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to complain of in such an act, based upon such motives. Yet a rumor spread abroad that a political demonstration lay concealed behind the excuse of a pilgrimage. The Spanish Government communicated with the Pope, and informed him that if he did not discourage the pilgrimage, the Papal Nuncio at Madrid would have his polarities returned to him and that credentials returned to him, and that Spain should cease to hold communication with the Holy See. It was feared that the pilgrimage was simply a Carlist demonstration, and that its departure for

VOL. 4

LONDON, ONT. FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1882

NO. 189

OLERICAL

WE have reduced a control of the control of the

Baltimore Mirror.

The press is used by the adherents of Protestantism and infidelity to disseminate error; it is used by libertines to diffuse immorality, and with most disastrous conat error; it is used by hertines to diffuse immorality, and with most disastrous consequences. It should, then, be used by the Church to defend and propagate the truth, and to spread broadcast pure and elevating literature. Certainly the Catholic journal is a most powerful vehicle in the hands of the Church to accomplish this

nations. He resent regulations, to the order has they were calculated to throw the coal many they are calculated to throw the coal many through the many through the coal many through the many through the coal many through the many through the coal many through the co

Time is precious, but people do not understand its value; they will know it when they have no longer a chance to use it. Our friends ask it of us as if it were worthless, and we give it in like manner. Often it is a burden to us; we know not what to do with it, and we feel embraced by it. A day will come when a quarter of an hour will seem to us more precious and more desirable than all the fortunes of the world.

"My Specialty." BY MAUDE MILLER.

"What is your specialty, my dear?"
Inquired my friend, the fair Miss Bates.
"Pray, does your inclination run
To decorating china plates?
Yee painted five such charming plies,
Of peaches you could almost eat;
Or, dear, perhaps your fancy runs
To painting tiles—they are so sweet."

I smiled, and looked around the room.
Althow I loved the home-like place,
And yet no painted china there.
No colored tiles, or costly lace;
My rose-bush blooming on the sill,
The simple curtains, looped with blue.
When peeping through the open door,
I saw a head of golden hue.

What "buttercup," though painted flue,
Has such a gleam as baby's hair?
What "lily" on a china plate
Can with his forehead white compare?
And ah' no peach, though pink in hue,
But pales in beauty 'side his cheek.
So, calling in the tiny rogue,
I opened then my lips to speak:

"My friend, 'my specialty' consists
In doing well a mother's part;
To train each day these busy feet,
To sow good seed in baby's heart,
Engraving on his infant mind
Enduring pictures, not to fade;
So that I have this thought to cheer
I have a good foundation laid.

"To try my best, since I'm a wife.
To keep my husband's love and home
To beautify these rooms with care,
So he will have no wish to roam.
To photograph upon his heart
Pictures of sweet domestic bliss;
That is, dear friend, my earnest work.
"My specialty,—and only this."

From the Catholic World.

A WOMAN C" CULTURE.

CHAPTER XV THE HEIRS ARE DEAD.

Killany was not the most ingenious of plotters, nor, considering the experience which his adventurous life had given him, the shrewdest and coolest of men. Likes and dislikes were rapidly formed in his become sheak which the true Boles in the sheak which the same sheak which the s bosom-shoals which the true Bohemian ever avoids—and he gave them cunning but ready expression. Where they interfered with prudence, prudence often got the worst of it. His natural clear-headedness often yielded to passion. Even his own interests were occasionally injured by insane attempts to gratify the desire of revenge. Something of the honorable dispositions of earlier years still lingered in him. He had still the instincts of the gentleman, and years of criminal associa-tions had not wholly destroyed them. He tions had not wholly destroyed them. He could not pocket insult or contempt al ways, although his training and his interest urgently insisted. It was to his interest that Olivia should not be made an open enemy. Her influence with Nano was powerful and dangerous, yet not impossible to be destroyed. A little patience, a little scheming, and the thing was done. Better and closer friends than she and Miss McDonell were parted every day by easily-manufactured causes. But Olivia's silent and undisguised contempt for him stung him into retaliation, and, to add to the bitterness of his revenge, there was the bitterness of his revenge, there was the newly-risen fear of a rival in the handsome, virtuous Dr. Fullerton. He scarcely waited to reckon consequences. He felt assured that the Fullertons would find it difficult to stand against a shower of welldirected calumnies. Their poverty, their pride, their slight acquaintance in the city would dishearten them too much that they should enter on a contest with society, which, having once received an idea, never lets go its hold on any consideration. By one hasty act he arrayed against himby one nasty act he arrayed against min-self the doctor, Sir Stanley, and probably Nano; and should the matter be investigated closely, and the charge proved false and traced to him, society's doors would be shut against him. These probabilities, in the heat of his passion, he looked on with disdain. They with disdain. They were not likely to happen. His cunning was of too high an order to permit him to means of his own footsteps. The condition of his affairs by that time would be so materially changed that if he were disso materially enanged that if he were dis-covered he could afford to snap his fingers at the enemies. Moreover he had a strong and well-grounded suspicion that the Ful-lertons knew very little of father or mother. They never spoke of them, never seemed to have relatives or influential friends, and were reticent in their early life. It was just possible that in secretly undermining their good name he had struck upon the secret of their lives, the skeleton of their closet; and if his good fortunes really so favored him he was well rid of them forever. Carrying the war into Africa Dr. Killany called this movement, but it did not promise to succeed quite as well as the expedition which gave se to the saying. He had skilfully entangled Nano in the

He had skilfully entangled Nano in the meshes of his schemes, and was drawing her more and more, as the days passed, towards the evil act of which they were the preparation. Even here he had not acted with great tact, although his judgment was unquestionably good. He was so confident of his thorough understanding of Nano's character that he was often led into blunders in her regard surprising enough to himself when he examined them dispassionately afterwards. Her attachment to good and hatred of what was radically evil still puzzled him. He thought he knew the strength of her instincts, but it had not entered into his mind that she would be willing to surthat she would be willing to surrender her fortune, or its greater part, to strangers without a struggle. Her firmness on this point, however, had necessita-ted the fiction of the death of the heirs. She had seized upon this door of escape eagerly. It was the straw to the drowning eagerly. It was the straw to the drowning man, and, though it lay weakly enough in her hands, her frenzied fancy magnified it with a certainty of safety. Much as she distrusted Killany, it never occurred to her that, interested as he was in the affair, the thing might be a clever invention. His own conduct was strangely mysterious. The idea had not come to him as a last report. It had formed part of the mysterious. I he idea had not come to him as a last resort. It had formed part of the original plan of action, and had suggested to the scheming doctor the newer and more practical idea of settling the question to his own satisfaction, whatever story he determined to offer to Miss McDonell. The fact of the death of the children was most important to those who expected to have any share in the McDonell estate. have any share in the McDonell estate. If they lived it was best to know their where abouts, for accidents might make them acquainted with their rights and set them to make inquiries. If they were dead no more was to be said about them. It was necessary that the fact should be

Juniper. To Mr. Quip he had entrusted the task of finding so much about the children as would assist him in making out the required documents; and the deep gentleman not only did all that his deep gentleman not only did all that his master commanded, but, going further out of pure curiosity, developed some startling complications of the game which Killany was playing. Moreover, their importance can be suspected when it is known that Mr. Quip said no more to his master and did no more for him than he had been hired to do, and that the he had been hired to do, and that the possession of his newly discovered facts left him in a stupid condition for days

afterwards.

Killany was not ready with his papers and witnesses on the day appointed, nor for many days, and Nano was too proud to ask him the reason, too cautious to to ask him the reason, too cautious to show any great interest in the proceedings. He delayed the examination partly from policy, partly from necessity. The work of preparing printed documents and forged letters, of harn onizing the whole scheme so thoroughly that she could by no means suspect the trick, and of coach-ing the witnesses, was not so easy as he ing the witnesses, was not so easy as he had imagined, and Mr. Quip, who was general superintendent, fought hard for additional time in order to perfect his own secret plans, and lied with a success and sections of the superior of the success and sections. pertinacity that actually disarmed his master. Killany wished also to make master. Killany wished also to make Nano more eager and more irritable. It nettled him to see how well she kept up the role of indifferent observer, and how powerless he was to pull from her face the mask of icy composure. It was imperitive, too, that the impression of McDonell's madness should seize upon the minds of outsiders as to float back to her by a of outsiders as to float back to her by a thousand little channels. She would then be prepared for the violent measure of her be prepared for the violent measure of her father's incarceration, and would feel that the act was justifiable when supported by the suffrages of her friends. He had been careful to spread, with all the cunning at his command, the report of McDonell's failing intellect. He had been more successful in consequing his own shore in the failing intellect. He had been more successful in concealing his own share in the matter than in doing the same in the latter scandal of the Fullertons. Society was surprised one morning to find itself talking quite naturally of the fact and commenting on the possible consequences. Where it began was not known and could not be discovered. Like an insidious internal disease it had crept upon them; the whole system was attacked, and it became impossible to discover the causes. Society accepted it unhesitatingly when every one talked of it, and came, with the conventional tears, hints, and hidden sarcasms, to sympathize with the lady who was to suffer. Nano first perceived it, not understanding, on the night of the reception, in the looks, half-pitying, half-prophetical, cast at her father, in the mysteriously-worded assurances of esteem and appropriate from her friends and acquisint. cessful in concealing his own share in the ously-worded assurances of esteem and sympathy from her friends and acquaint-

ances, more than all in the irascible man-ner and eccentric behavior of the merchant himself. A strange affection for him had sprung A strange affection for him had sprung up in her heart since his illness. It was unreasonable, she thought, and it annoyed her that it came at a time when the old indifference would have been so acceptable. Every real or fancied slight on him would have only stirred her pride before as an indirect insult to herself. Now it migraed her with physical rain and filled pierced her with physical pain and filled her eyes with tears. He was old and feeble. He needed her, his child, in his feeble. He needed her, his chiral, weakness. He preferred her before the world and his weaith in the going down to the tomb. And she was to be harsher to him than a stranger. Under the appearance of necessity she was to put him in bonds, for caresses give him blows, and for affection hatred. She could not have treated her enemy worse. A sea of bitterness surged over her heart.

"Let them mock at him," she thought remorsefully; "all they can do or say will

remorsefully; "all they can do or say will not weigh the weight of a hair against the

not weigh the weight of a hair against the mountain of my ingratitude."
With so many influences for good tugging at her will it might have appeared strange that she trod so resolutely the path leading down to crime. Her own instincts, her education were utterly opposed to the course she was pursuing. Her newly-born love for her father, her affection and admiration for Olivia, the incipient liking for Dr. Fullerton, the utter detestation of for Dr. Fullerton, the utter detestation of for Dr. Function, the utter detestation of Killany, were so many chains which bound her to virtue, and they were hard to be broken. Yet her Mephistopheles was never absent from her side, and, when her resolutions for good were about to be taken, put forward in more startling colors the losses she was certain to sustain, and assured her that her sin would have no influence on her faithful friends. Downward with the tide she drifted, and the voice of the tempter would not let her thoughts rest for a moment on the deso-late ocean waiting to receive her into its

A clear sky, with the cloud in it no bigger than a man's hand, looked down upon the daring sailor in Bohemian seas-Killany. As he planned, so went every-thing. McDonell was mad, or nearly so, thing. the world said; Olivia probably so occupied with her own troubles as to need all er sympathy for herself; and Nano was at the point of desperation. With an eye to dramatic effect Killany introduced his witnesses and his forgeries at this junc-ture. He came in the afternoon of the

ture. He came in the afternoon of the day succeeding the reception, with a bundle in his hand.

"Your patience is to be rewarded to-day," he said, smiling in his aggravating fashion. "I must thank you for your forbearance. Lam ready to prove to you

fashion. "I must thank you for your forbearance. I am ready to prove to you that the children of whom we have so often spoken are really dead."
"I am interested," she answered briefly, and waited, with her eyes fixed on his face, until it should be his pleasure to begin.
"As you have been already made acquainted with the leading facts in the history of these children", said Killany, "I shall deal only with the circumstances which is of highest and immediate interest to you—their death. After it pleased your father to accept the office of guardian for the children of his friend, and to make away with the fortune which had been left to them, he put the little Hamiltons in American known in either case; yet Killany took no steps in that direction. Dead, the heirs could do him no harm; living, the

danger was too remote to cause him fear, or even uneasiness. The necessity of the hour was uppermost with him, and he spent his time and his energies in building an elaborate case, strengthened with innumerable forged documents and backed by the testimonies of Quip and backed by the testimonies of Quip and Juniper. To Mr. Quip he had entrusted the task of finding so much about the factor. Here are the of what I have said."

of what I have said."

He opened the bundle of papers which he carried and passed them over to her one by one. They were a cleverly-connected series of forgeries, consisting of letters, declarations, and newspaper notices. The letters and declarations, were from the letters and declarations were from the superiors of the college and convent in which the children had resided, from the declarations who attended them in their illdoctors who attended them in their illness, and from strangers who had been inness, and from strangers who had been in-terested in the orphans. The notices were slips from the papers of the neigh-borhood and time, describing or mention-ing the death and funeral. In a court of ing the death and funeral. In a court of law they would not have been worth the value of a pin, but to the lady for whom they were intended they had the strength and validity of sworn testimony. She read them in silence carefully, raising her eye stealthily at times to note the expression of his face. She did not dream of deception. She was wondering only what wages he expected for his work, since he wages he expected for his work, since he wages he expected for his work, since he was not a man to give his services in so important a matter gratuitously. When she had finished he said:

"I have brought one witness, or rather two, who can throw more light on the affair—a Mr. Juniper, whose mother was acquainted with the Hamiltons during their stay in Naw York, who remembers

their stay in New York, who remembers to have seen the children, and who attended the boy's funeral some years afterwards. The other is Mr. Quip, my assistant. He collected most of the evidence which you now see before you.

you wish to see them?"
"By all means," she answered. does not make so great a difference, perhaps, but I shall not have to accuse my-self of negligence in this affair here-

The servant was ordered to conduct Messrs. Quip and Juniper from the waiting room below to the lady's apartment. The two worthies had been awaiting in much bad humor the invitation to ascend. Juniper was restless and shaky, not con-cerning the falsehoods he was to swear to, but the compensation he was to receive.
Mr, Quip cool and indifferent as usual, had red to excite Juniper's gratitude endeavored to excite Juniper's gratitude to the pitch of presenting him with ten per cent of the promised reward. When that gentleman refused to be grateful Mr. Quip declared his intention of forcing him

Quip declared his intention of forcing him into the proper state of feeling.

"Ten per cent is my price," said he decidedly, "and you may thank your stars that I let you off so easily. If I chose to take fifty, couldn't I do it? If I chose to take all, couldn't I do it? Why be so unreasonable as to grumble at a very reasonable proceeding?"

And he began to examine the parlor, receiving such corraments as were not

removing such ornaments as were not likely to be missed and could be safely stowed in his vest-pocket, Mr. Juniper grumbling the while, but unobservant of his comrade's doings. The servant came to summon them to Nano's presence.

"I'll not go," said Juniper with gloomy determination. "Ten per cent is too much.

I'll see Killany."
"Ten per cent.," answered Quip promptly, "is too little. I take fifteen now, and for every minute you hang back I add five to my first demand. If it reaches one hundred, Juniper, I'll do the job myself." job myself." In so far as real emotional insanity

concerned, there was but a slight difference between the asylum-keeper and his crazy wards. He glared at the impassive Quip, and was stung to fiercer anger by

"Ten per cent you can have, money-shaver and poi—" Quip's hand flew to Juniper's mouth in

other. Come, you cowardly dog!

The keeper became silent and lamb-like, come. and followed him from the room. The servant had gone on shead. Nano was not at all impressed by the personal appearance of the witnesses. Quip's villany and cunning shone in every line of his countenance and in every motion of his lithe, crooked body. Juniper's coarseness and vulgarity spoke quite as dis-tinctly and obtrusively. It was hard to distinguish whether greater disgust was aroused by Quip's cool impudence or Juniper's vile cringing in the presence of Killany and Miss McDonell.

Killany and Miss McDonell.

"You will tell this lady, Mr. Quip," said Killany, "the history of the investigations which these papers represent." And he pointed to the documents scatthe table.

tered over the table.

Mr. Quip plunged into explanations with great earnestness, and told his tale with an elaborate elegance that surprised his hearers. He was at home in spinning out to a gullible audience a well-connected, highly-favored, and important lie. He dealer or particulars, and rushed into describe the control of the cont dwelt on particulars, and rushed into descriptions of scenery with the ardor of a novelist. He could not, however, resist his old habit of poking fun at his hearers, but as on the present occasion they never dreamed of so much impudence on his dreamed of so much impudence on his part, he was left to enjoy the laugh alone. Mr. Juniper followed, when he had done, and spoke bashfully but explicitly on what he knew of the children. It was even more satisfactory than the testimony of

the documents.
"I was intimate with young Hamilton," he said, in accordance with Mr. Quip's instruction, "and called on him at the ollege quite often. He stayed sometime at my mother's house for a few days, and once in a long time his sister, a baby-girl, once in a long title in sately as sent down to see him. He was very much cut up when she died, and, being a delicate lad himself, it told on him somewhat. He died a month afterwards of fever. They builed him in the graveyard there, and put a him in the graveyard there, and put a stone over his grave. You can see it at any time. It is a good many years since then, but the graveyard is kept in tiptop repair and the stone is still standing."

