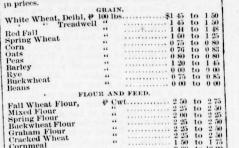
We are prepared to fit up public buildings churches and private residences with Brussels Carpets, Velvet Carpets, Turkey Carpets, Tapestry Carpets, 3-ply Carpets, Kiddenninster Carpets, Union Carpets, Dutch Carpets, Stair Carpets with rods, Cocoa Matting, Fancy Matting, beautiful Window Curtains, Repps and Fringes, English and American Oil Cloths, from one yard to eight yards wide, Matting, Feather Beds and Pillows, Carpets and Oil Cloths, cut and matched free of charge. Every other article, suitrble for first-class houses, and as low price as any other house in the Dominion. Call before purchasing. R. S. MURRAY & CO., No. 124 Dundas Street, and No. 125 Carling Street, London.

MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED TO THE HOUR OF GOING TO PRESS.

London Markets. Loudon, Ont., January 15, 1879. The deliveries of grain and dressed hogs fair, with a

slight advance in prices for the latter, the demand was good. Hay and straw was plentiful at a slight advance



1879 - - - 1879 THE CATHULIC RECORD, Which has been started purely for the

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purpose of sustaining CATHOLIC IN-TERESTS, although only a few weeks old, is already acknowledged to be the



NEWSPAPER

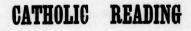
IN

CANADA,

And on a par with any published in the

STATES.

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



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



LISH LETTER.

ecial Correspondent.]

ENGLAND, Dec. 26th, 1878. weather during the past three en for this district quite unmum range of the thermomeolic College, Alexander Park stered the extraordinary temhrenheit. Throughout Tuesnse and street traffic was for almost impracticable by a fog. All except a few of the withdrawn at mid-day. The ched me of the loss of horses Companies seem so incredible give you the figures, but the have had to endure in dragines through the snowed-up any one in supposing that een sacrificed. Such a severe e one we are now experiencall coming expectation. It is ie weather prophets gave us e do not readily believe what believe. Your readers may we consider a severe winter, s been so general in England flic is seriously deranged. In l even the fall of snow has lented. We read of train after ly snowed up, of passengers wayside cottages or the cabins

the present in creating away the show Troin the streets in order to facilitate traffic. There are now altogether 1,500 men so employed besides 300 horses and carts. It will be some time apparently, before their services will be dispensed with even at this work. The payment each man receives is four-pence per hour. Most extensive soup kitchens are also being erected, while gifts of clothing and coals are most generously extended to all the charities in-terested in the relief of the poor. Our case, unfor-tunately, is not alone. Intelligence comes daily of great suffering in pleces we thought removed from the danger, such as Chester, Southport, Birkenhead, Stoke on Trent &c. Accounts from Preston, Bol-ton, Bury, and Oldham are very melancholy. Desti-tution in these places are very great, mevent actution in these places are very great, Recent ac-counts received from such places as Sheffield show that want and misery are undiminished. Altogether Christmas here, and within forty miles, is very gloomy and the greatest exercise of Christian charity will be and the greatest exercise of currents and charge and the greatest exercise of currents and show and show the dreadful death of starvation.

THE LINDSAY PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD AND THE LORETTO CONVENT.

A CORRECTION.

[To the Editor of the Canadian Post.]

SIR-The following note appeared in the Mail of the 3d of Jannary :

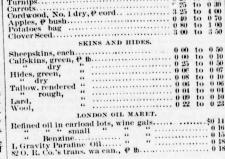
"Some discussion has taken place at Lindsay as to "Some discussion has taken place at Lindsay as to whether the Convent Roman Catholic School was entitled to take its share of the Government grant, seeing that none of the teachers had received certi-ficates in the ordinary way, and a resolution was passed directing that the Secretary should commu-nicate with the Education Department to ascertain the number of properly qualified teachers in the Separate Schools of the town. Under our present system such an application will be futile."

tion is to be found in the Consolidated Statues, Quebec (1861) chap. 15, sec. 110, page 97: "Every priest, minister, ecclesiastic, or person forming part of a religious community shall be in every case ex-empt from undergoing an examination before any of the [school] Boards,"

of the work is done by machinery. The result being, it was stated, that many thousands of that trade can find no employment, and those who do get scarcely sufficient wages to procure food and clothes. They held that, in most instances, machinery was employed to do the light work, leaving the heavy to animate labor, and therefore did not lessen the hardship of the working-classes as claimed by the negative. Great stress was laid on the fact that thousands are annually killed or maimed by

machinery. The negative said that even if their opponents could prove much distress was caused by the intro-duction of machinery, they must admit the benefits were far in excess of the injuries. Every great re-form is for a time likely to be followed by distress, hange form is for a time likely to be followed by distress, owing to many not being prepared for the change, but after a time the good resulting far exceeded the harm done. They showed that machinery lessened the hardships of labor by being made to do work which, when performed by man, taxed his strength beyond endurance, broke his constitution, and hur-ried millions to early graves. The slavery of farm-ing before the machinery of the present day made it an easy employment was mentioned, as well as the condition of seamstresses at the present time, when compared with what it was before the days of sewing-machines. Then the few who were fortu-

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Toronto Street Market. Toronto, Jan. 15

Toronto, Jan. 15 Barley, 55c. to 90c. Wheat-Spring, 70c. to 85c.; red winter, 80c. to 85c; Treadwell, 83c to 87c; Delhi, 75c. to 94c. Oats, 28c. to 32c, Peas, 55c. to 60c. Hogs, \$5 30. Flour-Superfine, \$3 25; Spring extra, \$3 70; extra, \$4 00; superior, \$415. Butter, 4c. to 10c.

Brantford Market. Brantford, Jan 14.

Brantford, Jan 14. Flour—No. 1, \$4 00 to \$4 50. Wheat-Fall, 75c. to 85c; Spring, 60c. Barley, 50c. to 70c. Peas, 50c. to 55c. Corn. 56c. to 48c. Oats, 55c. to 30c. Becf, \$4.50 to \$5.50. Mutton, \$4 50 to \$5 50. Dressed Hogs, \$4. Wool, 21c. to 22c. Patter, fie. to 18c. Eggs, 18c. to 20c. Cheese, 10c. to 11c Potatoes 65c. to 75c.



In order to give the RECORD a wide circulation from the start we will give to all those who pay the yearly subscriptions in full when ordering a Splendid Premium Photograph of any of the

BISHOPS OF ONTARIO,

Mounted on fine cardboard, making a picture 8x10 inches, executed in the best style of the art by EDY BROTHERS. London. Value of Photograph, \$1.00. Photographs are now ready of His Grace the Archbishop, and of their Lordships Bishop Walsh and Bishop Crinnon.

CLUB RATES.

All parties sending us FIVE names and TEN DOLLARS will secure all these advantages to their subscribers, with the addition of a free paper for themselves for twelve months from the date of order.

My First Communion,

Quickly, on ward fly the moments, Laden each with earnest prayer. And my heart with love is throbbing, For her spouse will soon be there.

Humbly down I bend before him Seated on his altar throne. Seated on his altar throne. And I count each passing moment, Until he'll be all my own.

But a feeling strange, creeps o'er me, And, as in a dream, I see All the *awful*, *cruel*, tortures That my Jesus bore for me.

Now before me, low and humble, Bethle'm's stable doth appear, And I see, with deepest anguish, All that *He* has suffered here.

Slow before my vision rises Calvary's hill, thrice deeply dyed, And my heart to its centre thrills, With sorrowing love for *The Crucified*.

But the tinkling bell recalls me-Oh, sweet Jesus thou art come, Hush, my heart, thy tremulous beating, Receive thy Lord, thou art His home, MARION.

LECTURE OF FATHER BURKE AT WATERFORD.

"THE GENIUS OF THE IRISH RACE."