"Did you ever see the gentleman," asked Nano, "who provided for those in the stone is still a standing."

"But once, I think, ma'am, and my re-

collection on that point is not very clear. I do not remember his name or his face. My mother may know that."

"That will do," said the lady, and the physician motioned them from the room. There was silence for a long time. Nano was thinking with considerable relief of the death of the heirs, and indulging, since she could safely do so, in a womanly pity for their mournful fate. She had nothing to say to the doctor. He had done his duty. He had removed a light obstacle from her path and placed a heavier—himself—in the way. She was anxious for him to depart, wondering as before when he should ask compensation for his labors, and of what nature would be his demands. Killany, however, had may be care and reason to the same and was any to determined to for his labors, and whe the be his demands. Killany, however, had much to say, and was quite determined to remain until it was said, if she did not imperatively dismiss him.
"You are satisfied?" he asked.

"Quite satisfied, doctor, and infinitely obliged to you. I may retain those

papers?"
"By all means. But I would like to by all means. But I would like to know if this examination has not removed some of your scruples against the meas-ures I advised some time ago."

some of your scruppes against the measures I advised some time ago."
"I may say frankly they have not. I scarcely thought of the question since, save to wonder if what you asserted were really true. there she hesitated, and seemed

undecided to speak further, for he was looking at her with sharp eyes, as if wait-ing to pick up the first wrongly-chosen word. "I hoped," she continued, when he did not speak, "and I do hope still, that when these facts have been presented to

my father—"
"I beg pardon for interrupting you," he said, laying one hand impressively on her arm, "but that hope is foolish. Your father has wrestled with the same idea for years, and it has not shown him a way out of the difficulty nor offered any solution question. The deep rooted and fiendish superstitions of his creed have such power over him that nothing you can say will move him from his determination to give the property to the poor. The nal safety of his soul rests on that act, he believes, and he is too shrewd a business man, and too sincerely frightened by his present health, to leave to you a few thousand dollars at the cost of his eternal happiness. If it were to drive you into disgraceful and absolute poverty, he would do this thing and rejoice that he would do his thing and rejorce that he had done it. He is becoming more irritable and uncertain. His business has suffered some not trifling losses by his late blundering, and men shake their heads and wonder that he is permitted to go on in this way. Some of his eccentricities you have seen with your own eyes. The opportunity of ending the miserable uncertainty in which you live is now before

you. Seize it while you may, for a reaction may come and what is now a work of charity may be made a crime.' "I understand," she answered her coldness increasing in direct opposition to his warmth and earnestness. "But I think, and I prefer to be alone. shall know my resolve shortly."

He rose with polite and deferential

haste. Her manner was unmistakable, and he flattered himself that he knew "As you wish, Miss McDonell. You

understand the crisis that has arrived in your affairs, and you will decide as you ought, I feel certain; only remembering that some dispatch is required. "Good day." He went away directly, and she fell into

one of her day-dreams over the nearness of the danger and her contemplated crime. The overwhelming sadness and disgust that follow upon the fall of the virtuous had lately become her portion. When alone and undisturbed it gathered around her like a thick, poisonous atmosphere. ir g, with a bloody hue, and her resistance to it filled her with despair and overcame It colored her thoughts, sleeping to it filled her with despair and overcame her with physical weakness, as in the case of one who struggles madly with a noth-ing. Still, her resolution was not weak-ened by her distress. Some time this terrible deed must be done. She was put-ting it off until the latest moment. She Quip's hand flew to Juniper's mouth in time to break off the utterances of the odious word, and his fingers tightened on his throat with deadly vehemence.

"For the last time, Juniper," he hissed.

"If you ever utter it again I will not hesitate to do for you what I did for that tate to Gorge you cowardly door!" was resolved to strike the blow, and other with the string it off until the latest moment. was resolved to strike the blow, and could not put her hand to the weapon. Under the pressure of so much doubt and dread her life was becoming a martyrdom, and her cheeks grew pale and her eyes heavy, despite the strongest efforts of her indom-itable will. Her meditations lasted for hours, and to night the stars, her loved stars, were looking in through the familiar window on her reclining form, and reflecting themselves in her upturned eyes, be-fore she was aware that night had fallen. "Madam," a servant said from the door, "your father requests your presence in the

library. TO BE CONTINUED.

A Word to Girls. The woman who is indifferent to her

The woman who is indifferent to her looks is no true woman. God meant woman to be attractive, to look well, to please, and it is one of her duties to carry out this intention of her Maker. But that dress is to do it all, and to suffice, is more than we can be brought to believe. Just because we love to see girls look well, as well as live to some purpose, we would Just because we love to see girls look well, as well as live to some purpose, we would urge them to such a course of reading and study as will confer such charms as no modiste can supply. A well-known author once wrote a very pretty essay on the power of education to beautify. That it absolutely chiseled the features; that he had seen many a clumsy nose and thick had seen many a clumsy nose and thick pair of lips so modified by thought pair of lips so modified by thougawakened and active sentiment as to unrecognizable. And he put it on that ground of intellectual refinement that we often see people, homely and unattractive in youth, bloom in middle life into a in youth, bloom in middle life into a softened Indian summer of good looks and mellow tones.

The question of disestablishment in Scotland is coming to the front with increased force every day. Bodies of the Free Church, as well as of the United Free Church, as well as of the United Presbyterian Church, are taking strong ground in favor of it. In the Glasgow Free Presbytery recently Prof. Bruce op posed disestablishment, on the ground that the true policy of the Free Church at the present time is "to cherish a spirit of quietness, confidence, patience and charity, and to aim at internal efficiency in all dequietness, confidence, parience and charly, and to aim at internal efficiency in all departments of her work." He was beaten by a vote of 75 to 17.

A MARVELLOUS RUFFIAN.

Singular Career of a Bogus Priest and Doctor-The Infamous "Gaston de Rohan."

An important arrest was made Friday night by officer Franzer of the Larrabee street station, in the person of 'Rev.' Gaston De Rohan, one of the most accom-plished adventurers in the country. De Rohan is wanted at Jefferson City, Mo., Ronan is wanted at Jenerson Chy, Mo, to serve out a five year term for forging the name of Rev. H. Von der Landen, a Catholic ecclesiastic of St. Louis, to an order for \$200. He was arrested and convicted in 1879. At the penitentiary he got in good graces' of the officers and was made guard in the hospital. In the fall of 1880 he escaped, in company with two other prisoners. HIS REAL NAME IS ADAM GORTER

Gorter's career has been a remarkable one. He was born in Holland in 1850, one. He was born in Holland in 1850, and when a boy he crossed the ocean and entered a Catholic school in Nova Scotia, to study for the priesthood. He passed through all the grades of study preparatory to ordination. He returned to France and there forged the paper necessary to gain recognition from the church authorities and then went to Italy, where he lived for two or three years under the he lived for two or three years under the patronage of the church ecclesiastics. Gorter was next heard of at Savoy, France, in 1873, where he served two years in prison—on what charge could not be learned. Since his release he has per-sonated different dignitaries of the Catholic church in Europe and America, and has, also, at times, gone through the guise of a foreign nobleman. In 1876, after his release from the Savoy prison, he turned up in New Orleans as the Viscount A. de Gortons, and succeeded in hoodwinking a number of turf-hunters in that city. He was next heard of in Galveston, Tex., where he had resumed his priestly garb. His exploits during the following year were little less than marvellous in their number and the success with which he carried them on. At Kansas City he 'worked' for a few days as Dr. de Douge, and there changed his title to the Baron d' Alonzo. Various towns in Kansas and was next heard of in Galveston, d' Alonzo. Various towns in Kansas and Missouri were honored by his presence, he passing under a dozen aliases. The skill with which he had forged the papers he always presented to the ecclesiastica authorities, and his consummate audacity kept him away from any exposure. During this period he is known to have officiated at mass on different occasions. In the fall of 1877 he was heard from at Belgium, where he represented Ostend, THE COADJUTOR OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF

SAN FRANCISCO.

He shortly afterward returned to America He shortly afterward returned to America and passed a few days at Troy, N. V., where he assumed the unromantic title of Norman Sweeny, D. D. Thence he drifted to Savannah, Ga., and from thence to Montreal, Can., always keeping his priestly character and a plentiful supply of aliases. From Canada Gorter again shifted his quarters to the west and supply of aliases. From Canada Gorter again shifted his quarters to the west and visited Denver, Little Omaha, Austin, Texas, Memphis and St. Louis. While at St. Louis he is said to have officiated a few weeks as parish priest. The Catholic ecclesiastics there had no suspicion of his true character till his forcery was discovered. After his escape from the penitentiary at Jefferson City, Gorter, acc ing to his own story, wandered on foot to Sherman, Tex., where he procured a horse and followed the Rio Grande down into Mexico, acting during the journey the role of a ranger. He next visited Honduras, and from there went to Cuba, serving on board a ship as steward. By the same means he reached Halifax. While operations, and succeeded in imposing on the Catholic community. He is even said to have assisted in the ordination of an archbishop at that place. Gaining the an archbishop at that place. Gaining the confidence of a lady under the guise of a monk, he stole \$300 from her. News of his monk, he stole \$300 from her. News of his exploits reached St. Louis, and steps were taken to secure his return. His extradition papers were signed by President Gartield last summer, and are said to be the only state papers to which the president affixed his signature after Guiteau's shot was fired. Some flaw in them, however, enabled Gorter to remain in Canada. For some reason he was not prosecuted for the theft of the \$300, and shaking the dust of Halifax from his feet he started on a tour through the provinces, which finally brought him to Manitoba. The ally brought him to Manitoba. The climate, he says, was too cold there, and he determined to return to France. With this intention he came through Dakota, and stopped a few weeks at the retreat of the Trappist monks, near Dubuque, Iowa. He came to Chicago about a week ago, on his way to New York, and his presence in the city has been the means of bringing his promising career to a close. While here he stopped at the hospital of the Alexian Brothers, on North Market street, representing himself as a member of one of the Catholic orders of monks. He gave his name as Victor von Arrenberg, and in answer to the questions of berg, and in answer to the questions of the Brothers stated that he had been in

this country six months. THE EASE WITH WHICH HE SPOKE THE LAN-

GUAGE
aroused the suspicion of the Brothers,
and they wrote to St. Louis for information. Friday morning a letter and photograph were received, giving his history so far as it was known. In the meantime Gorter had improved his opportunities and had been out on several begging expeditions. At St. Michael's church he secured ons. At St. Michael's church he secured a very snug little sum. At the Jesuit church, Twelfth street, he saw a member of the order whom he had known in St. Louis, and he charges his arrest to him. The fear of recognition evidently hastened his plan of departure, and he appropried his plan of departure, and he announced his intention of leaving for New York, Brother Aloysius, of the hospital, but was refused, and said he would call again in refused, and said he would call again in the evening before leaving. The photograph and description received from St. Louis were at once placed in the hands of the police, and during the day a sharp lookout was kept. In the evening officer Franzer caught a glimpse of him as he was getting in a street car at Market street near the Brothers' hospital, and the arrest was made. Gorter took his arrest cooly. Last night in conversation with arrest was made. Gorter took his arrest cooly. Last night, in conversation with a reporter for the Times, he asserted that since his escape from the penitentiary

he had led an honest life. He gave a most interesting account of his adven-tures and related his success in personating priestly characters with evident relish. He was inclined to take a pessrelish. He was inclined to take a pessimistic view of his future, and deplored the fact that his endeavors to follow the path of honesty resulted in disaster, while his attempts in the line of foreign courts and ecclesiastics had been highly successful, and kept him always supplied with money. Gorter is an accomplished linguist, speaking six or seven languages. A clear cut face and a pair of the keenest of gray eyes give him the appearance of one abundantly able to follow the course of swindling which he has pursued so successions. abundantly able to follow the course of swindling which he has pursued so success-fully. He had photographs of himself in several of his ecclesiastical habits, which presented a decidedly clerical appearance. In his reliable he had the more than the course In his valise he had the vestments worn by the highest dignitaries of the Catholic

Last night a telegram was received from the chief of police at St. Louis, saying that Gorter was wanted there badly, and asking that he be sent there as soon as possible, he will leave this morning underthe charge of officer Franzer, and to morrow he will be where his greatest triumphs as a personator of ecclesiastical offices were reaped. -Chicago Times.

THE FOLLY OF GIRLS.

A thousand times the old story, which had such a tragical illustration recently, has been told through the press and whis pered in society, and still the lesson is not learned. A young lady, just out of the schoolroom, is fascinated by the attentions of a man of the world, and nothing can persuade her that he is not the noblest, the bravest, the best of lovers. What does she know, poor thing, of the secret lives of these gallant gentlemen? She reads the legend of excess and evil courses, written on the bleared eye and tremulous lips, and she cannot understand it. She hears a whisper, perhaps, of scandalous prodigality and excess and she shuts her little ears and loves her hero all the better as the victim of detraction. She knows nothing of his previous history, nothing of his daily occupations, nothing of his asso-ciates. She little imagines that his soft ciates. She little imagines that his soft compliments conceal a cruel temper, and the hand that presses hers so tenderly is a brutal hand, fit only for deeds of violence. That he is a gambler and a crunk-ard, false, quarrelsome, idle, selfish and sensual; that he is at war with his parents and a tyrant in the company of others, she might learn if she would exercise as much caution in choosing a husband as in choosing a bonnet. But young women have a dim notion that it is grand and noble to take a lover on trust, to despise good counsel and filial obedience, and they hug themselves with the sweet delusion that they are heroines, when they are

only fools.

The girl triumphs, of course, over father and mother. Those who really love her follow the wedding festivities with aching hearts, and watch the future with acting nearts, and watch the future with sorrowful apprehension. The inevitable sequel is not long delayed. For a few short weeks life is a dream of soft senti-ment and new gowns. Then the truth begins to dawn upon the poor little heart. She has sold herself for a passing fancy. Neglect is soon followed by angry words and contemptuous looks and brutal jests. The gallant gentleman goes out cursing in the morning and comes home reeling at night. Her jewels are sold to buy bread, and he steals the money to spend if for drink. There is a hideous bruise or While the white neck of which he used to say rapture. She nides nerselt in terror from the face on which she thought she could gaze forever. Sometimes, with the cour-age which seems to be given only to certain women, she holds a proud and smiling face to the world, hides the brutalities of her master, covers up her hardship, dissembles hunger, and no one knows, except the husband, when she rests at last from her sorrows, that the brave heart was broken in the first months of the marriage. Sometimes the sad story ends in that common curse and punishment of American marriages, a legal separation, and sometimes in the one catastrophe which is worse than divorcein murder.—[New York Tribune.

The Fate of an Atheist.

The Rev. Mr. Miln and his atheism have suddenly dropped into unexpected obscurity. He lifted his head up for an instant, cried out, "I think everybody who instant, cried out, "I think everybody who believes anything is a fool," and then sank out of sight again. The world looked at the spectacle, and one said, "Didn't you hear somebody say something?" and another replied, "I thought I heard a noise, but I don't know what it was," and then they trudged on, leaving the poor preacher to wonder why sach a man as he could say what he did and produce no effect at all. This is a free country, and there is no law against free country, and there is no law against a man sitting on the limb of a tree until he gets tired and than sawing the limb off he gets tired and than sawing the limb of and getting a tumble. The sport is not considered healthy and will never become fashionable. As for his atheism, we say as Mr. Lincoln did on another subject, for those who like that sort of thing is is just about the sort of thing they would like.—New YorkHerald.

Admirable Ingenuity and Fidelity,

Among the many instances that are re-Among the many instances that are re-corded of female wit and fidelity, perhaps the most remarkable is that of the ladies who, after the battle of Wiensberg, were with their husbands besieged in its cas-

In this great battle fought in 1140. Conrad III. defeated Henry Duke of Guelph. When Conrad laid siege to the castle he granted leave to the women to depart, with permission however to carry with them whatever they most

These devoted ladies each carried her

ident pess-lored courts with

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ng that asking ossible, charge person-reaped.

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on is not it of the ttentions hing can noblest, s. What he secret en? She il courses. tremulous l it. She scandalous shuts her the better he knows nothing of f his assoat his soft mper, and tenderly is eds of vio-ndacrunkselfish and of others, exercise as asband as in

ing women

to despise ace, and they et delusion n they are ourse. over no really love tivities with future with e inevitabl For a few en the truth or little heart. cassing fancy. angry word s out cursing home reeling sold to buy ney to spend it ous bruise on e used to say udders at the e listened with in terror from ight she could with the courgiven only to a proud and hides the brus up her hardand no one rows, that the ion curse and n marriages, a times in the one

and his atheism into unexpected s head up for an k everybody who fool," and then The world in. and one said, blody say some-blied, "I thought lon't know what trudged on, leav-

than divorce-

Atheist.

say what he did all. This is a is no law against
b of a tree until
wing the limb off The sport is not is atheism, we say nother subject, for of thing is is just hey would like.—

y and Fidelity.

stances that are re-nd fidelity, perhaps s that of the ladies f Wiensberg, were esieged in its cas-

fought in 1140, Henry Duke of d laid siege to the e to the women to sion however to atever they most

es each carried her as the treasure she I pleased with this and devotion, par-escued.