On November 28the Very Rev. Thomas N. Burke, O. P., visited Waterford for the purpose of delivering the first of two lectures in aid of the new Dominican church which is being erected there in Bridge street, and which is nearly completed. Eight o'clock was the time fixed for the lecture, and notwithstanding that the weather was very unpropitious, long before that hour an eager audience thronged the spacious and beautiful temple. Within the sanctuary the seats were filled by the leading citizens and members of the corporation. On the platform were;-Henry Lee, Esq., city high sheriff; Alderman L. A. Ryan, Rev. P. Nolan, P. P. Trinity Without; Mr. William Kelly, T. C., Mr. J. McEnery, T. C., etc., etc.

Father Burke came on the platform shortly after eight o'clock, and his appearance was greeted with an outburst of welcome, again and again renewed. When silence was restored the very reverned lecturer addressed his audience as follows:---

LADIES AND GETLEMAN:-I have to remind you in the first place that this building, though consecrated to God, is not to be considered in the light of a church this evening. I shall therefore hold my. self free in the course of the lecture, which I shall have the honor of addressing to you to make what jokes I please, and I shall only feel the more gratified by your enjoying them if you should find anything in them at which to laugh. (Hear, hear, laughter and applause.) I have, my friends, to thank you all for the honor of your presence here to-night. I know it is no small sacrifice which you have made to leave your warm comfortable homes in this un-Irish weather, to come here to attest by your presence the great desire which you entertain, to see this beautiful temple of God completed. Now if you please, without any further preface, I shall enter at once on the consideration of the important subject on which I mean to address you this evening, a subject to all true Irishmen most interest-ing indeedi (Hear, hear.) History furnishes us with many mysterious things

We may say in truth, that many facts in the his tory of our race are most mysterious, and that the philosophers of history are at a loss to find out the hidden reason of those strange facts, and in deter-mining in them the governing hand of God. (Hear, hear.) From the very beginning of the human race history tells many great facts which seem strange and mysterious; how, for instance, after the first great deluge the human race rapidly and wide-ly propagated itself, and yet all that time reserved a by propagated user, and yet an that time reserved a unity of language and and an identity of nationality, until the strange freak of building the Tower of Babel; and then God split them into many languages, so that one man could not understand what his neighbor said to him, and when each man went user from the week of folly with but one become away from the work of folly with but one language of his own, how he contrived to make that language understood—how he came to teach it—must always remain a mystery in history. The rise of the great Eastern empires, Assyria, Egypt, later on, Greece, and then Rome, each one successively taking pos session of the empire of the world, one subduing the other, and making the other bend down in subjec-tion—those are strange and mysterious facts which we have not yet ascertained. In the history of understood-how he came to teach it-must alway we have not yet ascertained. In the instory of the Greek republics we are told that it was the martial spirit of Sparta which enabled that people to overturn all the other states of Greece. Then, again, we are told by history that it was not the military power but that of intellect and genius which enabled Athens to rise to supremacy amongst the states of Green. Then when we find Phylic the states of Greece. Then when we find Philip of Macedon in his conquests, and his greater son, Alexanders extending his empire not only over Greece but in far off India; and when we ask the Greece but in far off India; and when we ask the cause, history tells us that is the genius of organiza-tion. Then coming to Rome, history accounts for the wonderous empire which she established over the whole world by relating one of those strange facts. "Greece may surpass us in genius," said the Romans, "and Egypt in intelligent activity; but no nation can surpas the Romans in piety to the gods," and it was on this national piety they rested their ability to sustain their supremacy; but we know that this rise was the work of God to prepare the way for the preaching of His holy Gospel. (Hear, hear.) Such is the tissue of history, and in such a way have those strange facts been dealt with by phitoso-phers and historians in trying to account for them phers and historians in trying to account for them upon logical principles; and I am here to-night, a simple friar and priest, to try to account to you for What is that fact? One that occurred three hundred years ago, affecting one country and one race-Ire-land and the Irish people. (Hear, hear.) Three land and the Irish people. (Hear, hear.) Three hundred years ago England and Ireland were united as one kingdom and under one crown as they are to-day, and at that time the King of England called to-day, and at that time the King of England called upon his subjects to do a certain thing. His Eng-lish subjects obeyed the command to a man, and the people of Ireland refused to do so. (Hear, hear, and applause.) The mind and the heart of one people went one way; the mind and heart of the other went in the opposite direction, and the issue was the most important that could be submitted to any needle. (Hear, hear.) Henry VIII, was the any people. (Hear, hear.) Henry VIII. was the

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

of the bishops and priests of England obeyed the order at once; the people of Ireland, as one man, declared they were prepared to die, but they would never forsake their religion. (Enthusiastic ap-plause.) Then were England and Ireland divided for ages, but I hope not forever on the question of re-ligion. I hold this to be a very mysterious fact, and we are now to try to find out the reason. (Hear, hear). hear.) Those two peoples were under the one king they had the same laws and had the same government they had the same laws and had the same government they have to-day, and how differently did they act ! Four hundred years before Henry VIII. came to the throne the Saxon and the Norman had set their invading foot on the soil of Ireland. In that year of malediction—I can call it nothing else—there came to us one of the heaviest curses that could fall upon a people—the loss of Ireland's crown and of her independence. (Hear, hear.) I am not a revolutionist; I could not be one being a Catholic priest; but I am an Irislman—(immense applause) priest; but I am an Irishman—(immense applause) —and with an Irish heart, with the love of an Irish student of history, and looking back at the recollec-tions of the nation in which I was born, I say actions of the nation in which I was born, I say ac-cursed was the day for Ireland when an adulterous, iniquitous king, flying to England, polluted the pure soil of Ireland, and brought the curse of in-vasion on this land of ours. (Hear, hear.) Now, my friends. I beg of you to remark the one strange characteristic of the Celtic people which was brought out most wonderfully by that fact of invasion the strange attractiveness of the Irish

was brought out most wonderfully by that fact of invasion, the strange attractiveness of the Irish character, the wonderful power the Celt has to as-similate to himself foreign elements coming in his way. (Hear, hear.) The Normans invaded Eng-land in the tenth century, and William the Con-queror abolished the Saxon line in England. The Normans were then the bravest men in the Sara-cenic wars and in the wars of the Crusades, and clothed in their armor of mail, they were then the most formidable men the world ever saw upon the battle-field. They were the proudest race in the world, except, perhaps, the Irish-(laughter)-and, you may be surprised to hear, they were the best Catholics of that time. They came to England, they plucked the crown from the brow of Harold, they took the land, they became the great landthey plucked the crown from the brow of Harold, they took the land, they became the great land-owners of the day, and became the founders of an aristocracy the most ancient and the strongest in the world. Those men degraded the Saxons they had conquered; they made them goat-herds and swine-herds; they reduced them to feudal slavery, swine-herds; they reduced them to feudal slavery, and the name they had for the Saxons was villein. "Villain" was the best name these Norman con-querors had for their Saxon serfs. (Laughter.) The idea of a Fitzherbert, a De Burgh, or of any proud noble shaking hands with a Saxon, or one of them to marry a Saxon woman, never once en-tered into their heads; and it was a matter of the utmost astonishment to the historians of the times that Thomas a Beckett was made chancellor, he being of Saxon origin. The idea of the king making of Saxon origin. The idea of the king making him, not only judge, but a chancellor, shocked the proud Norman nobles to the very heart. The Nor-mans came to Ireland; they conquered the country mans came to Ireland; they conquered the country after a manner, and took possession of the land, or that portion of it known as "the Pale." The De Burghs, ancestors of mine, went to Connaught, and the Butlers, as you are aware, came to Kilkenny. So they spread through the country, and before of the spread mark ware ware ware desired to Irish fifty years many Narmans were married to Irish wives, and right glad were the same Normans to get them. (Here, here, and great laughter.) Not a