Vanitas Vanitatum? Ah, I know
That time will blanch the roses on the cheek.
The strong arm some day as a child's be weak
That brightest eyes will lose their fire and flow armour, brilliant now, will soon be worther fine and the flow armour, brilliant now, will soon be worther flow and ton.
But I treated the note with silent contempt. I ame brother had informed me that the sick man's room was always filled with praying sisters and ministers. Time passed, and I was only able to learn from my friend Merriman that Singleton was evidently growing weaker, and his death was not far distant. About the 20th February, 1860 (the date is fixed in my memory by a sad bereavement in my own family on that day), I was again called a upon by my lame friend, who came in great distress of mind, saying his brother's end was very near at hand, that he had region was taken.

We then shall find that all things were not in cotting of childs see that the note with silent contempt. I ame brother had informed me that the lack wan's room was always filled with praying sisters and ministers. Time was not far distant. About the 20th February, 1860 (the date is fixed in my family on that day), I was again called a upon by my lame friend, who came in great distress of mind, saying his brother's end was very near at hand, that he had repeated the note with silent contempt.

I am brother had informed me that the lack wan's room was always filled with praying sisters and ministers. Time was not far distant. About the 20th February, 1860 (the date is fixed in my family on that day), I was again called a upon by my lame friend, who came in great distress of mind, saying his brother's end was very near at hand, that he had in the praying sisters and ministers. Time passed, and I was only able to learn from my friend Merriman nud the sick man's room was always filled with praying sisters and ministers. Time was not far distant. About the 20th f

A TRUE STORY.

How a Methodist Wife Prevented Her Dying Husband from Becoming A Catholic.

St. Mary's Co., Md., March 14, 1882.

Messrs. Editors:—Reading this week The Catholic Mirror of 28th January, I found on the editorial page the article headed "To Answer for a Soul." It resheded in the produce business there, and opposite in the produce business there, and opposite in the produce business there, and opposite in the produce business transactions between us, any business transactions between us, there existed a pleasant neighborly regard, the service of the man and who, being a Presbyterian, might have influence with the wife. I reshed the man and the had for him, to come again to see me, to aid him in getting a Catholic priest. "I am no scatholic," said the lame gentleman, "but if my poor sick brother desires Mahommetan, or a minister of any creed or religion, and one could be had by me for him, to come again to see me, to aid the lame gentleman, "but if my poor sick brother desires Mahommetan, or a minister of any creed or religion, and one could be had by me for him, the should be procured. I am greatly limetan, or a minister of any creed or religion, and one could be had by me for him, to come again to see me, to aid the lame gentleman, "but if my poor sick brother desires Mahommetan, or a minister of any creed or religion, and one could be had by me for him, to come again to see me, to aid the lame gentleman, "but if my poor sick brother desires Mahommetan, or a minister o our counsel and aid a gentleman whom I knew to be a warm personal friend of the sick man, and who, being a Presbyterian, might have influence with the wife. I felt certain that he would aid us all he could. We called at once on him, and gave him the facts in the case. He promptly replied, "I am not a member of any Church, my wife is a member, and I always go with her. If Mr. Singleton is sane and rational in his mind he shall see a priest. If he is not sane, of course it any business transactions between us, there existed a pleasant neighborly regard, the custom in the Southern States at that date. I had missed his pleasant, genial face for some weeks, and on inquiry learned that he was confined by illness at his home. Soon thereafter, in the fall of his nome. Soon thereafter, in the fail of 1859, I was greatly surprised at the reception of a short note from him requesting me to call on him at his dwelling. I availed myself of the business lull at noon tion of a short note from him requesting me to call on him at his dwelling. I availed myself of the business lull at noon to respond. His residence was a mile distant from my office, and while walking there, I was cudgelling my wits to learn there, I was cudgelling my wits to learn they he wished me to call on him, as our families were unacquainted and I had never had any mercantile transactions with him. He had only recently moved into a fine new residence, which he had just completed on Chonteau avenue, Reaching there I was shown into the front chamber, on the second floor, where my thanler, on the second of our, where my look its departure, and my only consolar friends. Single of the second of into a fine new residence, which he had just completed on Chonteau avenue. Reaching there I was shown into the front chamber, on the second floor, where my chamber, on the second floor, where my friend Mr. Singleton was reclining on a lounge in the front of an open fire-place. His wife was sitting near him, to whom His wife was latting, engaged in sewing. After were sitting, engaged in sewing. After the first salutatory remarks, Mr. S. intimated to his wife, that he wished a private interview with me. She arose at private interview with me. She arose at private interview with me. She arose at private interview with me of the closed the door, and left us together alone, closed, and requesting me to was really closed, and requesting me to was really closed, and requesting whisper, he remarked to me: "Mr. E. I shall never leave this room aliye. I wish heart almost leaped to my mouth for the compliment conveyed. "I feel that I compliment conveyed. "I feel that I shall never leave this room aliye. I wish to doe is uncompromasing, but I wish to die a widow and she had accepted him, conbook, only a very small prayer-book. My book, only a very small prayer-book. My book, only a very small prayer-book. My book only a very small prayer-book wife is uncompromasing, but I wish to die a widow and she had accepted him, condition that the parlors were unclassed to my narrative, which I must add. S. family, and told me that there was a singular story afloat about Mrs. Singleton the province of the Communion of Saints, "Garnier March at the time, and was a damper on my selfglorification. About two weeks afterwards, as I was passing up Second street,
I met my young friend, Mr. Merriman,
at his office door. He halted me as I was
passing, and in rather reprobating voice
and manner, asked me "What I meant by
going around to proselytize people for?
Was it gentlemanly and right to thrust
myself into houses where I was not
wanted?" I must confess my indignation and surprise at being thus addressed,
while having no thought of what he referred to. I asked him what he meant by
his charge. He at once said, "Did you St. Arsenius, after more than fifty years spent in the desert, regarded death with fear. His brethren, seeing him weep in his agony, asked him if, like other men, he feared to die, "I am seized with great fear," he answered, "nor has this dread ever left me since I first came into the desert." Nevertheless, he expired in peace and humble confidence, in his ninety-fifth year. peace and humble connuence, in the ninety-fifth year.

St. John Chrysostom, when dying had all his clothes changed, even to his shoes, putting on his best garments, which were white, as fer his heavenly nuptials: for "to one who loves," says Novalis, "death is a mystery of sweet mysteries—it is a bridal night." He then received the blassed secrament and prayed, ending acferred to. I asked him what he meant his charge. He at once said, "Did you not call to see Mr. Singleton and give him a Catholic prayer-book?" "Certainly I a Catholic prayer-book?" "Certainly I did," said I, "but I called at his invitation, and gave him the book at his request.'
Happening to yet have his note in my
pocket, to verify my statements, I handed
it to Mr. M. The scowl left his features blessed sacrament and prayed, ending ac-blessed scerament and prayed, ending according to his custom, with, "Glory be to God for all things." Then making the sign of the cross, he gave up his soul.

We read of the poet monk Cædmon, "That tongue, which had composed so many holy words in praise of the Creator, uttered its last words while he was in the act of signing himself with the cross, and thus he fell into a slumber to awaken in glad of this interview with you, for hot aware of your having been requested by our friend S. to call on him, I thought you had been meddling, etc., but now I must say you have acted properly; by the way, my wife is a sister Methodist, and way, my wife is a sister Methodist, and with other sister Methodists, spends much time with Mrs. S. and family. Mrs. S. is a very bitter Methodist, and, my wife told me, found the prayer-book under the pillow of her husband, and cast it into the fire as soon as she learned what it was, and that you had the blame or credit for furnishing it." A few weeks later, a gentleman on crutches came into my office and introduced himself as a brother of Mr. Sincleton. and at once stated "he had thus he fell into a slumber to awaken in paradise and join in the hymns of the holy angels whom he had imitated in this world, both in his life and in his

FATHER PERRON'S EVENTFUL CAREER.

evidently wished to get into a controversy

Renouncing Great Wealth to Work Among the Priesthood.

The venerable Father James Perron, S. J., for many years Superior General of the Jesuits for the State of New York of the Jesuits for the State of New York and Canada, has retired from active service in that Order on account of his age and the delicate condition of his health. He has left St. Vincent's Hospital and is at the College of St. Francis Xavier. The reverend gentleman's career has been a most adventurous and extraordinary one. As the favorite of fortune, the brave most adventurous and extraordinary one. As the favorite of fortune, the brave soldier of the French army, the recluse of Brittany, and the warm hearted Christian, his life has been an adventurous one. Heir to a large fortune, and connected by marriage with some of the noblest families of France, one of his sisters having married the Duke de Montesquieu, and the other Count de la Rochefoucault, his future was an unusually brilliant one, but future was an unusually brilliant one, but he deliberately turned away from these be deliberately turned away from these bright prospects, and chose in preference the humble life of a religious. He disposed of his wealth in works of charity, and left himself not even the possessor of the humble garb he wore on joining the Jesuit brotherhood.

Father James Perron was born September 1318 at Autum in the Diocese of

ter 1st, 1818, at Autun, in the Diocese of Blois, France. He began his studies in the college of St. Louis at Paris, and studied his chemistry and physics at other secular colleges in that city. He then went to the Polytechnic College, and after remaining there two years he chose a milremaining there two years he chose a military career and went to the Government school for army engineers, whence he grad-uated in 1843. During the next two years he saw a great deal of active military service, six months of which time was passed

vice, 81x informs of which the content of in Algeria.

On the 16th of April, 1846, he entered the Jesut Society of St. Andrew, in Rome, as a probationer. He made his first yows at Brugelette, Belgium, 1845. At Laval, France, studied theology from 1849 to 1852, and was then ordained a priest by Bishon Bauvier. The next three years 1852, and was then ordained a linest of Bishop Bouvier. The next three years were passed at Poitiers, and the year suc-ceeding them at Laon. In 1860 he came to this country and re-

In 1860 he came to this country and remained at St. Francis Navier's College, New York, until 1862, when he went to Sault-aux-Recollets, near Montreal, Canada. Here he made his final yows as a member of the Society, and was made Master of Novices. After four years in this position he was appointed Superior of the Mission in New York and Canada, in which responsible position he remained.

Deaths of Holy Men.

ongs.

Singleton, and at once stated "he had called on me at his brother's earnest re-

quest to ask me to send him a Catholic quest to ask me to send him a Catholic priest," remarking at the same time that a priest would not be allowed into the house if his priesthood was known; hence, if possible, he would like me to get one

had not too clerical a look. I thought at once of a Jesuit priest whom I

thought at once of a Jesuit priest whom I know very well, and going with him to the Jesuit College, met my friend, just in from Florissant. He looked more like a farmer than a clergyman. Congratulating both on the fortuitous meeting, I left them together to go to the sick man's house. Mr. Singleton's brother did not

return to see me, and I was left in doubt as to the result. But a short time after,

I received an impertinent and inquisitorial note from the Rev. E. M. Marvin (later a bishop in the Methodist Church), who

Another Conversion.

cellars. Others maintained that duck-shooting was a sovereign remedy against the sorrows of the heart. One day a worthy notary, touched by his sorrows and wishing to dispel his moodines, offered to play cards with him. For my part 1 confess that his melancholy appeared to me incompatible with the deep part 1 confess that his melancholy appeared to me incompatible with the deep shadows of the forest and the interesting volumes which ornamented the bookshelves of his library. In a word, he was disgusted with life; he was satiated with everything without having touched anything. Nevertheless the Chatelaine of La Bretiche finally made frequent excursions and returned looking more happy with Bretiche finally made frequent excursions and returned looking more happy with himself and occasionally more joyful. There was seen chasing over the meiancholy shadows of his brow an evidence of satisfaction and well being. The gossips thought he had made some financial stroke and wondered who the fair dame stroke and wondered who the fair dame would be who would share his good fortune with him. One of the inquisitive We learn of another recent conversion n Sweden which is making no little stir tune with him. One of the inquisitive neighbors went so far as to dog his foot-steps and saw him enter into a poor little cottage. Then this friendly Paul Pry said to himself after he saw the door in Sweden which is making no little stir. About a year ago, it seems, an able young professor of philosophy, named Dons, delivered a course of lectures from his chair in the University of Christiana, in opposition to the doctrine that the Bible is the sole rule of faith. These lectures provoked strong opposition, especially on the part of the Faculty of Theology; but the majority of the professors declared that they displayed great ability. Sometime after, Professor Dons was allowed a larger salary, to enable him to spend a year of close, "It appears that the son of a nabob likes romantic adventures, and that he is meeting his sweetheart under the roof of

meeting his sweetheart under the roof of the modest cottage."

"The lady in question was very ugly, very short, very old, very wrinkled, and very poor. She lived on the generous gifts of her visitor, and had been the unconscious cause of his learning the heavenly and ineffible joys of charty. Such was the commencement of the pilgrimage of my friend towards the land of his dreams. Once started, he marched boldly on, and one might have said to him that he wore seven-league boots, so rapid was his progress. He made several visits Professor Dons was allowed a larger salary, to enable him to spend a year of travel in other countries. But he returned before his year of absense had expired, and the result of his travels was his conversion to Catholicity. In his native city, Drontheim, where he lived since his return, he has delivered a few lectures, in which he made onen profession of the which he made open profession of the

the profession of a religious. He is a leavity of a religious. Jesuit to-day, and at the hour when he pronounced his first vows he found that peace which he had long searched for in peace which he had long searched for in vain in his military career, in his travels, and in the enjoyment of his country life—that tranquillity of heart, peace of soul and mind, the full possession of one's self—which is to say, true wisdom and true haviness."

happiness.' THE POPE AND THE CATHOLIC

PRESS.

stime that the military career was no more stisfactory to him than would have been the trittering away of his life without object or aim. He broke his sword, bought La Bretiche, and determined to bought La Bretiche, and determined to bought La Bretiche, and determined to the afforded him. But happiness in to be afforded him. But happiness is not to be found in rural life if the mind is not at case. The ex-officer was a prey to indefinable sorrow. Nature refused to aid in the din his mois agent and shoes, a were some who could not understand how he could be sad with such well-filled cellars. Others maintained that ducks shooting was a sovereign remedy against the sorrows of the heart. One day a worthy notary, touched by his sorrows and wishing to dispel his moodines, offered to play cards with him. For my offered to play cards with him. For my art I confess that his melancholy approach has equally important bear-

why is this? he asks; why not create and keep up a press of your own? And the question has equally important bearings for this country, in a sense more so, inasmuch as this is the greatest newspaper reading neople in the world, New York, as we say is one of the greatest Catholic. as we say, is one of the greatest Catholic cities in the world. How Catholics can, cities in the world. How Catholics can, if they care or are forced into it, unite, was shown at the election of the last mayor. Catholics do not care the toss of a copper what the religious complexion of our city mayor may be, save in the case of a known atheist or infidel. But when Mr. Grace was opposed from pulpit and press and platform for the simple reason that he happened to be a Catholic, thousands of Catholics who had never heard of Mr. Grace, and would not know thousands of Catholics who had never heard of Mr. Grace, and would not know him at this moment if they saw him, took up the gage flung to them, broke up all party lines or ties they may have had, and in spite of the bitterest opposition of the leading newspapers, the leading Protestant ministers, the faithless democratic politicians, the united anti-Catholic sentiments that always exists, vindicated true ments that always exists, vindicated true American principles by electing over all a man whose sole fault was his religious

to Paris and to Rome; at Paris he was found more often in the Chapel of Notre Dame des Victoires than in the foyer of the opera; and at Rome he resided in the neighborhood of the Gesu, and finally became so attached to it that he entered it and remained altogether. At the moment I was hoping to hear of his marriage paper can be made to answer at the requirements of the secular press as it now exists, without admitting the evil attaching to it, and so soon as a body of men get together with means and public spirit enough to agree on supporting such a newspaper it will find admirers enough to ensure speedy success. The Holy newspaper it will find admirers enough to ensure speedy success. The Holy Father asks why we have not such news-papers already in existence. An answer to this question demands more considera-tion than there is space for now.

A PROVIDENTIAL MISTAKE.

The convent of the Oratorians at Avignon, France, was governed some years ago by a saintly superior named Allard. He had a dear friend in the city, of the The Holy Father continues to devote trigent attention to the Catholic press.

This is preeminently a press age, and, as we pointed out recently, a man who complains of having no time to read a good book really gets through a volume of trash add in all lands simultaneously, while the telegraph knits one to another, and to a certain extent dictates to the world what it shall talk about day by day. It is obvious what an immense force for good as for evil is the newspaper. No man is more alive to the necessities of the hour than the Supreme head of the Church on earth. He sees this great force at the servit vice of evil, of false teachers, of wicked men, engaged in the work of the devil and doing a brave duty for him. So the and doing a brave duty for him. So the set they not multiplied by the million? Why have they not as large a circulation as the secular press? Why are theynot multiplied by the million? Why have they not as large a circulation as the secular press? Why are they not as large a circulation as the secular press? Why are they not multiplied by the million? Why have they not as large a circulation as the secular press? Why are they not as large a circulation as the secular powerful, as skilfully edited, as well written as the secular journals? These are their newspapers? Why are they not as large a circulation as the secular powerful, as skilfully edited, as well written as the secular journals? These are their newspapers? Why are they not as large a circulation as the secular journals? These are the message of the clurch, with a view to urging them to take up this very grave matter in an active and proposal to the world when the world what it through, he was quite serious. When they saw that they could have passed away, consider them, would have passed away, on the press; and he wants the bishops to help de and bring this about.

In Affirst sight life does seem strange that with Catholic numbers and power the with Catholic numbers and power the with Catholic numbers and power the lower than the deal

in order to convert him, had really written,

Throughout Germany only fourteen of one hundred persons attend any kind of religious service. And in a large number of places mentioned by Mr. Baring-Gould, the number of marriages and of burials which are performed without any recognition of even the forms of Chrisrecognition of even the forms of Christianity, ranges all the way from thirty to sixty per cent. The fact last stated shows, as almost no other circumstance could show the dying out of all regard for religion. In the dying out of all regard for religion. In most countries, even those persons who have given up all habitual observance of Christianity are anxious to have their dead buried with a religious form. A clergyman seems needed in that hour of sorrow. "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" was sketched in masterly style by Gibbon. A sadder decline, and a more ruinous fall, that of Protestantism in Germany, is almost ready for delineation by another historian.—New York (Episcopal) Churchman. (Episcopal) Churchman.

The Two Men Inside.

An old Indian once asked a white man An old Indian once asked a white man to give him some tobacco for his pipe. The man gave him a loose handful from his pocket. The next day he came back and asked for the white man. "For," said he, "I found a quarter of a dollar among the tobacco."

"Why don't you keep it?" asked a bystander.

stander.

"I've got a good man and a bad man here," said the Indian, pointing to his breast, "and the good man says, 'I ki s not yours; give it back to the owner.' The bad man says, 'Never mind; you got it, and it is your own now.' The good man says, 'No, no! you must not keep it.' So I don't know what to do, and I think to go to sleep, but the good and bad men keep talking all night, and trouble me; and now I bring the money back I feel good."

Like the old Indian, we have all a good and bad man within us. The bad man is Temptation, the good man is Conscience, and they keep talking for and against many things that we do every day.

Which wins ?—Chimes.

HOME !

How many pleasant recollections are called into being by that one word? Home! that sweet word has caused tears to flow unbidden to the eyes of a hardened eriminal, or calmed his grosser passions, Tis the one haven of earthly rest. Should Tis the one haven of earthly rest. Should the outside world buffet a man around, if he has a home—now I must be underst odto mean a home where there is unison and sympathy among the inmates, not a mere place to eat, drink and sleep—when he goes home, heart-sore and weary from his contact with the world, how soon he will be refreshed! His spirits will be reanimated; he will feel, let come what may, that he may retire to the bosom of his family and there find rest and contentment.

Cannot a person toil manfully all day with hard duties, if he has a home in view? Will he not feel abundantly repaid for all his perseverance to meet on his returning home, his wife, or sister, who is waiting and watching for him? Ah! how sweet to him will be the tender smile and loving kiss of welcome! They will be doubly sweet to nin now, and he will thank heaven for

welcome! They will be doubly sweet to him now, and he will thank heaven for giving him such love and tenderness.

Now to make home attractive and cheerful is woman's work, No home can be a home unless woman's presence can be discerned in neatness and coziness of everything around. Some females may rave about politics and all such subjects, but if they could have their way they would put themselves where God Almighty never intended they ever should be placed.

'Tis man's duty to go forth and battle with the world; woman's work to govern

"Tis man's duty to go forth and battle with the world; woman's work to govern that realm of bliss—home. When a woman is clamoring for female suffrage, does she think she is wiser then man? No; she does not think any such thing. She is one of those masculine women who are too indelent and hardened to have a soft spot left in hardened to have a soft spot left in hardened. spot left in her bos in for such duties as are required to be done for "home, sweet nome." Some women should not be allowed to invade the sanctum of those lovable women who rightly appreciate domestic felicity.

A modest, sensitive woman will find her heart expanding around the family hearth.

A modest, sensitive woman will find her heart expanding around the family hearth, instead of growing contracted like those of worldly-minded women who think they have a call to go forth and govern the outside world, and let her own little world be governed by servants or by chances. Now, as home should be the dearest place on earth, it is the duty of every member of the family to make home as agreeable of the family to make home as agreeable as possible, so that each of the inmates of that loved place may say with the poet:
"Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

DESPICABLE BIGOTRY.

The Rochester correspondent of the Buffalo Union sends to that Journal the following account of an instance of shameful bigotry on the part of some half-crazed creature in that city:

On Sunday last, Rev. J. P. Stewart previous to his sermon, made reference to a matter of special importance to Catholics of Rochester. A printed slip of paper had come into his possession, containing an extract from the writings of Caroline Lee Hentz, which had been placed in ing an extract from the writings of Caro-line Lee Hentz, which had been placed in the hands of the public schools for gram-matical analysis. In order that the Roch-ester readers of the Union and Times may

matical analysis. In order that the Rochester readers of the Union and Times may see and judge for themselves, I append a copy of the extract referred to.

"They say! Who are they? Who are the cowled monks, the hooded friars who glide with shrouded faces in the procession of life, muttering in an unknown tongue words of mysterious import?

"Who are they? the midnight assassins of reputation, who lurk in the by-ways of society, with dagger tongues, sharpened by invention and envenomed by malice to draw the blood of innocence, and hyena-like, banquet on the dead? Who are they? They are a multitude no man can number, black-stoled familiars of the inquisition of slander, searching for victims in every city, town and village wherever the heart of humanity throbs or the ashes of mortality find rest."

The reverend gentleman with indignant warmth resented the insult thus offered to the Catholic portion of our citizens, and asserted that such a selection was made either through malice or through inadverters and ignorance, but, in either case.

asserted that such a selection was made either through malice or through inad-vertency and ignorance, but in either case it was inexcusable.

It makes no difference whatever how

It makes no difference whatever how this language was employed by the author; whether to express her own ideas or someone else's; from the terrible words employed, the insinuations and inuendos thrown out, there can be no doubt of the impression such an extract would leave upou the minds of the pupils; neither can there be any doubt of the intent of the person who selected such and placed it in the hands of pupils in our public schools.

person who selected such and placed it in the hands of pupils in our public schools.

The cunning insidiousness of the author is equalled if not surpassed by the person who under the pretense of teaching grammar, endeavors to instill into young minds falsehood and religious bigotry.

Is it any wonder that the Catholic Church earnestly urges her members to provide proper education for their children, and warms them to beware of the anti-Catholic influence of the public schools?

and-carbon schools!

It matters not whether Catholics send their children to the public schools or not, they pay for the support of said that a support of said that a

not, they pay for the support of said schools, in any case; and the fact that a principal of a public school should be so ignorant or so bigoted as to place such an extract in the hands of his pupils, should be in the public dismissal. cause his immediate dismissal.

Has the thirty thousand Catholic population of this city no rights which a public

school master is bound to respect? they have, let them assert them.

The following beautiful apostrophe to the Catholic church was made by the late Rt. Rev. Bp. Lynch of Charleston at the last Provincial Council of Baltimore: "Thou standest like some vast mountain planted by the hand of the Eternal, rearing aloft the summit around which ever plays the light of heaven. Clouds may plays the light of heaven. Clouds may come from the north, from the south, from the east and from the west, and may roll in tumultuous masses around thy sides; the thunder may roar and the lightnings flash; but the truth of God will blow and the clouds will vanish, and we hall belied then in serene majesty. shall behold thee in serene majesty, brighter, grander, more glorious than ever. Thou standest because Christ has said it. He hath placed thee on the earth that all might see thy glory."

Ehr Catpolic Mecord

THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

DEATER FROM HIS LORDSHIP SISHOF

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

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

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely, + John Walsh, Bishop of l

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

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, APR. 7, 1882.

HOLY WEEK.

Holy Week is upon us, with the grandeur of its solemnities, the emphasis of its symbolism, and the dread reality of its mysterious commemorativeness, now rejoicing us with the gladness of thank-giving, again saddening us with the pathos of its mourning. This is truly the great week, great, not as St. Chrystom points out because of its containing more days, or its days more hours than other weeks, but by reason of the number and incomparable magnitude of the mysteries which it recalls to mind. Great indeed, is this week of mercy and benediction, the week, wherein we behold Satan put to flight, death disarmed of terrors; sin and malediction obliterated; the portals of the children of men. Blessed, aye, thrice blessed is this sacred time be

the eternal kingdom thrown open to cause of its sanctifying and regenerative power and the heavenly character of the sclemnities it celebrates. Is it any wonder then, that in days of liveliness of Christian faith it was felt in every rank of society, and directed prince and people. Holy Week was observed with an ardor and piety as universal as they were intense. Sovereign and subject then Surrounded by his clergy who parvied with each other in commemor- ticipate in this most impressive cereating the sorrows of the Divine Redeemer and the saving mysteries that surrounded his passion and other public office of the Church death. And to this day, although performs this significant rite. the rulers and mighty ones among men no longer do homage to the divinity of Christ the Saviour, the explain the design of the church in faithful children of the Church surrounding their consecration with throughout the world are exact in so much impressiveness and solemceremony prescribed by the sym-lition in the regenerative rite of holy

not known the time of thy visitation. brates this significant event by the the resurrection of her divine Son. blessings of palms and processions of Regina coeli latare.

stone upon a stone: because thou hast

fulness of grief, He said: For the

her ministers and assistants and people all bearing the same boughs. every Christian heart must feel. There is joy in recalling the triumph however brief, of the Son of God and looking forward to our glorious entry with him into the Heavenly Jerusalem of which his entry into the holy place is a type and figure. There is sorrow in reflecting in the fickleness and ingratitude of the Jews who, after the glad acclamations of Palm Sunday rent the air n the Friday following with the savage cries of unchained barbarity. A expressive chant of the Tenebra. hear the voice of David bewailing viour, Jeremias mourning in the bitterness of his heart over city and temple laid low and people dispersed, and Redeemer loaded with outrage, the irresistable plaintiveness of the Church's tender appeal to sinners, "Jerusalem, Jerusalem, be converted to the Lord thy God."

On Holy Thursday the Church for a brief interval lays aside its habiliments of sorrow and distress, abandons its canticles of mourning and plaintiveness to give praise in accents of joy to the ineffable goodness of the Saviour in instituting the Eucharistic Sacrament and sacrifice. On this day the Most Holy Sacrament is exposed in every church for public veneration and all faithful children of the church hasten to effer their homage of love, adoration Thursday also, that the oils to be Sacraments are solemnly blessed at

The solemn uses, to which the oils

used on this day are applied, fully the observance of every rite and nity. The oils are called into requisbolism at once touching and sublime | baptism; with the oil of the infirm of the Christian Church from Palm | the sick are comforted and strength-Sunday to the close of the week. ened; with the holy chrism are Night and day the portals of her marked the elect in confirmation and temples are thrown open for prayer, the divinely called, consecrated in meditation and sacrifice, and the the priesthood and episcopate. Anfaithful, the world can gather at the other most instructive and touching foot of every cross and every shrine ceremony performed on Holy Thurswith a subdued, though intense day is the washing of the feet. This earnestness to give in every accent ceremony commemorates the love of of praise or thanksgiving in every Jesus for his apostles and his singunote of railery and sorrow. In lofty lar self-abasement on the occasion of cathedral, and lowly chapel alike is his washing of their feet at the Last this week consecrated and appointed Supper. Good Friday is a day of to rites that soothe the sin-crushed universal and unbroken sorrow and heart and elevate the wearied soul, gloom. It is, indeed, meet and just and confirm the sinless in the way that the day whereon the death of of rectitude. On Palm Sunday the Jesus occurred should be ever per-Church celebrates the triumphant petuated by a renewel of the grief entry of Christ from Bethania into that filled the heart of his Virgin Jerusalem. The people not yet Mother and the beloved disciple at immeshed in the machinations of the the time of his crucifixion, that man Pharisees are yet free to follow should at least on that day in the their own impulses of gratitude and | year, meditate on the enormity and admiration and the Jews came out of criminalty of sin which required for the holy city in vast crowds to accord atonement the bloody sacrifice of him a triumphal entry. They make | Calvary with all its horrors and bargreen the high way with branches barity. Every ceremony prescribed of olive, incense the air with the by the ritual for Good Friday speaks from the Catholic Review on the atsweet perfume of flowers and sing in tones of plaintive anguish and irrehymns of gladness and delight, sistable persuasiveness to the Chris- the Catholic press. The reflections But Jesus is sad and exceeding sor- tian heart. It is, indeed, impossible of our able contemporary are timely, rowful. "And when He drew near, to assist at these ceremonies with any well reasoned out and of the highest seeing the city, he wept over it, for His sentiment of sincerity and tail to be interest and importance to Catholic eyes were turned to days of bitter- moved to communction and purpose journalists and all classes of Cathoness and woe in the not distant of amendment.

future. Addressing the holy city in On Saturday the various ceremonies, whether of the blessing of fire, BISHOP VAUGHAN'S PASTORAL. days shall come upon thee, and thy en- the paschal candle, the holy emies shall cast a trench about thee and water, dating from the very earliest compass thee round, and straighten thee days of Christianity, make up a fiton every side and beat thee flat to the ting close for this most holy time, the or known the time of thy visitation.

On Palm Sunday the Church celeMother so soon to be gladdened by

OUR CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

We again take occasion to impress on Catholic parents the necessity of sustaining the Separate School sys- Dillon M. P., upon the earnest protem of Ontario by every means in testation of the latter, that his their power. An effort is being health is rapidly and perceptibly made by the enemies of the cause of failing, is another title advanced by Catholic education, many of whom Mr. Forster to the eternal reprobaare unfortunately nominal Catholics tion of Irishmen. The member for to decry its operation and results. Tipperary is not the man to ask The better to make effective their favor or mercy on a trumped up enmity to the highest interests of plea of ill health. Than Mr. For-Catholic children they seek to estab- ster no one knows this better. Yet lish a feeling of hostility between this humane Secretary, this prayerour teachers, setting up the lay ful, peace-at-any-price Minister against the religious element. Dia orders the further detention of a bolical cunning alone could suggest dying man. As a subject and essuch a mode of procedure on the pecially as a representative of the inality and perfidy of the sinful part, especially, of persons calling people Mr. Dillon should in the amongst Christians. It is this feel. themselves Catholics. There is no eyes of the constitution stand on an ing of sorrow which pervades the effort made anywhere we know of, equality with Mr. Forster. He was Wednesday of Holy Week, beginning of the workings of Separate Schools represent a great Irish constituency, with Wednesday, and which finds in various parts of this Province, to and in his capacity as a popular reexpression in the lugubrious, but give the religious any undue advan- presentative devoted his whole tage over the lay teachers. Both energies to the amelioration of his the rights and duties pertaining to may have been strong, for his feelstructors. To them the Catholics of could have been too vehement in Ontario are under the deepest obli- denunciation of abuses, crimes and gations. We ourselves know, by outrages that excited the horror of personal experience, the rare qual. the civilized world and cried heavenities, high attainments, and noble wards for vengeance. No language singleness of purpose that pertain to that the human heart could conthe Catholic lay teachers of Ontario. ceive or the human tongue utter, We therefore, feel aggrieved to see could have been found adequate to professed friends of this respected the full exposure and emphatic conbody endeavor to stir up feelings of demnation of the monstrous iniquitantagonism where none but kindli- ies of the landlord system, iniquities, ness should exist. We may say at be it observed, admitted and reonce, that the worst enemy of our probated by British statesmen themlay teachers is he who seeks to force selves and since clearly demonthe religious element from our teach. strated by the operation of the ing body, for the moment that ele- Land Courts. Mr. Dillon while ment disappears the whole system outside the prison walls was a vigof Catholic education in this Pro- orous, out spoken, and fearless advovince must go down and our Catho- cate of the interests entrusted to his and reparation. It is on Holy lie teachers look for employ- charge by one of the largest and ment at the hands of men hostile to most populous counties in Ireland. used in the administration of the their faith and often ready on that For his fidelity to his charge, he is, account to refuse them acceptance. though suffering from a fatal malady Mass by the Bishop in every diocese. There is not at the present time a cast into prison, and new when that city, or large town in the Province malady assumes a form of sufficient of Ontario where religious teachers gravity to alarm his physicians, mony the consecrating prelate with are employed, in a position to em- he is refused the freedom upon a solemnity unsurpassed in any ploy secular teachers exclusively, which his very life depends, with a and give them remuneration ade refinement of cruelty unknown quate to their just wants and ser- amongst barbarous peoples. Far more vices. We take this opportunity to honorable were it to bring him to say that in many places there is not instant execution than to put him to in our estimation, sufficient effort death by slow torture. By cruelty made to give respectable salaries to such as this the bitterness and teachers. The cost of living is now rancor between the Irish nation and high, many of our teachers have its rulers must daily increase to the surrounded by some of their leaders upon record, that many of the repretain a respectable position in life. ests of the country and the security ance in his administration of public constituencies, have made sacrifices Let them then be dealt with in no of the government. The imprison- affairs. His conduct during the first of fortune and resisted temptations cient teachers we must pay them out trial and their detention in marked by a delicacy and caution est order. The nation, however, of Ontario is now on trial. Or its they form a legal portion is in solfriends, therefore, devolves the duty emn session, clearly proves that the of seeing that its best points be British constitution does not as at truth has dawned upon the public The man who serves his country in brought before the public and its present administered, admit the Catholic candor as opposed to the with the Englishman. In fact, Irebitterness of sickly rage, the churland now has no constitution. Its lish jealousy of disappointed pueril- condition is without parallel in the ity, and the mischievous plottings history of civilized people. And of unchristian revenge that now this mark you under the regime of assail it. It was not in a day that a humane, peaceful administration, this system was established. Its in- whose members were wont to destitution and present position are plore the grievances and sufferings the fruit of long and painful of Bulgarians, Afghans and Zulus, struggles. Catholics must then, at and now bemoan the hapless lot of every hazard, preserve, enlarge and the Jews in Russia. perpetuate the benefits of self education obtained after so much arduous labor and noble self sacrifice.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

We reproduce elsewhere an article titude of the Sovereign Pontiff to

We this week commence the publication of a pastoral from the pen of the gifted Bishop of Salford, Engground, and the children who are in week of remission, of redemption and land, on the question of Christian thee, and they shall not leave in thee a divine beneficence. Right joyful education. We commend this docustone upon a stone: because thou hast indeed do all good Christians join at ment to the serious attention of our its termination in the cheering readers as there is no question upon which it is now more important to rom the Catholic stand point.