name to MacWilliam; and so we learn from this historical fact the great power of assimilation pos-sessed by the Celtic race. (Hear, hear.) Another element proving this fact is the Danishin-vasion of Ireland. Now I know that at this mo-ment, I stand in Waterford addressing a Waterford audience, and I shall be very careful as to what I say about the Danes. (Laughter.) When they landed in this country the Danes were brave, and is their remaining true to the faith. (Hear, hear.) The real cause, my friends, why Ireland has re-mined Catholic, and why she will ever continue so, is her devotion, and her fidelity to the See of Rome, to the Pope the successor of St. Peter. In other words, if you want to know the real cause of this in their rough way, were the foremost people of their time. The Celt for three hundred years fought them foot to foot, and at last drove them into the sea, a feat which neither the Saxon in Eng-land nor the Breton in France could accomplish. (Hear) hear) — France could accomplish. (Hear, hear.) From that time, still some colonies of Danes remained in Ireland, and what stranger fact can there be found in history, than that when the Normans came to Ireland after Clontarf—the first in the ranks who drew the sword for Erin were those self-same Danes or their descendents. (Warm applause.) So well had they endeared themselves in the land of their adoption that they had become as Irish as the Irish themselves. (Hear, hear.) All this causes our astonishment how the Celts, the Normans, and the Danes became as one in Ireland whilst in England they were ever in antagonism. In Ireland there was much intercommunication between the people for four hundred years, and they had very much amalgamated. When an Irishman becomes acquainted with almost any man he can get on very well with him. (Hear, hear.) There are two classes of men in the world who can never agree, although both are Celts—I mean an Irishman and a Sootchman—(hearty laughter)--but an Irish-man and an Englishman, when acquainted, get on way and an englishman, when acquainces, get on very well together. (Hear, hear.) Yet, I repeat that in spite of all that intercommunication, all that analgamation of the races, all that indentity of in-terests, when Henry VIII. commanded, England obeyed at once, and Ireland turned away. (Hear, hear.) This is the fact which I wish to bring before you. Let us see how history accounts for it, and then I will tell you in what manner I account for it. History on all sides says the fact is true, and I must say that the man is blinder than the one who is born blind who cannot recognize the fact that England is very Protestant and that Ireland is very Catholic. (Hear,hear, and hearty laughter.) I have lived much in both countries. I have had I have lived much in both countries. I have had the honor of being pelted in England because of my Roman collar. I was known to be a priest; and I confess I do not know a more striking proof of Protestantism than a blow of a stone. (Immense laughter.) I have gone through the length and breadth of Ireland, and everywhere I have been met by the head uncovered, and the warm prayer "Long life to your reverence." (Enthusiastic plause.) Is there any truth more patent than applause. applause.) Is there any truth more patent than the fact that no two peoples were ever more different in religion than those of England and of Ireland *l* (Hear, hear.) There is but a narrow strip of sea between the two countries, which can be crossed in short time from Belfast, and yet, if fifty verv thousand miles separated them, they could not diffe more than they do upon the great question of religion. (Hear, hear.) How does history account for the fact that when Henry VIII. commanded all to become Protestant that Ireland remained Catholic because of the dethat freshed remained Catholic Decade of the deter-mination to carry out that which they had resolved upon, and that having come to that determination the Irish people remained Catholic. That would be the Irish people remained Catholic, That would be a magnificent reason to account for this great fact. No higher tribute could be paid to a man or to a nation than to show that one or the other was en-dowed with that tremendous determination which, any people. (Hear, hear.) Henry VIII. was the king and he called on his subjects to give up the old religion; to change the essential features of that religion, to abandon the altar at which they had worshipped; to give up what they had learned to love from their earliest infancy; to cease to be Cath-olic, and to become not exactly Protestant, he did hot go quite so far, but to become Anglican. (Hear, near.) The people of England with the majority how for the majority is that the majority is a subject to give up what the majority is the majority is the subject to the the majority is the majority is

any man living the virtues of the Irish character. any man living the virtues of the Irish character. For more than two hundred years, in the darkest days of Ireland's calamities, the greatest gleam of glory in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries was the activity of the Irish chieftains when they ban-ished from the land the violator of the sacred bond ished from the land the violator of the sacred bond ished from the land the violator of the sacred bond of matrimony. I admire the tenderness of the Irish character; I love what is beautiful in it, but I have sought in vain for one proof, for one evidence of that grand determination with which history would credit us. If there was such a trait in our character do you think that Strongbow, with his handful of Nor-mans, and his Saxon serfs would have been suffered to remain two hours on the soil of Ireland ? (Hear, hear.) If they had that grandeur of determination to remain two hours on the soil of Ireland? (Hear, hear.) If they had that grandeur of determination when St. Laurence O'Toole, in his prophetic wis-dom called on Ireland to rise as one man and not leave standing-room upon their soil for Norman or Saxon, would not Ireland have responded to the call, and have freed herself from the invader? (Hear, hear.) No, no. The wretched history of this country for four hundred years from the land-ing of the Normans is but an illustration of the want of unity, and of the want of determination amongst the Irish chieftains. On one occasion the assembled chieftains sent a deputation to O'Toole of Wicklow, to join them in driving out the invader : assembled chieftains sent a deputation to O'loole of Wicklow, to join them**j**in driving out the invader : and what was his answer? "No," said he, "I will not join you. I will join the English; we will both fight you, and when you are conquered 1 will turn round and drive out the English myself!" That is a fair illustration of the wretched divisions existing a generative control during those four hundred years.

a fair illustration of the wretched divisions existing among our people during those four hundred years. (Hear, hear.) When it is said, therefore, that the adherence of the Irish people to their religion is be-cause of this trait in their character, I must say I cannot believe it. (Hear, hear.) Other historians say that the adherence of the Irish people was caused by the devotion existing in their character, by a certain piety not to be found in that of the peo-ple of England. This is a beautiful idea : I was ple of England. This is a beautiful idea; I was charmed with it when I read it, and I began to charmed with it when I read it, and I began to think that all my forefathers were saints. (Laugh-ter.) I was told that the cause lay in the devotion of the Irish people to the Blessed Mother of God; but I found that the devotion to the Blessed Virgin existed quite as strong in England. On one occasion England, by a solemn degree, declared herself to be the dowry of the Blessed Virgin; and although the devotion to the Mother of God existed as strong in Ireland as it does at the present day, she never did Ireland as it does at the present day, she never did that, contenting herself with the title of "Island of Saints." (Hear, hear.) Others again tell us a tale that, contenting herself with the title of "Island of Saints." (Hear, hear.) Others again tell us a tale not very flattering to Ireland to account for our ad-herence to the faith. Mr. Froude—(oh ! oh !)— says we are the most pig-headed people on the face of the earth, and that when Henry VIII. told us to become Protestants we refused from sheer obstinacy. Now, amongst the many things I did in my lifetime I never drove a pig—(great laughter)—but I am told that if a man wants to drive a pig a particular I never drove a pig-(great laughter)-but I am told that if a man wants to drive a pig a particular way, he must pretend he wants him to go another way or he will never get on. There is a humorous photograph extant in which an Irishman is repre-sented as driving a pig along a road. A neighbor comes up and asks him where he is going to, when the other answers in great trepidation, and a kind of a whisper : "Whisht, avic," says he, "I'm going to Cork, but the pig there thinks I'm going to Kin-sale." Now, according to those historians, the reason why we remained Catholic was because Henry VIII, wanted us to become Protestant. If he had

vill, wanted us to become Protestant. If he had said to us, "Remain Catholic, but let me tell you them. (Here, here, and great laughter.) Not a hundred years had passed over when the secretary wrote over to England that the Norman setters than the Irish themselves." (Hear, hear.) Whilst despising the Saxon, the Norman was hand in glove with the Celt ; he adopted his language, he took his customs, and obeyed the Brehon laws. The De Burghs, allied through Lionel, Duke of Clarence, with the royal house of England, changed their name to MacWilliam ; and so we learn from this historical fact the great power of assimilation pos-It now remains for us to try and see what was the real cause of their remaining true to the faith.