UNJUSTIFIABLE HARSHNESS. The conduct of the Irish Chief Secretary in refusing to release Mr. offices for Monday, Tuesday and and we pretend to krow something freely and unanimously chosen to This whole ceremony is one of la- have their legitimate places in the poverty stricken, rack-rented and mentation and sorrow. In it we system of Catholic education, and misgoverned race. His language the ignomies and death of the Sa. these places must be respected. ings were vehement, every emotion Our lay teachers are a respectable, of his generous soul stirred to its inlearned and efficient body of in most depths. But no language

We see it stated that a certain number of Irish 'Liberals' have under consideration a project for the establishment of a local assembly in each to feel satisfied, in many respects, means to make their country's voice of the four Irish Provinces, for the with the records of their new Presi- heard in Parliament. But it also, this form of Home Rule meet with to a second term, at so early a period cal adventurers, eager for the bribe the approval of these Irish 'Liberals,' in his Presidental career, they may to betray their constituents and we are firmly convinced it will not be unwittingly preparing him for re- their country. This class of memis, already, in Ireland, unfortunately bers, nor talent, nor determination, liament, would find little or no room too much sectional feeling and local and will not, we feel assured, give, if in a body of representatives chosen of provincial jealousies and heart- ation in 1884, to a stalwart candidate. nation would meet their just wants each of the Irish provinces of minia- if such a nominee be put in the field least in part, by a handsome annual Ireland needs and demands is a na- Arthur, on account of his well- place this matter in an unassailable have just and well defined views fore, could easily attend to its local upon with favor. His course during ject the promoters of the idea have and national wants. Four legisla- the next two years may be such as to in view.

tures would be an encumbrance and greatly disarm the feeling of hostilcounty against county, and rendering for ever impossible that true unity and undivided national harmony, without which Ireland could never attain the contentment or even aspire to the prosperity with which self-government is certain to be accompanied. The Irish people, we repeat, call for home government, not in the sectional or provincial, but in the national sense. Nothing else can satisfy their just demands. The concession of any measure of self-government to the provinces besides leading to the most pernicious results could only refer to matters of the merest local concern and would leave the question just where it is now. We have every reason to think that the Irish people will reject with scorn the attempt to set up the puny legislative assemblies under "Liberals" and take occasion to once

A SECOND TERM.

Already are the friends of President Arthur agitating the question of his re-election to the chief Magistracy. The new President assumed the duties of his high office under circumstances gloomy and dispiriting enough to discourage any man, but especially one of his kindly disposi. exhibited to assume the place, vacated by the death of Gen. Garfield, was not by any means feigned. He felt himself placed under great disalready largely relieved it.

an obstruction to the good govern- ity with which he is now regarded by ment of Ireland. Better by far, have the friends of the ex-Secretary of recourse to the Imperial Parliament State. His administration may be so for even the very limited amount of wisely and judiciously directed as to legislaion it is prepared to enact command the approval even of profor Ireland, than accept a system of nounced opponents. If so, his rehome government calculated to per- nomination and election are very petuate sectional jealousies, by set- probable. Very much will, however, ting province against province, depend upon the result of the congressional campaign next fall. The democrats are preparing with more than usual precision and care for the contest and expect heavy gains. That they will make many gains in certain portions of the country especially in New York and Pennsylvania, where the republicans are seriously divided is generally conceded. They may, however, suffer serious losses in places they now looked upon as safe. If President Arthur be able to show to the rank and file of the republican party throughout the country that he is strong and able to consolidate the various elements of party power in his own state, he will certainly have made a very decided step towards renomination. If, however, he identifies himself too closely with the "machine" and boss rule that prevails in many states, he will the consideration of the tew Irish expose himself to the hostility of the thousands of honest republicans sick more affirm their unalterable deter- of such domination. His party has mination to be governed from Ire- now reached a new stage of existland's capital city, by a national Par- ence, wherein all the skill and political forecast of its leaders will be called into requisition to keep the national administration under its

INDEMNITY TO LEGISLATORS.

We are glad to perceive that the Irish people have at length taken into consideration the advisability of a fixed annual payment from a sition. The reluctance which he national fund to be raised for the purpose of the indemnification of their representatives in Parliament. The representation of Irish constitadvantage by unfriendly feelings that uencies has been too long restricted had arisen just previous to the death to two classes of persons to whom of the late President, between that national and patriotic interests could gentleman's friends and his own. not, in many instances, as experi-Every one knows that Gen. Arthur ence has shown, be safely confided. is not a man to forget friends under They are wealthy land owners asany circumstances. But as his friends suming patriotic professions for the had assumed an attitude of hostility purposes of election, and the poor, to the Garfield administration imme- but clever politician, ready for his diately before the Guiteau tragedy, own and his family's sake, to make he naturally felt a diffidence in call- his seat in the Imperial Legislature ing them, upon his accession to an avenue to fortune, to the detripower, to places of the highest trust, ment of Irish interests. We know, and yet thought it necessary to be indeed, and feel happy to place it families to support, all have to sus- serious detriment of the best inter- to be assisted by their friendly guid- sentatives sent to London from Irish niggardly spirit. If we desire effi- ment of Irish representatives with- weeks of his Presidental career was that demanded fortitude of the highwell. The separate school system prison while that assembly of which that immediately won him universal owes it to its own honor and selfesteem. The President has lost interest to relieve its representatives nothing in popular favor since the from such positions of constraint. mind, that national sympathy had Parliament should be placed above weaknesses discussed in a spirit of Irishman to a footing of equality greatly overrated his predecessor's want, and protected, if he have worldly qualities. It is now conceded even goods in abundance, from loss, conby many republicans of the anti-stal- sequent upon his attending the wart class, that President Arthur sessions of the legislature. Wherepossesses in a very decided manner ever legislators are paid, there is the best qualities of an able execu- found to be more efficiency, earnesttive officer, while in social parts he ness and attention amongst them to has had no equal in the Presidency public interest. We venture to say since pre-rebellion times. The ill- that a few years experience of the bree ding of Grant and the shuffling system proposed to be adopted in puritanism of Hayes, made the White Ireland will demonstrate its wisdom House in their day the butt of ridi- and redound to an extent now imcule and contempt from which the possible to foresee to the advance-A NEW PLAN OF HOME RULE. refined geniality and Christian hos- ment of the country and the protecpitaity of President Arthur has tion of its best interests. The present Irish delegation to the Imperial The friends of Gen. Arthur have, Parliament is composed of many exwe readily grant, very good reason cellent men who sacrifice time and control of their domestic affairs. If dent. But in advancing his claims unfortunately contains many politicommend itself to national sanction. jection even by his own party. The bers which has, since the union A system more pernicious to national republican element led by ex-Secre. formed a more or less important unity could not be adopted. There tary Blaine is weak, neither in num- part of the Irish delegation to Parbitterness, without the perpetration they can possibly help it, the nomin- upon the understanding that the burnings, by the establishment in There are, in fact, indications that and even their personal losses, at ture legislatures. This would not be against their wishes, they will take indemnity. We trust that before the Home Rule Ireland needs. What active part against him. President another year, steps will be taken to tional Parliament. The country is known friendship for Roscoe Conk- footing, by the raising of a fund sufhomogeneous. One legislature there- ling, is not, at least at present looked ficiently large to meet the good obTHE CATHOLIC RECORD.

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idea have

Herbert, by the grace of God and of the Apostolic See, Bishop of Salford, to the Clergy, Secular and Regular, and to the Faithful of the Diocese; Health and Benediction in the Lord.

Rev. Dear Brethren, and Dear Children in Jesus Christ:

1. It is good to take a broad survey of the condition of modern society and of the time we live in. During the present century the progress of mankind in the natural order has been great and unprecedented. In many respects it had been both more marked and more general than

during any former century.

Within a lifetime the population of the civilized world has doubled; * and increase of population is a recognized test of temporal prosperity.

Nothing has been more marvellous than the ground of wealth and its general disc

the growth of wealth and its general dis-

tribution.†

The universal spread and gigantic activity of commerce have changed the temporal lot of the poor man, and have brought the products of all countries to his cottage-door; his meals are now supplied to him from India, China, Arabia and America. The miserable tenements of the workman are being replaced by habitable dwellings. The peasant is no longer bound to the glebe; labor has become free, and capital meets it upon fair and equal terms.

and equal terms.

Commerce has brought nations into a conjunction hitherto unknown. Steam has placed the most wildly separated people within easy visiting distance of each other. Electricity girdles the earth in all directions, and has broken down every barrier to intercommunication: the most distant region of the earth is parted from each

to intercommunication: the most distant region of the earth is parted from each one of us by only a few hours of time.

Popular instruction has opened the intelligence of millions, and the horizon of their vision is no longer confined by the parish boundaries within which they were lorn. Now sympathics, now tasks, now born. New sympathies, new tastes, new interests, have been awakened in them by knowledge and culture, while new instru-ments of power, of self-development, and of reproduction have been placed within their hands. Distinctions of class have diminished, for knowledge levels up those who possess it towards a common plat-

The Press, as with an extraordinary network of nerves and arteries, interlaces and unites together all people and races, who day by day interchange their thoughts, their aspirations, through its columns, and make of their sufferings, their joys, their inventions and their their joys, their inventions and their

prosperity, a common property. I Such has been the progress of science within the century, and we rejoice in it. The Church, indeed, has no divine mission towards science of the natural order; her commission is to the salvation of souls, out incidentally she has always favored them. For many centuries her ministers were their sole patrons and guardians; but even now, that others have taken up the pursuit of science, and the calls on her ministry are more numerous and more ministry are more numerous and more urgent than heretofore, she still ungrudgingly sets apart a large number of her priests to work for mankind in the various fields of science. Nor have they

worked in vain. worked in vain.

Thus, when the English Government determined to have the fruits of the scientific expedition of the Challenger thoroughly examined and analyzed, two Catholic priests, Mgr. Castracani, of Rome, and Father Reynard, a Belgian Jesuit, were engaged to give their services, as being the two most competent men of being the two most competent men of science in Europe,—the one in the de-partment called diatoms and the other in the microscopic analysis of the deposits of rocks brought up from the bed of the

ocean.
Science in various branches is still largely indebted to Catholic priests: the name of Secchistands in the first line of modern astronomers; F. Perry, of Stony-hurst, has twice been named head of the national astronomical expedition to Ker-guelen and Madagascar. F. Denza, a Barnabite, is the most eminent astronomer Barnabite, is the most eminent astronomer and meteorologist in Italy; and Don Antonio Stoppsni the most celebrated geologist. At the head of the astronomical observatories at Kalosca, Louvain, Puebla, Cuba, Manila, Calcutta, Tchang, kia-Tckou-Cuba, Mamia, Calcutta, Tenang, Ria-Tekou ang, in China, and at Zikawei, near Shan-ghai, are stationed Catholic priests. A considerable list might be given of Catholic clergy on the Continent of Europe who have made a name for the eminent services they have rendered, and are still rendering to science, in biology, diatoms, electricity, chemistry, mineralogy, botany, conchology, and the highest branches of mathematics. Even in the new American science of atmospheric currents and storms, we are told that one of the chief authorities on the American side of the Atlantic is a Catholic priest. nade a name for the eminent services

not hostile to the progress of science. We might ask: Are the clergy of any other denomination doing more to promote its progress?

2. But, alas! there is another side to

this question of the progress of the human

In spite of the multiplication of wealth and of its general distribution, of the discoveries in science and of their applicaspite of the spread of instruction and of tion to the use and comfort of mane effort to raise humanity to a higher platform in the natural order-wickedness nd crime have not ceased to increase in Within a period of fifty years crime in England has increased six fold.

In 1860 the total convictions for crime were 255,000; in 1876 they were 526,000, showing an increase of 106 per cent. in 16

It is said that about 90,000 persons a year die from drink, and as many more from its indirect consequences—that is, about 120,000 deaths a year are traceable to drink. According to the last Govern-

of marriage has become more and more common. The number of civil marriages has incrersed from 15,878 in 1868 to 22,056 in rest in peace.

A LETTER ON THE EDUCATIONAL PERIL TO CHRISTIANITY.

BY THE BISHOP OF SALFORD.

1878; and divorces, followed by attempted marriage with other persons, have increased at the rate of over 150 per cent.

A few years ago the foremost authority on the subject of infanticide reckoned that

in London alone there were 12,000 women who had murdered their children; the estimate for the country at large is something too shocking to chronicle. The statisticians and political economists of New England and of France tell us that the wilful destruction of human life is sensibly retarding the growth of population.

Another characteristic of the present day is the unparalleled increase of educated dishonesty, by adulteratior, forgery, and deliberately-planned fraud. A greater number of helpless persons, of widows and children, are plunged into misery and truined by fraudulent bankruptcies than were ever injured by footpads and house-breakers in any previous century.

The progress of the nineteenth century civilization is marked by an increase of crime which results in a greater loss to property and life than was occasioned by the most bloody wars in the Middle Ages. And, in addition to this, we are as ambitious and as warlike as our ancestors.

Then there are the State crimes—the invasion, plundering, and annexation of the Mass of the Resurrection.

Then there are the State crimes—the invasion, plundering, and annexation of the Wass of the Resurrection.

The bells of the Cathedral will not be faith of Governments: of thirty con-Another characteristic of the present

the most bloody wars in the Middle Ages. And, in addition to this, we are as ambitious and as warlike as our ancestors. Then there are the State crimes—the invasion, plundering, and annexation of the weak by the strong. Then the bad faith of Governments: of thirty concordats entered into by Pius IX. with various Governments, there is not one that has not been violated by the Civil Power which had pledged its good faith to Power which had pledged its good faith to

the Vicar of Christ.

But far worse than the foregoing is the multiplication of false teachers, sapping the very foundations of faith and moralthe very foundations of faths and motar-ity. Some teach that there is no such thing as right and wrong; that "all moral rules are doctrines established by the strong for the government of the weak;" that man is but "the highest of mammals;" that man is but "the ingress of manman, that God is but "an expression." Others, going only half way, teach that all doctrinal Christianity is doubtful, and that revealed truths, if there be any, are incapable of precise definition or of posi-

incapable of precise definition or of positive proof.

It would appear that considerably less
than half of the population of this country frequents any place of worship on a
Sunday, and that the minds of men are
becoming silently alienated from the
Christianity of their fathers. Doubt and
unbelief are spreading even among the
young, and girls in their teens prate about
infidelity. We are witnessing the gradual
de-christianization of society.

de-christianization of society.

3. Some Catholics take a hopeful view of the future. They believe that the mental and moral excesses we deplore are incidental to the imperfection of human nature, and to the disturbance and inequalities consequent on the struggle of mankind to break through the crust of old social strata and to reach a higher table-land of natural felicity. They think that when the disturbance and perplexities have subsided, men will return to the Church of God, and submit once more to

the commands of revelation.

Others believe that as innumberable angels at the close of the period of their trial followed Lucifer in his pride and were lost so this same Lucifer, who was a liar and a murderer from the beginning, is drawing away, in his tail of false lights and delusive promises, millions of human beings to their eternal perdition; they believe that we are actually in the prelude to the reign of Anti-Christ, and that the days are the commands of revelation. reign of Anti-Christ, and that the days are coming of which Our Saviour spake when he said, "The Sou of man when he cometh shall He, think you, find faith on earth?"

Luke xviii. Be this as it may, one thirg is certain, that wealth and science are powerless against pride and passion; that the cunuing of man is ne match for the wiles of Satan; that possession of the earth does not secure the Kingdom of Heaven.

*The population of the United Kingdom and Colonies, of the Continent of Europe, and of the United States, in 1801, was 192,009,000; in 1880 it had risen to 363,000,000.

The most remarkable feature is the improvement in the financial condition of mankind, the earnings of nations having risen (within ten years) in twice the ratio of population.—Balance Sheet of the World, by M. G. Mulhali.

While the population of the island of Great Britain has risen 63 per cent. since 1840, the wages of workmen and even of maid-servants are now 50 per cent. higher. The proportion of persons in middle fortune has doubled, and the condition of the working-classes improved in even greater degree than the growth of capital—The Rise of the Middle Class, by M. G. Mulhall.

The ordinary newspaper circulation in the world is 12,000,000 daily; the circulation

Class, by M. G. Mulhall. The ordinary newspaper circulation in the world is 12,000,000 daily: the circulation has doubled since the introduction of tele-grams.—Progress of the World, page 91.

OBITUARY.

Not a few of our readers will be pained to learn of the sudden death of Mr. Patrick O'Keefe of Ashfield which took place at the residence of Mr. Michael Cray of Goderich on the tenth of March. About three months since he went on a trip to the States and remained in Indiana for a time where he received a severe cold which resulted in inflammais a Catholic priest.

The Catholic Church most assuredly is tion of the lungs. At the first stage of the disease he started for his home, and reached Goderich where the best medical reached Goderich where the but the disease had acquired too great hold of his constitution to be shaken off and, gradually he became weaker and weaker Friday afternoon, when death finally terminated his sufferings. Before death, he received the last sacraments of the Church from the, Rev. Father Watters, pastor of St. Peters Church.

from the, Rev. Fatner waters, passor of St. Peters Church.

Mr. O'Keefe was a native of the County Kerry, Ireland. He came to this country about thirty years ago. Consequently, he had to undergo the hardships and privations of a pioneer's life in hewing out a home for himself and family in the forests of Ashfield. He had just attained the age of fifty years. He was a most exemplary man, and his influence was always for good, his excellent abilities, genial and kindly nature, and, above all his high sense of honor and good character, made him respected and esteemed by the entire community. His remains were brought home to his bereaved family at Kingsbridge, from thence to the Roman to drink. According to the last Government returns, within a period of ten years (1868-78), the number of deaths from delirium tremens increased by over 120 per cent.

The desecration of the sacred character of marriage has become more and more of marriage has become more and more under the desecration of the sacred character of marriage has become more and more of marriage has become more and more of marriage has become more and more under the desecration of the sacred character of marriage has become more and more under the desecration of the sacred character of marriage has become more and more under the desecration of the sacred character of marriage has brought nome to his believed harmy and the sacred character of the sacred character

HAMILTON LETTER.

Holy Week-Hours of Celebrating the Divine Offices in St. Mary's and St. Patrick's-Easter Collection Dundas Items-New Doctor-Miscellancous.

HOLY WEEK-THE CATHEDRAL. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Office of On Holy Thursday the Office begins at half past 9 a. m. His Lordship the bishop will celebrate Mass and perform the cere-

rung from the Gloria on Holy Thursday until the Gloria on Holy Saturday, so that it will be well to attend strictly to

the hours above mentioned.

ST. PATRICK'S.

In St. Patrick's Church the Offices will, In St. Patrick's Church the Omces will, of course, be the same as in the Cathedral except that the recitation of the Tenebra and the ceremony of blessing the Oils will not take place there. The Office will begin each day at eight o'clock a m.

Confessions will be heard every afternoon and evening commenting on Wednesday.

nesday.

The usual collection for the support of the Church will be taken at each Mass on Easter Sunday, both in St. Mary's and St.

Patrick's.

DUNDAS ITEMS.

As had been anticipated the entertainment in Dundas on St. Patrick's night, has proved a complete success. Rev. Father Feeney who managed the whole affair deserves the highest commendations as it is to his indefatigable exertions that this

is to his indetatigable exertions that this satisfactory result is due.

The town, as well as the city, is still much horrified over the tragic death of the late Joseph H. Poole. The opinion of the majority is that the unfortunate man was murdered; the identity of the perpetrators is the only mystery.

Mr. E. M. Higgins, M.D. has taken up his residence in Hamilton, and has commenced the practice of his profession. Dr. menced the practice of his profession. Dr. Higgins bears the reputation of being a learned and skillful practioner and it is hoped he will succeed. His office is at No. 6 Main St. East.

Some members of the council are still dreaming of parks. In view of the fact that the streets of the city are rough, dirty, and ill-drained, would not better macadamizing and more sewers be far more beneficial?

beneficial?
The new daily paper that was to break down monopoly and assist the Spectator to reform the Times has not yet made its appearance. Strange to say, few are anxious whether it will ever appear or

not.

Mr. H. Filgiano, son of Dr. Filgiano has been appointed to a position in the City P. O. This is a compliment to the veteran Dr. to which he is well entitled. CLANCAHILL.

FAX.

ST. MARY'S.

The mission for the women at St. Mary's Cathedral was concluded last evening, when Rev. Father Wissel, Superior, delivered an eloquent sermon; he thanked the ladies for their street, and the street, the street, and the str for their attention, and congratulated them on the zeal and interest they had taken in the services. Benediction was then pronounced, the altar being more hand-somely illuminated and decorated than ever before; after which the vast assembl-

age dispersed.

In the afternoon a mission was commenced for children in the basement of menced for children in the basement of the Cathedral, and a very large number attended. The juveniles all attended Mass this morning and instructions this afternoon; and the same services will be

held to-morrow for them. The mission for the men commences to night at 7. 30 c'clock.

ST. PATRICK'S.

At the various Masses yesterday morning Rev. Father Boham announced that the mission for the women in St. Patrick's would be held during the present week, when he expected to see the place crowded on each occasion, which was realized last evening at the service, the building being packed with an immense concourse of people. A mission for children was also commenced in this church yesterday, the usual large crowd attending. ST. JOSEPH'S.

As the Fathers will be too much engaged

with the other parishes during the present week, the mission at the above church will not commence until Sunday next.

FROM HALIFAX.

At the meeting of the Charitable Irish Society on the 24th. ult.Mr. Robert O'Mullin moved the following resolutions, which passed after being spoken to by the mover and Messrs John Pugh, M. P. P., and Mishall Walsh. Michael Walsh:

Whereas, We, the members of the Charitable Irish Society of Halifax. N. S., believe that the Irish people in Ireland are entitled to the same system of Local Government and Land Laws which have worked so beneficially in Canada,

effect that such are the opinions and wishes

of the members of this Society.

3rd. That Messrs. M. B. Daly and M. H. Richey, Members of Parliament for the City and County of Halifax, be requested to support any address to this effect that may be made by Mr. John

Costigan.
4th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Messrs. M. B. Daly, M. H. Richey, John Costigan, and the press.

GODERICH

We regret to learn that Rev. Father Watters, Parish priest of Goderich has been so seriously indisposed the past week that he has been unable to attend to the duties of his ministry. Rev. Father Sheridan of Irishtown officiated on Palm Sunday. We trust that Father Watters will soon

MISSION IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, PARKHILL.

The great missionary of the West, Father Daman, of Chicago, who is so well known as a successful and eloquent mission preacher, will, with two other Jesuit fathers, open a mission of eight days in the Catholic Church of Parkhill, commencing on the Sunday after Easter, Dominica in 4lhis

There can be no doubt that great spiritual fruit for the congregation will be the result, as usual, of their spiritual work. Father Daman has frequently conducted missions through this and many other dio-ceses of Canada and the United States, and from these missions great benefit has always been derived.

aways been derived.

Parkhill is a station on the main line of
the Grand Trunk. Catholics along the
line of Railway ought to avail themselves of this grand opportunity to attend the lectures and other mission devotions, as we are informed that return tickets will be soli at a return tickets. old at greatly reduced rates.

THE PRIEST.

The two following paragraphs will be read with pleasure and prove a source of instruction. They embody considerations too frequently overlooked and which Catholic parents should keep before their own as well as their children's eyes.

No one knows beyond themselves what great duty devolves upon priests. People will question them, and wrongly question them, as to why they did not do this, or why they did not do that. The first rule a great priest observes is obedience—the rule of obedience. Magnificent beyond all that the world can think is that duty in the heart of a priest. It is the first engagement of his wonderful rank, a rank God-given, not man-given! When he No one knows beyond themselves what mingagement of his wonderful rank, a rank God-given, not man-given! When he clings to it, when he keeps fast hold of it, who blesses him, the priest? God the Father! If in the pride of his heart he turns away from the spirit of obedience, who blesses nim? We have made our error—it is, who curses him? God keeps him. It is in God's hands the priest is. He keeps the priest, and d'sposes of him, both in this world and the next. There are some people in this world who think the priest ought to be talking for them in meetings which are political, sensational, meetings which are political, sensational, or very often useless. They drag him there, and very often they leave him there. A priest cannot be always at the world's command. They are above them, but if they choose to exercise their right of atthey choose to exercise their high of attending to their duty they are very often maligned, very often calumniated, very often abused atrociously. The sacredness of their grand character is forgotten. The grave and serious calling which is theirs is grave and serious calling which is them's is forgotten. Its memory remains only in the heart of the angels. One will go here and the other will go there to villify the priests. The priest, personally for the human race, undergoes the most terrible and anxious deprivations, and men who are unwilling to undergo any, who follow the bent of their passions day after day, the bent of their passions day after day, are anxious to spit and spume upon a priest. If the world lets the priest alone, the priest can do without it. But the world can never do without the priest.—

The Central Catholic Advocate, Louisville,

There is a man in every parish, a man who has no family, but who belongs to every family; a man who is called upon to act as in the capacity of witness, couns or agent in all the most important acts of civil life; a man without whom none can enter the world or none go out of it, who takes the child from the bosom of its mother and leaves it only at the tomb, who blesses or consecrates the crib, the bed of death, and the bier; a man that little children love and fear and venerate, whom children love and fear and venerate, whom even unknown persons address as 'Father,' at the feet of whom and in whose keeping all classes of people come to deposit their most secret thoughts, their most hidden sins; a man who is by profession the consoler and the healer of all the miseries of soul and body, through whom the rich and the poor are united; at whose door they knock by turns, the one to deposit alms, the other to receive aid; the man who being himself of no social rank, belongs to being himself of no social rank, belongs to all classes indiscriminately—to the inferior rank of society by the unostentatious life rank of society by the unostentatious life he leads, and often by humble birth and parentage; to the upper class by education, often by superior talents, and by the sublime sentiments his religion inspires and commands—a man, in fine, who knows everything, who has the right to say everything, from whose hallowed lips words of divine wisdom are received by all with the authority of an oracle, and with entire submission of faith and judgment; this man is the priest .- Lamar-

Government and Land Laws which have worked so beneficially in Canada,

We hereby resolve:

1st. That we do heartily and sincerely sympathize with our fellow-countrymen in Ireland in their struggle for freedom and justice, and that we consider it would be in the interests of the Empire that "Home Rule" shouldbe granted to Ireland and that the political prisoners should be immediately released;

2nd. That we request Mr. John Costigan, M. P., to move a resolution in the House of Commons at Ottawa to the

THE PASSION.

Its Historical, Doctrinal and Mystical

The seven words. St. John speaks about silence in heaven for half an hour, so now there is silence and a beautiful darkening of the world in the hearts of mi lions of God's creatures. The whole Church is, as it were, gathered on the top of the platform of Calvary, to receive into its heart the last words of the dying Lord.

1. First word. Father! forgive them, for, they know not what they do. Consider the circumstances in which these words were uttered. The elevation of the cross—the blast of trumpets from the temple below—the insults—many minutes as if He were dead, then the voice of the Creator is heard, Father! forgive them. Oh! the beauty of its being the first thought in the mind of our Lord. It sums up all the Passion—He breaks the silence in behalf of sinners—the power of that word is going on to this very day.

2. Second word. Amen, I say to thee, this day thou shalt be with Me in Paradise. Dismas and Gesmas, the two thieves—the darkness grows—birds and beasts are hushed by the eclipse—men whispered are hushed by the eclipse—men whispered only—Mary prayed for the thief—then came the word of the Incarnate Word. No single soul was forgotten in the multitude; but the thief was a happy type of numberless souls;—the exulting abundance of omnipotent grace goes even beyond the thief. Oh! when we come to die, how that world will make sweetest

3. The third word. Woman behold thy son:—behold thy mother. Not Me, but thy new son—He looks at her, as if to thank her for her prayer for the penitent thief—the whole history of the world is in that most loving look. This is Mary's second Annunciation; see how He sanctifies by that look the holy solicitudes of domestic life—see also the grandeur and the sweetness of the legacy He has left us

in Mary as our Mother. 4. Fourth word. My God! My God! why hast Thou forsaken Me? He has given away his Mother: now His heavenly Father leaves Him—here is a momentary revelation of the depths to which our sins had sunk him: yet He will reproach. His Father rather than us; not one word against us was wrung from Him.
5. Fifth word: I thirst. Light begins to

o. Fifth word: I thirst. Light begins to glimmer—our Lord's paleness becomes red-streaked—His voice beautiful, but faint. Here we get a revelation of His true human nature. He thirsts for more suffering: He thirsts for more sculs, and is disappointed with the scanty descript. is disappointed with the scanty drought: they are so few, and those so ungenerous

they are so few, and those so ungenerous and so ungrateful.

Sixth word. It is finished. He is presented with vinegar and gall—behold the sweat—St. John wipes His feet—now death is approaching His voice becomes weaker. How often do we repay His love with vinegar and gall, and thus our malice is finished! The work His Father gave Him is finished; think of Him since He was twelve years old, in the temple. Our redemption too is finished now. Oh! the joy of this as He, in His sacred Heart, saw each of us.

is finished now. Oh! the joy of this as He, in His sacred Heart, saw each of us. Seventh word. Father, into Thy hands I commend my spirit. Deep silence now reigns, His wounds grow red, He lifts His reigns, His wounds grow red, He his the weary head, the earth quakes, rocks are rent, the air is darkened as with a total eclipse, and in the midst of all that preternatural confusion, the great God's loud cry is heard. He is going home, it is to His Father; so creation after all is no home for the Creator: yes, there is still the Blessed Sacrament. He is the more homeless now, as he has just given away His mother to us. He is now the model of deathbeds: trust in God is the last of all things, and the whole of all things.

Death is drawing nigh. Watch the fountain and the source of all life flowing away in blood, Watch the eternal ending, Life unbeginning, succumbing now to death. Watch omnipotence engulfed in the weakness of the last faint of mortality; see the King of kings the slave, with all men and all things for his rightful owners; see the creator held to die by his creatures, by nails driven through his hands, and feet; see the perfection of beautiful love pressed and tortured to death by unmiti-gated diversified hatred and malice; see the All-holy indistinguishably confounded among sinners—it is hard to identify III

Death lays hands upon Him. At that moment, creation is first silent, then is broken up; it shows its material horror at broken up; it shows its material norror at that appalling unprecedented tragedy; what must it have been among the angels in the depths of their intelligence? Angels are kept back, yet their forms are gleaming like bristling silver as they lean eagerly out of the gloom towards the Cross, and the dead burst out of their tombs. God—all signs of Him are absolutally invisible; the world was never so tombs. God—all signs of Him are absolutely invisible; the world was never so left to itself. Behold the sweet patience and excessive love of Jesus. His heart all on fire that moment: oh! those flames shall one day burn up the world. Look too into the depths of Mary's martyred heart, firm to receive the blow of the last faint breath: time and eternity come to take their law from His lines in death.

faint breath: time and eternity come to take their law from His lips in death.

The actual separation of soul and body now takes place. He bowed His Head, His feet turned slightly on the nail that fastened them. Mary! thou art childless! the Babe of Bethlehem is dead, thy beauty, thy wonder, thy love. He is dead. The earthweaks passed away, the darkness earthquake passed away, the darkness rolled off; there arose a cool fresh wind, which blew over the face of the earth, and around the cross and stirred His hair. See! the wind lifts the few locks not matted with blood, and gives a moment-ary look of life to His face. But, the

rocks of Calvary, the ears of John, the Heart of Mary, nay the very silence of the air still rung with the Creator's cry, nay, at this moment the world over, many a Christian deathbed is The Abyss.

By Father Faber.

O Tabor! Calvary is far better than thou art, for all thou didst catch such a flush of glory once from the open heavens. It is far better to be with John on Calvary than with our great father St. Peter upon Tabor; and Peter thinks so too now, and thought so upon his inverted cross at home, when he found his Calvary so near the Vatican. But how is the great three hours on Calvary.