made a greater mistake than this attempt to carry made a greater mistake than this attempt to carry his point. No one ever yet came to the Irish people with a threat and, could hope to succeed with it. If it waseven the blessing of God which was sought to be rammed down their throats they would not have it. (Hearty laughter) He sent word to Ireland that she should be Protestant or else—, and Ireland sent back word, Never—(immense applause)—if all the powers of hell were at your back to aid you, our an-swer is, never. (Renewed applause.) We can sufswer is, never. (Renewed applause.) We can suf-fer, we can die, but give up her faith Ireland never

rer, we can die, but give op ich raint riotant iter will. (Enthuisatic applause.) In this way has Ire-land ever clung to the faith. (Applause.) The very reverned gentleman concluded his most interesting and brilliant lecture by observing that such was the reason that Ireland was studded with churchess, in not a few of which the sons of St. churchess, in not a few of which the sons of SL. Dominic sang praises of God; and he hoped that Ireland would long maintain her position as the most beautiful daughter of the Church and mother of saints and Scholars. Amidst the warmest applause, again and again renewed, Father Burke re-

sumed his seat. Henry Lee, Esq., City High Sheriff, was then moved to the chair, and Ald. Ryan proposed their best thanks to Father Burke for his very able and

best thanks to Father Burke for his very able and most interesting lecture. Mr. J. McEnery, T. C., seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation. Father Burke acknowledged the compliment and expressed a hope that he had not tired them. (No, no.) The best proof they could give was by coming there the next evening, as he had to address them again in the same place. Clapping of hands and ap-plause seemed all very nice, but the best proof they could give that they were not tired was to come again. You remember the Irish song:— "I'm sogood at a story,

"I'm sogood at a story, "I'm sogood at a story, The girls all cry Paddy tell it again!" (Roars of laughter) I heard a "Gloria in Excelsis" once which was got through very quickly but the amen was repeated so often that it became by far the longest part of the prayer and tired the congregation. (Renewed laughter) - Knowing he width do the (Renewed laughter.) Fearing he might do the same, he would not detain them further than again to thank them for their kindness. Rev. P. Nolan, P. P., was here moved to the second chair, and a warm vote of thanks to the high sheriff, proposed by the Rev. Father Wheeler, O. P., and seconded by Mr. Kelly, T. C., and duly acknowledged by Mr. Lee, when warmly passed, closed the highly-interesting proceedings. Crowds waited outside to cheer the beloved lec-

turer and priest, and the music of the Thomas Francis Meagher Band added to the warmth of his reception.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BONAPARTE, when Emperor of France, ordered letter-boxes to be fitted up in all the churches of Paris, where the virtuous poor, without their deli-cacy being wounded, could, as they passed, deposit a note expressive of their wants. These boxes were only opened by the higher clergy, who were sworn to secrecy ; and the wants of the parties were thus reliaved without are of the humiletine immediate relieved without any of the humilating circumstan-ces of a public application. AFRICAN ELEPHANTS.—In consequence of Colonel

Gordon's successful experiment with elephants in the equatorial provinces of Egypt, and his advice to travellers to use them in exploring expeditions from the East Coast, an attempt has been made to induce the Zanzibar authorities to undertake the taming of an African elephant for this purpose. The Seyvid, however, objects, having set his heart on a light line of railway to the Victoria Nyanza, though it is not quite clear where the funds are to come from. MEXICAN HORSES.--The Mexicans have a method

MEXICAN HORSES. -- The Alexicans have a hierarchic of subduing fractious horses and such as are inclined to run away which might be introduced here with profit. A hood or winker is so arranged that the driver or rider can, in an instant draw it directly find the submit of directed behavioral of the table over the eyes of the animal, effectually blindfolding him. When this is done the horse instantly become quiet, and a repetition of the blindfolding two or three times gradually results in his becoming quite and docile. Such an arrangement would be a valuable appendage to the head-gear of such horses as Wolves IN LORRAINE.—The neighborhood of

revails the total extermination of the wolf, o

thing green on a hundred acres in the course of ar

THE TONGUE.-We could not get on very well with-

is this everlasting "cakle, cakle all the day." " thing that you are asked not to tell, burns, b

breathe it for ten thousand worlds.

seethes, bubbles in your mouth, and just for the

sake of a temporary relief you tell it to your dear-est friend, with the most solemn injunction not to

like a seidlitz power in his soul, full of effervescence He cannot endure the trust, and so shares it with the cannot endure the trust, and so shares it with others. If Edison could only invent a padlock which would keep a secret shat up safely he would bring the millenium on at once. Over-exertion of

bring the millenium on at once. Over-exertion of the tongue is the real reason of half the ills of life

On the occasion of a vacancy in an Argyleshire

parish, one of the resident heritors recommended to the Duke of Argyle, the patron, his son's tutor as

minister. He represented that he was a young man of solid attainments, observed, however, by

would be contented with the living as it was, with-out troubling the heritors for increased manse ac-

commodation or augmentation of stipend. He re-

great modesty, and that being of humble origin.

our.

in Europe.

Spanish monastic archives recount likewise

88 Metz is again plagued with the unpleasant appara-tion of wolves. About fifty of these dangerous feet, what will be the aggregate pressure it sustain brutes have been killed since the incorporation with at the depth of 100 feet in water? Germany, but each winter they descend and com-mit ravages. The hu ting gentry on the French 89.

Thi

But it is inst

The grasshoppers appear

[FRIDAY, JANUARY 17.]



"Aye ! be as merry as you can.

We cordially invite contributions to this corner ith the name and address of each contributor

Answers will appear two weeks after each set of roblems. Solutions must reachius by the "Monday" revious

to publication Address :

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

PRIZES TO PUZZLERS,

PRIZES TO PUZZLERS, To be awarded on St. Patrick's Day, 1879. 1st. Prize, a handsome Bible: value \$10. 2nd. The Life of the Blessed Virgin; value, \$5. 3rd. The Carnotto Riccotto for one year, and any book from Sadlier's list of value \$2. 4th. The Carnotto Riccotto for one year, value \$2. If preferred, any book of the same value from Sad-Her's list will be sent instead of prizes, 1, 2 and 4. To encourage our young friends, we allow them to compete for all the prizes, while not more than two will be awarded to competitors will, for their own im-provement, take a special interest in the "Corner."

THE CHRISTMAS PUZZLER'S CORNER will be open for solutions till 1st March, 1879. Take

notice of the special prizes offered for it. 83.

I am composed of 28 letters.

My 18, 21, 4, 7, 25, 23, is a town in Maine. My 19, 10, 3, 4, 12, 9, are found on rose-bushes. My 28, 8, 9, 14, is a point of Compas. My 11, 4, 15, 16, is used by mechanics. My 24, 11, 27, 13, is part of a bird. My 26, 2, 17, 4, 22, is to long for. My 6, 1, 5, 9, are articles of food. My 20 is the same as my 10. The whole were two noted generals.

84. ANAGRAM. Places in Maine.

1. Sal finds all.

 Queer Spiles.
 C. each man fills.
 June, and Viol. Clint. 85

Who are the Authors of the following, and when and where they born?

"At gold's superior charms all freedom flies, The needy sell it, and the rich man buys: A land of tyrants, and a den of slaves ; Here wretches seek dishonorable graves, And calmly bent, to servitude conform, Dull as their lakes that slumbes in the storm.'

"Can storied urn or animated bust Back to its mansfon call the fleeting breath ? Can Honor's voice provoke the silent dust, Or Flattery soothe the dull cold ear of Death?" 86.

Two silver plates each one eighth of an inch thick and of dimeaters 3 and four inches respective-ly, are melted into a single plate of the same thicks: find its circumference.

87. A merchant sold cloth at \$1.50 a vard, and lost \$1.00; had he sold it for \$2,75 a yard he would have gained \$12.25; how many yards did he sell? By writmatic.