The seven words St. John speaks about The St. And of the St. And of the Cross, must overwhelm each individual soul. A God is dead for me; and He is the ravishment of the angels in Heaven. A God is dead for me; and He is the ravishment of the angels in Heaven. A God is dead for me; and He knows what I am in his sight, so much more than I am in my own. A God is dead for me; and I know myself to be what I am in his sight, so much more than I am in my own. A God is dead for me; and I what I am in his sight, so much more than I am in my own. A God is dead for me; and I what I am in his sight, so much more than I am in my own. A God is dead for me; and I what I am in his sight, so much more than I am in my own. A God is dead for me; and He knows what I am in his sight, so much more than I am in my own. A God is dead for me; and He knows what I am in his sight; so much more than I am in my own. A God is dead for me; and He knows what I am in his sight; so what I am in his sight; so what I am in his sight; so when the found have the foot of the Cross, must overwhelm each individual soul. A God is dead for me; and He is the ravishment of the angels in Heaven. A God is dead for me; and I know myself to be what I am. and for this was needed, A God's power to execute it—a God's love to suffer it—A God's mind to conceive it—a supernatural faith to believe it, an inability on the part of all creation to repay it, and the hardness of a reprobate heart not to be touched by it. He was the Man of sorrows because He was the God of love! O then let us kneel down before the divine nature of the Eternal Word and feel our thoughts travelling away far beyond our reach, and the fires of love burning with unconsuming heat our holiest affections, and the deep, deep spirit of dreadest adoration taking possession with its calm strength of our soul and its flesh; and let us so love that illimitable nature in its pale, bleeding, disfigured, crucified tabernacle that we shall cease to pine on earth for Heaven, because earth contains what we most desire in Heaven; for, Calvary is changed into Tabor, because of the divinity of Him who, with sweet tones like His mother's is speaking His last, beautiful words on the Cross.

IMPORTANT FROM ROME.

Seven New Cardinals.

Rome, March 27 .- At a consistory held to-day the Pope created seven cardinals, including Archbishop McCabe, of Dublin. His holiness afterward delivered an allo-

His holiness afterward delivered an allocution on the position of the church. Their names are as follows:—
Monsignor Pietro Lasagui, Secretary of the Congregasione Consistoriale.
Monsignor Angelo Jacobini, Assessor of the Santo Ufisio and cousin of Card. Jacobini, Secretary of State.
Monsignor Francisco Ricci, now Majordomo of his Holiness.
His Grace the Most Reverend Edward McCabe; Archbishop of Dublin.
His Grace Charles Martial Allemand Lavigerie. Archbishop of Algiers.
His Grace Monsignor Dominic Agostini, Patriarch Archbishop of Venice.
His Grace Monsignor Joachim Garriga, Archbishop of Seville.

Archbishop of Seville.

By the appointment of Monsignor Ricci, as a Cardinal, the place of Major-domo will become vacant. It will be filled by the present Maestro di Camera, Monsignor Maechi.

The place of Maestro di Camera, vacated by Monsignor Macchi's, promotion, will very likely be filled by Monsignor Agapito Panici, now Nuncio in Holland. The Nunciate in Holland will be occu-

The Nunciate in Holand win be occur-pied by Monsignor Giuseppe Spoloerini, now locum tenens of the Munich Nunciate, which will be very soon occupied by its proper possessor, Monsignor Anglo di Pietro, who has lately arrived from

WHAT A PROTESTANT SAYS OF THE RECORD.

Mr. T. Coffex,
Dear Sir,—Enclosed you will find one dollar for the balance of the year for your paper. I have been reading it for the last six months. I believe if the Irish last six months. I believe if the frish people would read for themselves there would be far less bigotry and more union in this country and in the old. We would then be respected fully as much as

other people of any race.

I remain, Yours,

WM. PATRICK.

Ilderton, March 23, 1882. A Protestant.

ENCOURAGING WORDS FROM AN

Thos Coffey Esq.
Dear Sir.—Enclosed, please find \$5.00 for subscription to the CATHOLIC RECORD. Since I have left London, the RECORD has always been one of my most welcome vis-itors and I feel it a sacred duty to continue to encourage, as much as I possibly can, a paper which, by its principles and tone, renders such valuable services to the Catholic cause. Wishing you all the success you so well deserve.

I remain yours truly F. J. OUELLETTE

Chatham, March 31st, 1882. To the Editor of THE CATHOLIC RECORD. To the Editor of THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

SIR.—Your able Catholic Journal is growing into great favor with the people of Chatham. This is as it should be for what more needful in a Catholic family than a good Catholic paper—the defender of our faith and the promoter of our best integers both excitated and temporal.

interests both spiritual and temporal. Lent will in a few days more usher in its last morning; the time of sackcloth and ashes will soon have poured out the sands of its existence. During the lenten period we have been much favored with a series of very eloquent and instructive sermons preached on Sunday evenings in St. Joseph's Church by Rev. Father William our esteemed Pastor. The Rev. Father's able lecture on Transubstantiation deliv-

in preparation some unusually good music for Easter Sunday. Our popular young townsman Mr. James Marculette shapes the destiny of our choir both wisely and well.

There are 243 pupils registered in the Chatham Separate School. The girls are taught by the Ursuline Nuns while the

taught by the Ursuline Nuns while the boys are under the management of Mr. Thomas O'Hagan and Miss McBrady.

Prof. Buel will give a Scenic entertainment in St. Joseph's Church on Monday April 10th. Prof. Buel comes to Chatham highly commenced from every quarter.

CATHOLICUS.

Always Mine.

You say the joy that has just come to me, To crown my life with glory and with grace. Will perish, leaving but the agony Of loss in its dear place.

And that 'twere better to forego the bliss, and so be spared the loss. I tell you nay: Because the night is coming, must I miss The brightness of the day?

But yesterday the flowers and birds were here; To-day I watch the whirling, drifting snows, Nor am I saddened thinking of the dear Departed bird and rose.

Give me the gorgeous skies, the sweet per-fume of flowers-aye, all the royal Summer's charms
Though I must see her, robbed of all her bloom,
Die in the Winter's arms.

I would not take your little negative Delights; I have no petty fear of death; Life is not worth the living if to live Means just to draw the breath.

Of this day on the heights.

No doubt my feet shall tread the valley' My eyes shall dwell on lesser, lower sights; But ah! they cannot rob me—those drea

THE DEATH OF RAPHAEL.

The following is an account of the death of the great Raphael, in the form of a letter from Cardinal Bibbiena:

"As I entered, he held in his hand a few spring flowers, which he let fall as I handed him the rosary. He pressed the cross to his lips and whispered, 'Maria.' His voice had a peculiar sound, clear but so low as to be scarcely audible. In the sick-room I found Count Castiglione, the good Fathers Antonio and Domenico, the sick-room I found Count Casugnore, the good Fathers Antonio and Domenico, the painter Giulio, and others. They had moved his couch to the window which stood wide open. Was it the effect of the softening light or of the approaching triumph? Raphael had never appeared the partial His complexion was

requested me to say.

"And so, dear Raphael,' I concluded, may the sympathy which the highest as well as the lowest feels for you, have the power to keep you long with us!"

"He smiled sadly.

"Whitell readywast!" broke in Castronia.

"He smiled sadly.
"'You will, you must!' broke in Castiglione. Think what a longing for art your attainments have awakened within us. Think of your tavorite plan to rebuild classical Rome, with its marble palticular in the improperation." aces and temples, its triumphal arches and picture galleries!

I desired it,' replied he; 'and if God had granted me longer life, I should

have succeeded.'

"Do you still speak,' said I reproachfully, 'as if you would never recover?'

"O father!' said he, 'the separation is not easy for me. If I could describe to you the longing which I have to retain the departing day! How my heart cherished the last ray of the sun that lingered on the hill! How beautiful is the world, how beautiful the faces of men! And how beautiful the faces of men! And now to take leave of them for ever-to sleep without hope of seeing the

morrow! "Beloved,' said I, 'do not forget that to-day the Savior died, that we might throw off this mortal life and put on im-

mortality.'
"How should I forget Him from thing?' he whom I have received every thing? he answered softly. But even this mortal life was beautiful.

"There was a moment's silence. Castiglione had taken Raphael's hand. Th latter was looking through the open win-dow at the distant hills that were lit up with the soft glow of the setting sun. Then his glance wandered, evidently in the direction of his thoughts, to the blue heavens, where the evening star looked down quietly like a messenger from the

other world.
"I shall see Dante,' said he sudden-

ly.

"At this moment one of those present took the cover from Raphael's last picture, which hung on the wall opposite the couch. It is, as you know, an altarpiece—the Transfiguration. The sight of the immortal work, the dying master, the subject of the picture, and all remembrances associated therewith, overpowered

us, and we wept aloud.

'His features began to change quick-ly, he spoke still, but wearily and without connection, though in significant phrases Twice we heard those words of Plato Great is the hope, and beautiful the prize He mentioned your name, too, and begged that you would lay your hand on his head. . . .

his head....
The painter Giulio threw himself on the couch and wept in agony. I asked the others to kneel with me and pray for

the dying.
"Once more Raphael revived, supported by two friends, arose and looked around with wide-open eyes.
"'Raphael!' cried I, and extended
both hands toward him, 'do you recog-

nize me? For a moment it seemed as if he had not heard me, then he spoke agair, and the holy calm of his expression, in spite of the death-struggle, bore testi-mony to his words, 'Happy.' . . . He did not speak again; but it was full night when a voice broke through the long stillness, 'Raphael is dead!'"

He died on Good Friday, 1520 aged thirty-seven. Besides these holy and edifying deaths, which might be continued indefinitely, we all have treasured up in our heart

of hearts the sacred memory of some dear ones whose last words will go on vibrating in our hearts for ever. "Oh! soothe us, haunt us, night and day, 'On: souther us, nature, ye gentle spirits far away,
With whom ye shared the cup of grace,
Then parted; ye to Christ's embrace,
We to the lonesome world again;
Yet mindful of the unearthly strain
Practised with you at Eden's door,
To be sung on, where angels soar
With blended voice evermore."

The Pope has ratified the Propaganda nomination of the very Rev. Father Hyland, Prior of the Dominican Convent in Tralee, as Coadjutor, with right of succession, to the Archbishop of Trinidad. The Holy Father is understood to rather favor the nomination of regulars to the Episco-pate, and it is what may be called an open secret in Rome that another Dominican is designated for some Irish see sooner o later. The Very Rev. Canon Coffey, for many years President of St. Brendan's Seminary, Killarney, has been appointed by the Holy See Dean of Kerry and Parish Priest of Tralee,

CARDINAL MANNING AND MR. RRADLAUGH.

His Eminence the Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster has a short article in the current number of the Nineteenth Cen-tury on the merits of the Bradlaugh case tury on the merits of the Bradiaugh case and what he terms the "painful and shameful memories" of that gentleman's acts on Tuesday and Wednesday week. His Eminence, commenting on the poli-tical and moral aspects of the controversy, says that they "who have broken from party ties to resist the desecration not only of an oath, but of our whole legislation, have been standing for the defence of the law of the land. But they have been doing more than this. They have been standing in defence of the foundation of all law, for there can be no political order among men without a moral law, and can be no moral law without a recognition of the personal relations between God and man, and man and man. From these relations all laws and obligations of an oath, but of our whole legislation these relations all laws and obligations these relations all laws and obligations spring. When we are told that this is a violation of constitutional and religious liberty, we answer constitutional liberty is not legislation without morals, and religious liberty is not equalisation of theism and ethical the relation of the second ethical second experience. and atheism. If the public law of the commonwealth be atheism, theism is only olerated, and if theism be only tolerated, tolerated, and if theism be only tolerated, atheism is supreme. The law would then know no God, and the commonwealth, resting on that law, would rest on the belief in God no longer. I do not believe for a moment that the people of England, Scotland, and Ireland are prepared for this apostacy. I believe the religious sense of the country would indignantly reject this national effacement of God from its laws moved his couch to the window which stood wide open. Was it the effect of the softening light or of the approaching triumph? Raphael had never appeared more beautiful. His complexion was more roseate, and his thoughtful, brown artist-eyes larger and more luminous than usual. I told him what his holiness had requested me to say. national effacement of God from its laws the people could propose in this Parliament such a change of the law. They ought to dis-solve and go to the country. If after such solve and go to the country. If after such an appeal the people should decide that the commonwealth of England shall be

Seeking Information.

the future of our country."

shifted from belief in God and His laws

shifted from benefit in God and to the dark and pathless wild of unbelief, the work and the responsibility will not be ours but theirs who perpetrated it.

which may God avert from us and from

A Western exchange would like to know:
If the young men who lounge around

the church door after mass are lost or waiting for their mammas.

Why the old ladies can't keep the accumulated gossip of the week till they get out of the church?

Why reach with large for and be week.

Why people with large feet and heavy, squeaking boots always go to the front? Why the church trustees don't build a

why the church trustees don't build a shed for those people who run out when the priest begins the semon, as the in-clemency of the weather might be more injurious than the semon?

mjurious than the sermon?
Why all the people after Mass want to get out of the church at one time?
Why the people who come after the Elevation get mad because somebody else compared the compared to the compared the compared to the compare

occupies their pew?

Why some people don't drop their half dollars harder into the contribution box? Why eight persons don't get into a four-seat free pew ?

Why some people don't get enough sleep at home?

A Sacristan's Sacrifice.

A beautiful and affecting story is told of a Catholic priest and his sacristan who dwelt in the wildest part of Roumania. The priest was accompanied by his sacristan, a young man, and set out to carry the Blessed Sacrament to a dying man in a distant village. The night was cold and frosty and the wolves were out raging and hungry. The man, it was known, was on the point of death, and the sled drawn by two swift horses, sped over the snow like the wind; but the wolves gained upon it. They sprang upon the horses and crowded on the sled. The priest's only thought was of the dying man. "I must perish," he said, "and a Christian"." Sud must perish," he said, "and a Christian will, perhaps, die in mortal sin." Suddenly, when life seemed lost, the sacristan cried; "Absolution, Father!" and cast himself from the sled. The wolves left the horses and rushed upon him. The next day his body was found half devoured. He had given his life that another might be sayed for the priest reached the village be saved, for the priest reached the village in safety and in time to administer the last Sacraments of the Church to dying man.—Illustrated Catholic Ameri-

Moody and Sankey.

We find the following paragraph in the ditorial columns of the Boston Times: "Moody and Sankey did a great deal of mischief during their tour around country some years ago, but though they darkened and embittered many a life by their gloomy, baleful theology, they did not shock public decency, disturb the peace, nor create tumult and riot in the streets, as the Salvationists are now doing in all directions. Sooner or later they will have to be put down by the strong arm of the law. Here is no question of religious freedom. True piety is gentle, modest, unaffected. It needs no drum, nor trumpets, nor gaudy banners, nor fauatical howling of converted prize-fighters in cal nowling of converted physical general interpublic thoroughfares. All such Pharisaical demonstrations, got up by zealots that they may be seen of men, are at variance with true devotion. Suppose that all classes of Christians throughout the land were to make such demonstrations as this precious Army delights in, what would be the condition of the country? Uproar everywhere prevailing There would be no living in the land."

The convent of women which was established in the County of Suffolk, established in the County of Suifolk, England, a few years ago, by an Anglican minister, has been closed "in consequence," says The Rock, "of some of the young ladies who entered it having married, and of others having, as a matter of course, joined the Church of Rome."

HARDSHIPS OF A CATHOLIC MIS-

Under the title of "The Missions of Asia," the "Annals of the Propagation of the Faith" publish a letter from the Rev. Father Adalbert Amandolina, Missioner which we quote two Apostolic, from which we quote two

passages.
"You know there are no railways, and We must take not eyen a carriage road. We must take the road that travels itself, that is to say, the water. Thus the first thing necessary for the travelling monk is a boat. Here is a description of one: they cut down in the forest the trunk of a tree twenty feet long and of a researable. twenty feet long and of a reasonable thickness; saw it in two, and then hollow out the interior whilst exteriorly fashioning it in a more or less oval shape. bottom of the boat, which is about or five feet wide, the Bengalese place some bits of wood crosswise to support a rush mat made of reeds, on which the tra-veller is to place himself. But then But then you ask how is one protected from herce rays of a tropical sun? You may make your mind easy; the Bengalese provide for that. With the invaluable bam boo, which serves them for almost every thing, they make a second mat, and raise it half or one-third the height of a man, it half or one-third the height of a man, in shape of a roof, making it hang down on each side of the boat with only the two extremities open, so as to allow the air to circulate freely, and cool the missioner squatted or stretched on the first mat, during the tedious days of the Indian

"Having got your primitive boat you must lay in provision. One of your boatmen, who is something of a cook, buys a large quantity of rice and some chickens, with which to make curry, the national with which to make curry, the national food of the Hindoos excepting on fasting days; and lastly, spring water, so as not to be compelled to drink the muddy and sometimes the offensive stream of the river. For baggage we have a few blankets for the night time and a sort of sudkets for the night time and a sort of rude paillasse, which is laid always on the lower pallasse, which is laid always on the lower mat, in order that it may not be injured by the cutting of the bamboos which form it. With this I had my catechism, my breviary, my rosary; and thus pro-vided with what was most indispensable,

started in nominie Domini."
A little further on in the same letter the Missioner Apostolic gives an account of an unpleasant visit he received in the of an unpleasant visit he received in the night time from a wild beast. "I my self had a visit from a leopard. It was so hot that I had left the doors and windows open, for I was too short a time in India to know what precautions were know what precautions were necessary. I was resting peacefully when I was started one of my sleep by a heavy sound. It was a leopard, which had leaped into my hut, about two paces from my bed. He went slowly round the room, and not finding anything switching the second of the s He went slowly round the room, and hot finding anything suitable, not even my poor body, for which I felt much obliged to him, he bounded off again. Since that time I have always carefully closed my door and windows, to prevent those nectural visits." nocturnal visits."