If the body of a fish have a surface of 4 square-

FRIDAY JANUAR

IRISH

FROM OUR TRIS

THE EARL OF DUFFERIN A special meeting of th

University was held in th

College Dublin, on Satur

the presidency of the Col P., pro-Vice-Chancellor, vost, and the Rev. J. A. non-regret-to receive an Provost and Senior Fel the honorary degree of I Earl of Dufferin and the Roberts said :- "There w Charles the Fifth's time his name was enough-e May I not say something to the Senate the claims receive the honorary d with all the accumulated the noble Dominion of C to receive from his own a thoroughly Irish welco tion of the lustre of the V just closed is shed upon u worthies who have done ign and their country ha riched by the accession of of such predecessors. Can tionalities are loud in pra rare tact and by the exc felt sympathy with Can tions, he has drawn fort than existed before, the have ever animated the confidence that the Sen and a privilege to confe illustrious countryman, orary degree." The placet, and the grace wa rising, said:---"I now pr of distinction in favor the Earl of 'Fortes creat cannot be denied, I thin many of his brilliant qu which flows in his vein Lord Rosse's case a stri genius. Entering at a genuine lover of science father had trodden with signalized himself by r I may refer to, among series of delicate and h Lord Rosse has decisive properties of the lunar possessed of an ample father did before him, enantry to whose we thoughtful and consci free from the reproach nobleman whose name common honor we cla to-day. Lastly, he is undergraduate course large number of scient was unanimously pass These degrees will be Shrove Tuesday. AN ARCHBISHOP OF TU CONROY, CONTEM

CONROY, CONTEM This was one of th Irish Church in "the t the Metropolitan See an ardent lover of hi religion, and her lang O'Maol Couroi (or LT Taram This trueso Tuam. This true-so porary of the great H and Spanish history of at Clonahee, in the C 1560, and after takin went to Spain to pr the confidence of KI arch was fitting out Elizabeth. He trans

to Irish, and had the

Louvain, "out of ch as he says in a prefac

by the direction of great northern Irish English. After the

lain he was to the t Vall idolid, in 1602.

ren of his order atte

the Ulster Prince to where he was intern

Archbishop O'Higgi as Archbishop of Tu the future Pope Un exiled him forever

to visit Tuam. In

College of Louvain

was educated), and in the Irish tongue

Conrov's time was his new college. I then in Spain and

result in the recover

hopes he was disap ous to his death he

publication some distinguished'Irish

Convents in Madri in the sixty-ninth

faculty of Louvair

redfrom Madrid t repose near the h marble monument

A NEW

meeting is bei

purpose of taking tically a new hosp nominally, it is or

valued hospital w a half. The old

cd, but much new

to increase its o Most Rev. Dr. Me

chair, and the Lot

citizens, Catholic

great interest in f

pital is under the

patients of all rel

mitted, and in ev

spain with Hug

the fullness of that authority, all must yield obedi-ence. Such is the constitution of the Catholic Church.

Eloquently showing how thoroughly Catholic Irefrontier on patriotic grounds refuse to associate themselves with the Germans. in a common cam-Eloquently showing how thoroughly Catholic Ire-land grasped this idea of the divine Founder, the gifted lecturer said the Irish people to be Catholic must be papal, and the more papistical the more Catholic in reality. This was the principle, the logical foundation, the raison d'dre of the Church's existence; and this cause was not understood in Eng-land as in this country. In England the people had their own kings, ever striving to increase their per-rogatives and their power. A singular fact it was, but not the less true, that no king or queen ever exercised so tyraunical a sway as did Henry VIII, followed by Queen Elizabeth, and they made Engpaign against the wolves. So long as this temper the other plague of Lorraine, the wild boar, is not likely to be attained. GRASSHOPPER INVASION.—The ancient records of the Monastery of Fulda and other German cloisters which have been recently published among the Monumenta Germania, give detailed accounts of a visitation of grasshoppers in the year 873, surpassing in point of destructiveness even those prevalent of late years in America. followed by Queen Elizabeth, and they made Eng-land Protestant between them. (Hear, hear.) The to have come from the, East, and after havin land Protestant between them. (Hear, hear,) The people were dazed with the magnificence of Henry's court and his surroundings. When he went forth vastated nearly the whole of France, perished in the Atlantic. They are described as having eaten everypeople were dazed with the magnineence of Henry's court and his surroundings. When he went forth his heralds sounded the *funfare* before him, and when he condescended to walk the cloth-of-gold was put down before his foot touched the ground. No one dared to come into his presence except on bended knees, and it is a well-authenticated fact that Queen Elizabeth never allowed either lady or combense to gene into her presence except on the appearance of grasshoppers in 873, which appears to be the first record of an invasion by these insects that some people would not get on very well with-that some people would try the experiment. What sets the world by the ears and makes more actual sorrow than all the bloodiest battle-fields of history that queen Enizabeth neter an other transformed that and a nice gentleman to come into her presence except on bended knees and with uplifted hands, and a nice divinity they had before them. The minds of the English people became so dazzled with the pomp of the court at home that they lost all thought of the the court at home that they lost all thought of the far greater and more glorious court of Peter, far away at Rome, "The king must be obeyed" was the first principle in England at the time, and that principle was acted upon to the exclusion of all others. When the king first put his finger into religious mat-ters, about which he knew little, although he is said to have written a book in defence of them, but I be-liare way written for him. (here here, when he lieve was written for him-(hear, hear)-when he began to meddle in matters which he had no coneern, this impure, rascally fellow very soon made the people forget the greater kingdom of God; forc-ing them to be loyal to himself, he made them forget their loyalty to God; whilst at the same time Irish hearts and Irish eyes looked far more to the grandeur of Rome than the magnificence of West-minster. And so the Catholic idea had a much stronger hold on Ireland than it had on England. VIII. began the Reformation-let us rather say the deformation-by saying to the people, the Pope is a good man, but he lives far from here; he

r ope is a good man, but ne lives far from here; he will not allow me to marry a handsome young wo-man, and put away my wife, who is old and ugly; so let us put him away. I will be your pope; I'll not interfere with your religion, you shall have your Masses, your bishops and your priests, and you shall have your post as you, planae only commodation or augmentation of stipend. He re-ceived the presentation; but he was scarcely settled in what he called "My parish," when he raised a process of augmentation of stipend, and complained to the Presbytery of the inconvenience of the and you shall have your rosary as you please; only just take me for your pose, to be your head in spiritual and in temporal matters." It is not a strange fact that the people could not see that this was asking them to give up their religion when bis shall I give him ?" "Explanation," said the mod-est youth, "Just explain to him that you mistook your man." hops, priests, and monks did so at once, at the mere command of the king. But in Ireland, when

The boys who sell photographs during the opera are very nice little fellows, but they should not be permitted to stand in the aisle during the finest part of the performance to discuss the comparative amount of their sales.—New York Herald.

How many pounds of each elementary consti-uent are there in 120 lbs. of saltpetre?

SOLUTIONS. 71 Num.

72. Nightingale. 71. I am not son, but your daughter.

74. Let x = No. of farthings.

Then $\frac{48-x}{4}$ = No. of pence. 48-x

 $x + \frac{4}{4} = 39$ 4x + 48 - x = 156

3x = 108x = 36, No. of farthings

 $\frac{58-x}{----} = 3$, No. of pence.

4

"Amira." 75, The solution of this will be given next

Cora, Amica, F. J. G. Sherbrooke sent correct answer to all problems except 74. Maggie O. and Kate O. sent correct solutions to 71,62, and 73.

"FIRE-PROOF,"

Tt is said that a dealer in second-hand furniture an't bay anything so poor but that some one will bay a price for it, but a dealer on Michigan avenue found an old bedstead on his hands last fall which no one would take away, even as a gift. He left it out doors, calculating to saw it up when his fuel ran short, and it stood in the snow until yesterday. Early in the morning a man came along who offer-ed fifty cents for it on certain conditions, which were readily granted, and he pulled it out of the snow, brushed it off, and presently hung it to a sign reading : "One of those fire-proof bedsteads—only reading : "On three dollars." three dollars." In the course of an hour several men halted and looked the bedstead over in a curious way, and a little later a passing woman made a closer inspection. "Yon warrant this fire-proof do you ?" she asked

as she finished her inspection. "I do," replied the man. "I'll give you leave to build a bonfire under it." manse. On ascertaining what was going on, the

manse. On ascertaining what was going on, the former employer, in great wrath, rode over to the manse, and remainded the minister of the grounds on which he had recommended him, finishing up with the withering interrogatories, "How can I look his Grace in the face ?" "What explanation You couldn't say twenty shillings could you ?" inquired.

ie inquired. What! Twenty shillings for a perfectly fire-roof bedstead! No, madam—three dollars is far to cheap. Do you know what that bedstead would ting in Chicago ?? Well, I want a fire-proof bedstead, and I'll take

"Yon fully warrant it, do you?" Sill the purse. "Yon fully warrant it, do you?" Sill the purse. shall be refunded," answered the man, and she went away perfectly satisfied, cleaving directions for it to be sent.

RESULT New Ross has tion. Colonel being returned b al candidate M were :- For the 90. A comparis the election in I greater now by ess by about thi the people of No but upon the ele than 200; and i out on the fist o popular indigna

FRIDAY JANUARY 17.3

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IRISH NEWS.

FROM OUR IRISH EXCHANGES.

THE EARL OF DUFFERIN AND THE EARL OF ROSSE. A special meeting of the Senate of the Dublin University was held in the dinning-hall of Trinity College Dublin, on Saturday, December 14th, under the presidency of the College Caput-Dr. Harte, V. P., pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, Provost, and the Rev. J. A. Galbraith, Senior Master, non-regret-to receive and consider a grace from the Provost and Senior Fellows, recommending that the honorary degree of L.L.D. be conferred on the Earl of Dufferin and the Earl of Rosse. Mr. Michael Roberts said :-- "There was a proverb current in Charles the Fifth's time that the very mention of his name was enough-everybody knew his deeds. May I not say something of the kind in submitting to the Senate the claims of the Earl of Dufferin to receive the honorary degree of L.L.D.? Covered with all the accumulated regards of the people of the noble Dominion of Canada, he has just returned to receive from his own countrymen, from ourselves, a thoroughly Irish welcome. . We feel that a portion of the lustre of the Vice-royalty which has been just closed is shed upon us, and the long line of Irish worthies who have done good service to their Sovereign and their country has been extended and enriched by the accession of one in every way worthy of such predecessors. Can we'be silent when other nationalities are loud in praise of his services? By the tionalities are found in praise of his services? By the rare tact and by the exquisite charm of his heart-felt sympathy with Canadian pursuits and aspira-tions, he has drawn forth, even to a higher degree than existed before, the feelings of loyalty which have ever animated the Canadian heart. In full confidence that the Senate will esteem it an honor and a wighting the source this distinction, more our and a privilege to confer this distinction upon our illustrious countryman, I ask them to vote the honillustrious countryman, I ask them to vote the hon-orary degree." The Senate unanimously voted placet, and the grace was passed. Mr. Roberts again rising, said:—"I now proceed to ask the same mark of distinction in favor of another countryman, the the Earl of Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis." It cannot be denied, I think, that Lord Dufferin owes cannot be deniced, i tulink, that have be barden blood many of his brilliant qualities to the Sheridan blood which flows in his veins, and certainly we have in Lord Rosse's case a striking example of hereditery Lord Rosse's case a striking example of hereditery genius. Entering at an early age, all the ardor of a genuine lover of science, upon the path which his father had trodden with such success, he has already signalized himself by rare and brilliant discoveries. I may refer to, among others, the fact that by a series of delicate and highly ingenious experiments, Lord Rosse has decisively established the calorific properties of the lunar rays. But this is not all: properties of the lunar rays. But this is not all; ed of an ample fortune he resides, as father did before him, at home, in the midst of his trium that the analysis of the second tenantry to whose welfare he devotes himself with thoughtful and conscientious solicitude. He is as free from the reproach of absenteeism as is the other nobleman whose name is associated with his in the common honor we claim on behalf of both of them to be a solution of the solution o to-day. Lastly, he is one of our own alumni, whose undergraduate course was marked by a varied and large number of scientific distinctions." The grace was unanimously passed, and the Senate adjourned. These degrees will be conferred, it is believed, on Shaya Taesday

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

The Home-Rulers have done it," shricks the Bristol Times. After this scream it goes on to say : "The contest for the representation of Bristol ended in the return of Mr. Lewis Fry by a majority of 1,547 votes, and of these 1,500 were the votes of Home-Rulers. . . If Sir Ivor Guest had thought fit to bid for the Irish vote a little higher then Mr. Lewis Fry her might to der home ended than Mr. Louis Fry, he might to-day have received from the ministerial side of the House of Commons from the ministerial side of the House of Commons the cheer which Mr. Louis Fry will, this afteanoor, receive from the Opposition." After some further statement of the facts and figures of the case, the Bristol *Times* dolefully remarks: "This practically places the representation of the city in the hands of the Home-Rulers." By way of consolation to this sorrowing journal we beg feave to remind it that Bristol does not stand alone in this case; there are several other English constituencies in just the same several other English constituencies in just the same predicament. THE COUNCIL OF THE HOME-RULE LEAGUE AND MR.

his mother was a Miss O'Reilly, a Dublin lady, who went to Russia ninety years ago. Prince Andri Vyazemsky fell in love with her at a ball given by the Empress Catherine, and eventually married her. The son was remarkable for his wit, which was of the pure Hibernian character, and I don't suppose the pure Hibernian character, and I don't suppose there is a newspaper or review in the two capitals that does not contain some of the writings of the versatile journalist. He began his apprenticeship to literature seventy years ago, and amid his varied triumphs was proud to the last of three things : first, that he was the father of Russian journalism; second, that he was descended from Rurik, the founder of the Russian Empire ; and third, that his mother was an Irishwoman."

At a very large meeting of the Irish residents of At a very large meeting of the Irish residents of this town held in the Templars' Hall on Sunday evening, the 15th inst., Mr. P. MacMahon in the vening, the 15th inst., Mr. P. MacMahon in the vening, the 15th inst., Mr. P. MacMahon in the vening, the 15th inst., Mr. P. MacMahon in the vening, the 15th inst., Mr. P. MacMahon in the vening, the 15th inst., Mr. J. Walsh moved : "That we, the Irishmen of Middlesborough, while recognizing the minent services rendered to the cause of Ireland by Mr. Butt, see in his late action and utterances, ecosmor, contemporant of HCGH o'NELL.
This was one of the most eminent Prelates of the Irish Church in "the time that tried men's souls," in the Metropolitan See of the West—and like him, an ardent lover of his native land, of her cause, her Irish Church in "the time that tried men's souls," in the Metropolitan See of the West—and like him, an ardent lover of his native land, of her cause, her religion, and her language, the celebrated Flaithrie O'Maol Couroi (or Florence Conrhy), Archbishop of Tuam. This true-souled Irishman was a contem-porary of the great Hugh O'Niel, and figured in Irish and Spanish history conspicuously. He was born at Clonahee, in the County Galway, in the year 1560, and after taking the habit of the Franciscans, went to Spain to prosecute his studies. He shared the confidence of King Philip II., when that mon-arch was fitting out the Armada against Queen Elizabeth. He translated several Spanish worksin-to Irish, and had them published by the College of Louvain, "out of charity te the souls of the Gael," as he says in a preface. In 1601, he came to Ireland by the direction of Pope Clement, to assist the reat northern Irish chiefs in their war against the English. After the dofeat of Kinsale, he returned to Spain with Hugh Roe O'Donnell, whose chap-tain he was to the time of that chieftan's death at **Vall** dolid, in 1602. Father Courcy with the breat an **Vall** dolid, in 1602. Father Courcy with the breat and Vall dolid, in 1602. Father Courcy with the breat and the orthy chairman concluded the proceedings. or the Argnanistan war, which has aggravated the commercial depression existing since the Tory Gov-ernment came into office. The resolution being put and unanimously adopted, a vote of thanks to the worthy chairman concluded the proceedings. HUBERT FENLON, Secretary.

of the poll, whatever may be thought of them on the score of propriety, show unmistakably on which side of the late contest lay the feeling of the over whelming majority of the inhabitants. GREAT HOME RULE VICTORY IN EXCLAND. "The Home-Rulers have done it," shricks the Bristol Times. After this scream it goes on to say: "The contest for the representation of Bristol ended in the return of Mr. Lewis Fry by a majority of 1,547 votes, and of these 1,500 were the votes of Home-Rulers. If Sir Low Construction of the soldiers shed their blood like water on every battle-field, and yet it took fourteen years every battle-field, and yet it took fourteen year after Waterloo before Irish Catholics were emanci pated. Every reader of history knows that tardy act of justice was wrung from you through fears of civil war. (Hear.) Later on while Irish soldiers were upholding your flag in India, you allowed their countrymen to starve to death by hundreds of thousands. (Oh! oh!) I repeat it, you allowed our people to starve, and your leading journals gleated over the awful disaster. I do not fear to say that the history of that terrible period, when a whole na-tion was in its agony, will be to all time the con-demnation of British rule in Ireland. Then came the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny, which you pated. Every reader of history knows that tardy the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny, which yo could not have fought through without Irish bay HE COUNCIL OF THE HOME-RULE LEAGUE AND MR. O'CONNOR POWER. The following letter has been addressed to the *freeman*: DECEMBER, 16. DEAR SIR,—A section of the Council of the Home-the soil. You were at peace twelve years before the hand were passed. (Hear.) And then according to the statesman at the head of the Government at that the statesman at the head of the Government at that the statesman at the head of the Government at that the statesman at the head of the Government at that the statesman at the head of the government at the the statesman at the head of the government at the statesman at the head of the government at the statesman at the head of the government at the statesman at the head of the government at the statesman at the head of the government at the statesman at the head of the government at the statesman at the head of the government at the statesman at the head of the government at the statesman at the head of the government at the statesman at the head of the government at the statesman at th DEAR SIR,—A section of the Council of the Home-Rule League would seem to be bent on making the League ridiculous before the whole country, and thereby destroying an organization which might have done much for the national cause. Having by their machinations reduced the league to a state of inanity during the last year, they now come for-ward with the deplorable resolution had been carried at a public meeting of the League with due notice, I should feel obliged to withdraw from the same obligation. As it is, what course is left open to those who, like myself, dissent most emphatically from that resolution ? I fear we shall be compelled same obligation. As it is, what course is left open to those who, like myself, dissent most emphatical from that resolution? I fear we shall be compelled to raise the whole question at the next public meet-ing of the League. This will be an unpleasent is by the will of the English people. But no Irish-neessity. But the blame must rest entirely with those members of the council who, in passing this resolution, have grossly outstepped their legitimate province. Yours sincerely, Joins DILLOX. A RUSSO-IRISH JOURNALIST. Go where one may, he finds Irish genius doing the work of journalism. A correspondent of the London Magiar says : "One of the leading journal-ists in Russia, Prince Peter Vyazemsky, died a few the work of Russia minety years ago. Prince Andry went to Russia minety years ago. Prince Andry Vyazemsky fell in love with her at a ball given by which you are so magnanimously waging with a handful of Afghan mountaineers may possibly de-velop into a great war with your enemy, Russia. Looking forward to that contingency, I say with the most earnest conviction, it is a thousand times more incumbent on you to devote this entire session to working the great with braden and making means to to making peace with Ireland and making means to carry on a war which every Irishman in hi must consider as unjust as it is unnecessary.

MR. BUTT'S NEW FRIENDS

The following letter has appeared in the Freeman :

DUBLIN, Dec. 12. DEAR SIR,—Being one of the secretaries of the Butt Testimonial, I had many opportunities of dis-covering who were the friends of Mr. Butt and the cause he represented. With that information before The second secon by proving at once their disregard both for the man and his policy. All that time I and others worked and his policy. All that time I and others worked up the testimonial in favor of Mr. Butt to the best of our ability. I thought that was the time to prove our gratitude for services and sacrifices which I have never failed to recognize. It has always been for me a subject of great regret that many now waxing warm in Mr. Butt's praise behaved then with such apathy. But the apathy went further. I know people who now denounce any person who honestly differs from Mr. Butt, and yet when a "hostile

long ago exterminated or driven away. The

short-sighted policy of the whites in killing the goose that lays the golden eggs, led to the destruction of the unfortunate Bocothicks, for the sake of the valuable furs of fox, otter, etc. which they alone could procure. With them, of course, died out the fur trade. After they had been wantonly persecuted for over two hundred years, the local government, in the beginning of the present century, woke up to the idea of protecting a tribe that no longer existed! As a step towards showing a good will, an Indian woman was forcibly taken from her home, brought to St. John's, kindly treated, loaded with presents, and returned to her tribe. The incidents attending the abduction of this woman, and the death of her only child, so suddenly deprived of its mother's care, roused the ire of the Bocothicks, who at once resolved to kill any of their number who should afterwards be captured and returned. The result of this was that three more women, who were similarly treated, refused to return to their homes. Two soon died. The third. a fine, handsome woman, named Shanandithit lived for two years with her captors, and be came quite civilized. After learning to speak English, she explained the reason of her refu sal to return to her companions, saying should surely have been killed. Since her death, in 1825, not an Indian has been seen The skeleton of "Mary March," who returned to her tribe in 1819, has been found, dressed in white muslin, adorned with trinkets known to have been hers. But, though the Indian has been exterminated, the white man has not taken his place, the country lying desolate. Over regions that should yield rich harvests to the farmer's hands now flaunt the golden lily and the purple iris; tangled vines of cranberry, partridge-berry and delicate ca-pillaire carpet the ground with the darkest green, flashing with fruit of scarlet and white, and thickets of blueberry, raspberry and bake-apple in their season, clothe in blue and crimsom and amber the wasting plains. Great forests declare that beneath them lies a rich subsoil that should furnish food for thousands; and no man is found to till this great lone land, which is the secure homes of wolves, deer, black bears, hares, foxes, and all manner of vermin. Osprey and owl, raven, crow and blue jay, woodpecker and robin, martin, wren thrush, titmouse, blackcap, flycather, gros-beak, snowbird and sparrow, all abound in the woods; plover, bittern, snipe, whimbrel and sandpiper haunt the wilds and marshes. Partridges abound everywhere. Water-fowl of many species are found in the lakes and ponds, while gulle, cormorants, eider-ducks, goosanders, loons and puffins abound on the sea coast and are to be had for the shooting. Penguin were once plentiful, but have been almost exterminated, and almost within the memory of man, that now extinct bird, the greaa auk, found a breeding-place on the adjacent islands. Trout and salmon abound in the rivers and streams, but though well protected by law, are wantonly destroyed in districts where law is practically without effect, from the want of an efficient staff of water bailitfs.



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lain he was to the time of that chieftan's death at Vall dolid, in 1602. Father Conroy with the breth-ren of his order attended the magnificent funeral of the Ulster Prince to the Cathedral of Valladolid, where he was interred. In 4609, on the death of Archbishop O'Higgins, he was elected his successor, as Archbishop of Tuam, at the instance of his friend, the future Pope Urban VIII. But the English law exiled him forever from his See; he was never able to visit Tuam. In 1616, he founded the great College of Louvain (where O'Connell in future years was educated), and made it a temple of learning was educated), and made it a temple of learning-in the Irish tongue which he loved. But all Florence In the Irish tongue which he loved. But all Florence Conroy's time was not occupied in the discipline of his new college. In common with his countrymen then in Spain and Ireland, which it was hoped, would result in the recovery of Irish nationality. In these hopes he was disapointed, and for some years previ-ous to his death he devoted himself in preparing for articles actions of his numerous works. This publication some of his numerous works. This distinguished Irishman died in one of the Franciscan Convents in Madrid, on the I3th of November, 1620, convents in Madrid, on the 13th of November, 1620, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. In 1654, the faculty of Louvain College had his remains transfer-redfrom Madrid to their collegiate chapel, where they repose near the high altar, under a magnificent marble monument.

A NEW HOSPITAL FOR DUBLIN.

A meeting is being held in the Rotunda for the

furniture e one will n avenue fall which He left it n his fuel vesterday. who offer ons, which out of the t to a sign ads-only our several over in a

ng woman she asked you leave

ould you ?" fectly fire-ollars is far stead would

nd I'll take her purse. Il Martine nd she went ons for it to

THE CARDINAL CULLEN MEMORIAL.

The movement for creeting a memorial to the The movement for creening a memorial to the late Cardinal Cullen, being totally devoid of politi-cal significance, is one to which every Catholic who knows what great services the deceased prelate rendered to the Church in this country can consist-No one dreams of giving to the ently give aid. project any political aspect. It was quite impos-sible that so eminet an eclesiastic, one so highly honored and trusted by the Holy See, and so rich in learning and in virtue, could pass away from our midst without leaving in many minds a desire that something should be done to perpetuate his memory. something should be done to perpetuate his memory. The proposal to erect in his honor some memorial of a lasting and useful kind—something in keeping with the whole honor of his life—some church, hos-pital, orphanage, or school which should bear his name—has met with a large amount of public favor. Meanwhile there can be no doubt that the bird favors.

actor. Advance of the memorial, no matter when its exact nature of the memorial, no matter when its exact nature may be fixed, will, in the words of one of the resolutions already adopted, "consist of some lasting work, of picty or eharity:" and to all in-tending subscribers this should be a sufficient in-tending subscribers this should be a sufficient inducement to make their contribution assume a truly liberal and generous character.

CHEVALIER O'CLEARY, M. P., ON THE ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

purpose of taking steps to erect what will be prac-tically a new hospital for the metropolis, though, nominally, it is only the rebuilding of an old and valued hospital which has existed for a century and a half. The old site on Jervis street is to be retain-al bet which may are the state of the state The Wexford People of Saturday gives the following report of the speech delivered by Chevalier O'Cleary, M. P., on the address to the queen's ech

ed, but much new ground has been purchased, so as to increase its original size and efficiency. The Most Rev. Dr. McCabe, Vice-Capitular, is in the chair, and the Lord Mayor and a large number of citizens, Catholic and Protestant, are manifesting great interest in the matter. The Jervis Street Hos-ital is under the series of the Sister et Mos-It cannot be disguised, sir, that the utter silence

have no that the province in the first appointed the general expecta-tion. Colonel Tottenham, the Tory candidate mainted, and in every way attrended to. RESULT OF THE NEW ROSS ELECTION. New Ross has disappointed the general expecta-tion. Colonel Tottenham, the Tory candidate mainted is subject provinces in the days of its pow-er. (Ch!) But I was hardly prepared for the opportunity to preserve the National Children and the the state of the provinces in the days of its pow-rest (Ch!) But I was hardly prepared for the opportunity to preserve the National Children and the restormation of the restormation the electron in 1874 shows that the noti-Irish poll is preserve now by ten votes, and the Irish and Catholic hes by about thirty. Of course, this is a lob tu pool the people of New Ross, who number close on 7,000 the people of New Ross, who number close on 7,000 the popular indignation which followed the declaration of the declaration which followed the declaration of the metersimilar circumstances. (Oh!) When

black-ball, and did black-ball, the leader of the Irish black-ball, and did black-ball, the leader of the linsh people, these people would not spend a train fare to come to vote, and thus save Mr. Butt from so wan-ton and significant a slight. Nay, more, they did not, though they could have done so, raise a voice in censure of the act. So much for those new friends outside Parliament. Within its walls the support necessary for Mr. Butt and the cause of Ireland was frequently forthcoming. A reference to the division list will show how often when ques-tions of suprema importunce to Ireland were before tions of supreme importance to Ireland were befor the House, many Irish members were absent who names will now be found on requisitions, etc. Sir, I have some hope in the intelligence of my fellow countrymen. No amount of requisitions nor meet-

inqs will prevent the Irish people from asking their promoters these plain questions: "How much did you subscribe to the Butt testimonial *l* or, how far by becoming a member of the Home-Rule Leagu-did you endorse Mr. Butt's policy ? and from say ing to members of Parliament-the best way you

CHARLES DAWSON.

THE COSSACK AND HIS HORSE .- A German almanae for 1789 contains a notable story of Cossack ingenuity. During the late war a Cossack rode up to the door of a little inn at Braile, dismounted, drank a succession of glasses of brandy, and then made a show of remounting his horse. The landmade a show of remounting his horse. The land-lord reminded him that he had not paid for his drink, The Cosack, with a heavy sigh, drew out his huge purse and began fumbling for a coin, when his horse gave a sudden snort, and fell to the ground. The Cossack was in despair; he did everything he could to raise the beast upon its legs, but all was in vain. "He is dead ! he is dead," cried out in a chorus a number of bystanders, who had hern attracted to the spot by the accident. The poor Cossack would not believe it. The crowd, knowing that a Cossack's horse is his own property, and that the loss of the It cannot be disguised, sir, that the utter shence in the royal speech regarding Ireland has caused considerable surprise to the Irish members generally. (Hear.) Personally I do not share in that feeling. I have not had so much experience of parliamentary

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CATHOLICS IN NEW YORK.

8

Fully half the population of New York City is Catholic. It is well known that the Catholics lead in all kind charities, their asylums and hospitsls taking first rank in number and in charactor. There are many noble charities in New York not conducted by Catholics, but this does not affect the fact that the Catholics are in the front in charitable work. untrue and unjust statements are often made, in and out of the press, about Catholics getfing more than their share of public money. Last week the Board of Apportionment distributed the excise fund, Apportionment distributed the excise fund, amounting to \$111,571, among the various charitable institutions of the city. The Total amount given to Catholic asylums, hospitals, and homes was \$38,000, all the remainder going to the institutions that are distinctly non-Catholic. There is no complaint, should non-Catholic. There is no complaint about Catholics not receiving a fair share it is worth while to point out the fact that, though Catholics comprise half the population, they receive only one-third of the whole sum distributed for charity.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

The following most singular occurrence come to us from a qua er perfectly authentic, and still forms the subject of conversation in Britanny. During the utmost phrenzy of the French revolution, there was a cure at Rheims whose purity and benovelence had so endeared whose purity and benovelence had so endeared him to people of all descriptions, that in the height of their rage and madness the Sep-tembrizing committee dared not openly to attack him. Determined, therefore, on priv-ate assassination, they applied to their usual agents, but even their hands stained with blood, and hearts accustomed to massacre, tunned away, with hearts massacre, idean turned away with horror from the "deep damnation" of that deed. The good cure remained for some time protected by his own form a solution of the solutio them were at the dead of night to call up the holy man, in order to attend the last moments of a dying patient. This last was to be represented by the third experienced bravo, who, during the exhortations of the priest, was suddenly and silently to dispatch him. The arrangement so far succeeded that the cure was brought, and the two confederates waited impatiently for the signal, the body of the victim. To their astonishment, how-ever, the first object that presented itself to shoot his head, and them was the cure, who shook his head, and said, "Ah I my friends, you applied to me too late, for the poor man is dead, and the corpse is cold already!" The assassins, struck with remorse and terror, fell on his knees, and confensed all the circumstances, imploring his forgiveness. The cure, who then for the first time obtained a candle from the people of the house, pulling down the bed-clothes, saw a dagger in the hand of the breathless assessin The whole city of Rheims crowded the next day to be witness to this extraordinary interposition, until the municipality gave orders that the corpse should be taken away. The cure then finding there was no longer any chance for him, emigrated to England, bringing with him the admiration and regret of everyone

XVI. That of Florence, in 1438, when there were 200 bishops, and the Orientals were again united to the Catholic Church.

XVII. That of Lateran [v], in 1512, when there were 120 bishops, and the Pragmatic Sanction was abolished.

XVIII. That of Trent, in 1545, when there were 200 bishops, and Catholic doctrine was clearly expounded in regard to the Holy Scriptures, Tradition, Original Sin Justifica-

tion, and the seven Sacraments. XIX. That of the Vatican in 1869, when 704 bishops were present, and the dogma of Papal Infallibility was defined.

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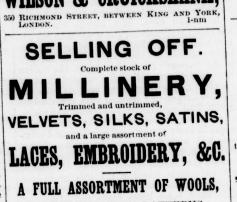
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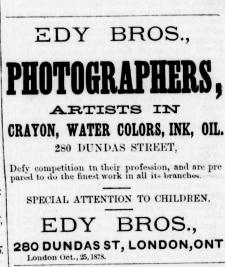
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