Bringing it Home.

"Suppose some penniless, shoeless Irishwho made his way across the chanman, who made his way across the chan-nel on the deck of a steamer, found him-self in Manchester or St. Giles, and col-lected a number of Irishmen about him. and one would ask him, 'What news?' to which he would reply, 'Your father was cut down by a dragoon; your mother was shot by a policeman, or your sister'—but I will not say what has befallen her; let this happen and I will ask Peel how many fires would blaze out of the manufactories of England ?"-Daniel O'Con nell's speech in presence of priests and people, at a banquet in Cork, in 1843.

ANOTHER MIXED MARRIAGE CASE-The Another Mixed Markings Case—The Lord Chancellor of Ireland has just given judgment in the matter of the religion of some orphan children of a mixed mar-riage. The father was a Protestant, the riage. The father was a Protestant, the mother a Catholic. The children had been brought up Catholics, and the Lord Chancellor, finding that the eldest daughter had what the Courts call "confirmed impressions" about religion, allowed her to remain county. The tray avanger children are a Catholic. The two youngerchildren are to be educated in the religion of the father. This is, no doubt, the law, as it stands, and it does not appear, as far as we know, that in this case there was any pre-matri-monial contract regarding the religion of the children. It is when such a contract has been entered into and broken that a really hard case arises, and we fail to see why the law should not recognize such a contract, as it recognizes all other con-tracts made in consideration of marriage. In that case everytody entering into a mixed marriage would know exactly to what they were committing themselves. But such relief can only be obtained from legislation.

FINDING OF THE HOLY CROSS .- In the year of our Lord 326, Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, when seventy nine years of age, was induced by the warmth of her piety to visit the places rendered sacred by the Saviour's presence and sufferings. The hatred of the heathand sufferings. The hatred of the heathens had led them to obliterate as much as possible all traces of the memorable events which the life and death of Jesus had hallowed, and to cover Mount Calvary with stones and earth, and raise thereon temple to the goddess Venus. A Jew, however, had treasured up what traditions he could gather, and was thus enabled to he could gather, and was thus enabled to point out to Helena the spot where our Lord had been buried. The place being excavated, three crosses were found; and the title which that of Jesus bore was also found lying apart by itself. The question was, how the cross of Christ was to be distinguished from the other two. Macarine Bisher of Lursalem suggested that ius, Bishop of Jerusalem, suggested that their respective efficacy should be tried as to the working of miracles. Sick persons were brought forward and touched by each separately. One only wrought the desired cure, and was accordingly acdesired cure, and was accord nowledged to be the true cross.

In what is described as "a most inter In what is described as a flavor as the control of not write like that of the ordinary Pro-

testant tourist.

I should say there was little to choose between them. The latter are in a logically stronger position, and this gives them greater courage in their opinions; the former have the advantage in the respect of money, and the more varied knowledge of the world which money will command. When I say that Catholics have logically the advantage over Protestants, I mean that, starting from premises which both sides admit, a merely logical Protestant will find himself driven to the Church of Rome. Most men, as they grow older, will, I think, feel this, and they will see in it the explanation of the comparativly narrow area over which the Reformation extended, and of the gain which Catholicism has and of blets was in England." I should say there was little to choose and of the gain which Catholicism has made of late years in England."

Arrests in Tipperary-Exciting Scene.

On Monday Mr. William Allis, P. L. G., shopkeeper and farmer, and Mr. Michael Dalton, T. C., one of the two secretaries of the late local Land League, were arrested for preventing people from paying rent. They were escorted to the railway station by a large body of police. On the departure of the train the latter, forming into a mass, moved aside to let the crowd pass on. The people having arrived at the top of Bridge Street, stopped. Cheering and shouts of "buckshot" were raised, and continued for some time. Amidst shouts of "Men of Buckshot, come on, come on!" Head-Constable Guerin stepped forward opposite Abby Street. On Monday Mr. William Allis, P. L. G., and continued for suckshot, come on, come on!" Head-Constable Guerin stepped forward opposite Abby Street crossing and gave the order to load. The cheering was still kept up. Facing the crowd, the constabulary moved on towards the barracks. They passed through the crowd, who made way for them, amid hisses and groans. About twenty yards after passing Meeting Street corner a stone was flung by some one in the crowd, and it hit the head-constable in the back, who immediately ordered his men "Right about face" and "Get ready." The police presented arms. The people still stood, but ceased groaning, and deathlike stillness prevailed. Standing right before the head-constable was a local Catholic clergyman, two professional gentlemen. clergyman, two professional gentlemen and several town commissioners. The police charged the people and arrested two or three young men, whom they immediately after let go. Great excitement prevails in the town.

Tremendous Sales.

The druggists of this city are doing a big business now in the sale of St. Jacobs Oil. One druggist on whom we called on Saturday, stated that although his sales were large at first, they have doubled

Another said that so popular has the Oil become that he could hardly keep the supply up. Not one to whom we nave spoken but gave it a high recommendation spoken but gave it a high recommendation Not one to whom we have and said that it must be effecting scores of cures, or there would not be such a demand for it

mand for it

The people have got the St. Jacobs Oil
fever bad and no mistake, and confidence
in its curing qualities is still growing
stronger. Of course, this would not be so
stronger. Of course, this would not be so unless the remedy was fully meeting its every promise.

Brownson-"Well, I always make it rule to tell my wife everything that hap-pens." Smithkins—"Oh, my dear fellow, that's nothing. I tell my wife lots of things that never happened at all."

The Day Kidney Pad.

is a certain cure for Bright's disease, diabetes, and other urinary disorders. \$2, of druggists, or mailed post-paid. Children's Pad (cures "bed-wetting") \$1.50. Day Kidney Pad Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Don't be Alarmed

at Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or any disas Hop Bitters will certainly and lastingly cure you, and it is the only thing that will. ease of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs,

A Wisconsin woman who was lost in the woods for three days says she didn't suffer so very much, but was greatly annoyed by her absence of mind in not bringing along a small looking glass.

From N. Plummer, M. D., Auburn, N. H. "Although averse to countenance patent medicines, I cheerfully make an exception of your very excellent lung preparation —Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. This preparation I have used in my practice for more than ten years past, and have always found it to be of more effectual service than anything within my know-ledge. I recommend it with the greatest confidence to those subject to coughs and pulmonary complaints."
50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by all

druggists.

Old Gent:—"Well, but, my good man, I could never buy a horse with legs like that." Gypsy Dealer:—"Wot? Legs. Why, I thought year wanted a fast one, and you'll never see 'is legs when a trotten'."

Ingenious Invention.

Some shrewd Yankee has invented a key that will wind any watch; it is a neat attachment to a charm. And it is said to act like a charm. So does that grand Key to Health—Burdock Blood Bitters, the greatest discovery of the age. It unlocks all the secretions, and cleanses and invigorates the entire system. Sample bottles, 10 cents; large size, \$1.00 of all medicine dealers.

Old Mr. and Mrs, Smiler were looking at the comet from their chamber window. "No, Mollie, no, that cannot be the comet of 1843; the appendage is so much larger. "But, my dear Horace, the comet was younger then." They retired in silence.

Sick and bilious headache, aud all deengements of stomach and bowels, cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" —or anti-bilious granules. 25 cents a vial. No cheap boxes to allow waste of virtues. By drug-

"I left off my overcoat yesterday and caught cold," said a gentleman as he went in for a glass of soda; "but on a bright day like this you may leave one off with impunity." Just then the clouds came suddenly, the wind blew severely and the air was filled with little flakes of snow.

Sore Throat.

Apply Hagyard's Yellow Oil and take inwardly according to directions. Yellow Oil is the best remedy for Rheumatism, Neurolgia, Bruises, Burns, Frost Bites and "Comparing our own clergy with the best North Italian and Ticinise priests, household should be without it.

The old maid of the period is usually a rich old maid, and her virtues are of the conservative order. Such a lady was addressed by a widower with seven children, who desired to marry her. "Sir," she said, "I would not live in the house with seven children of my own, much less any body else's." The widower said: "You astonish me." And after a little while—" What am I to do with my seven children?" "Offer them to some girl in children? ""Offer them to some girl in her teens who doesn't know any better," and the widower said he believed he would.

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys,
Diabetes.

No danger from these diseases if you use
Hop Bitters; besides, being the best family
medicine ever made. Trust no other.

Messrs Parker and Laira, of Hillsdale, write:—"Our Mr. Laird having occasion to visit Scotland, and, knowing the excellent qualities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Cil, concluded to take some with him, and the result has been very astonishing. We may say that in several instances it has effected cures when ailments had been pronounced incurable by eminent practitioners."

Before you despair of curing a troublebefore you despair of caring a trouble-or consumption try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam; it has cured others, why may it not cure you? Al! dealers sell it.

"You have no ruins, no natural curiosi-ties in this country," drawled Mr. Oscar Wilde to Mrs. Senator Pendleton at a re-ception last week. "No," replied the ception last week. "No," replied the quick-witted lady, "but our ruins will come soon enough, and as to our curiosities we import them."

Where Ignorance is Bliss 'tis folly to be

Dr. Bliss, if not a success at probing for bullets, was highly successful in despatch-ing bulletins; but the grandest bulletin of success is that which heralds the wonder ful cures performed by Burdock Blood Bitters, that matchless tonic and blood purifier which acts at once upon the Bowels, the Skin, the Liver and the Kidneys, while it invigarates and strengthens the while it invigorates and strengthens whole system.

WINTRY BLASTS ARE SPECIALLY FRUITFUL of coughs and colds. Children who romp out of doors during the cold season are very subject to them, and no household where there are children should be unprovided with an effectual safeguard against lung disease. Such a one is Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosph-ites of Lime and Soda a preparation in which tites of Lime and Soda, a preparation in which the former ingredient possesses the utmost purity, and where its well-known pulmonic purity, and where its well-known pulmonic properties are increased by the admixture of the lime and soda salts. Of these the basis is phosphorus, an essential constituent of the brain, the muscles and the blood, and of the brain, the muscles and the blood, and long recognized by physicians as a strengthening and fortifying agent of surpassing efficacy. The waste of bodily tissue consequent upon lung, chest, and throat complaints is promptly checked by this time-honored remedy, and the irritation of the breathing organs arrested and overcome by it. The article has been pronounced by physicians the best preparation of its class, and this professional verdict has found no echo in the grateful acknowledgements of

and this professional verdict has found no echo in the grateful acknowledgements of many who, despairing of aid from any source have nevertheless sought and found relief from it. Persons whose chest and lungs are weak should use it as a preventive. lungs are weak should use it as a preventive. Asthma, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, bronchitis and laryngitis are promptly remedied by it, and it also possesses properties as a blood purifier very manifest in various types of scrofula. Prepared only by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Canada.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

Cures coughs, colds, asthma, croup, whooping cough, sore throat, bronchitis and all lung complaints that lead to consumption.

Price 25 cents.

Emory Storrs recently delivered a lecture at Lewiston, Ill., on "The good old times." The Chicago Journal remarks that Mr. Storrs has had as many good old times as any man in Illinois, but it doubts whether he revealed all that he knows on the subject the subject.

Apply flannel saturated with Hagyard's Yellow Oil and administer the Oil inter-Yellow Oil and administer the Oil internally on a little sugar as directed on the bottle. Yellow Oil cures Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Lameness, and all flesh wounds. All dealers supply it, price 25 cents.

Hacking coughs lacerate the lungs and beget consumption; consumption fills our cemeteries. If nipped in the bud with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, the destructive malady is deprived of its power. Pain is also subdued by this benign healing agent —corns, sores, frost-bites, burns, other troubles.

Counsel for the prisoner—"Did you see the prisoner at the bar knock down the deceased?" Pat—"No, yer honor, he was alive and well when I saw him knocked down."

The Chinese invented printing, the mariner's compass, gunpowder, &c. but the invention of Steel Pens was left to the nineteenth century. Esterbrook's Falcon, No. 048, being a universal favorite.

Throat, BronchiaI, and Lung Diseases a specialty. Send two stamps for large treatise giving self treatment. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIA-TION, Buffalo, N. Y.

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The very extensive patronnge bestowed on the COOK'S FRIEND indicates the favor with which real merit is ever regarded. Manufactured only by the proprietor, by College Street, Montreal Retailed everywhere.

\$60a week in your own town. Terms and town by the conference of th

at night and broken o. I at night a bottle of MRS, HING SYRUP. It will es unfferer immediately—e is no mistake about it. Il not tell you at once the bowels, and give one the bowels, and give one in a magic. It is perfectly see, and pleasant to the escription of one of the lephysicans and nurses. Sold everywhere at 25.

ort to the Suffering.

HOLD PANACEA" has no pain, both internal and Pain in the Side, Back Throat, Rheumatism, co and any kind of a Pain most surely quicken the its acting power is wons Household Panacea," at the great Pain Reble the strength of any ment in the world, should y handy for use when y is the best remedy in ps in the Stomach, and all kinds," and is for sale 55 cents a bottle.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Great Britain.

LONDON, March 31.—The Times referring to the rejection of Marriott's amendment to the cloture resolution, says the victory was won by blandishment of comvictory was won by blandishment of com-promise, which, it is rumoured, the Gov-erament had promised the disaffected Liberals if they opposed the amendment, and by menaces of resignation. It can scarcely be regarded as a tactical success. scarcely be regarded as a tactical success.

A change in the parliamentary system of a grave and far-reaching consequence will thus be carried out by the votes of less than half the members of the House of Commons, and with the good-will of probably not one-third.

of Commons, and with the good will of probably not one-third.

The Liberals who voted in favour of Marriott's amendment to the cloture resolution were Peter Taylor, Sir Edward Watkin, Marriott, Cowen, Sir John Ennis, and John Walter. Thirty-nine Home Rulers voted on the same side.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question. said the Government had no change to

announce in the cloture resolutions.

In the House of Commons, last night,
Giadstone denied emphatically that cloture was intended to prepare the way for a coercion policy. John Bright, like Gladstone, commented severely on the designs of the Irish, which he illustrated by quoting the proceedings of the Chicago Convention was intended to prepare the way for a coercion policy. John Bright, like Glad-

vention

In the House of Commons to-night
Forster said he could not release Dillon
on account of his health, but the doors of
the prison were open to Dillon it he
would leave the Kingdom. This was received with cries of "Shame" from the
Home Rulets. Forster added that the
condition of Dillon's health at last
accounts was satisfactory.

accounts was satisfactory.

A meeting of Parnellites has resolved

A meeting of Parnellites has resolved to summon the Irish constituences to record their cpinion of the conduct of Home Rulers in voting for cloture.

Patrick J. Smyth, member of Tipperary, and 14 moderate Home Rulers, voted with the majority in the division in the English House, of Commons on Thursday

night.

London, March 31.—In reply to a question in reference to the projected Channel tunnel last evening in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, said that Sir Edward Watkin, Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway, had been warned that the Government claim the bed of the sea for ernment claim the bed of the sea for three miles below low-water mark, and hold themselves free to use any power at their disposal as Parliament may direct or

national interests may require.

London, March 31.—Lowell, on Tuesday, applied to the Secretary of Foreign for a suspension of Lamson's sen-

London, March 31.—Gladstone stated in the House of Commons to night that he would introduce his Budget on the 24th

ST. PETERSBURG, March 31.—It is officially announced that the Czar has ordered the commutation of all the death sentences passed at the recent trial of Nihilists into an indefinite period of hard labour in the mines, except in the case of Lieutenant Suchanoff, in which the sentence was confirmed, as his position as an officer aggravated his crime. He is granted a military execution, which takes place to day. an indefinite period of hard

ODESSA, March 31.—General Streinikoff, public prosecutor of the Kieff Military Tribunal, was shot while sitting on a boulevard here, dying immediately. Two assassins, stopped while fleeing in carriages, offered a violent resistance, and with re-volvers and poniards wounded three persons. They were finally overpowered. Streinikoff came to Odessa to conduct a preliminary examination in important political trials.

A Madrid despatch says the news of the popular demonstration in Barcelona causes a profound sensation at the capital.

Two hundred and fifty persons have been arrested, including many revolution-

arv agents.

It is stated that no proofs of Dr.

Lamson's American nationality are being

furnished to the Government. The solicitor of Dr. Lamson has been formally notified that the memorial on Lamson's behalf will have the careful attention of the Home Secretary.

Ireland. London, March 31.—In the House of Lords to night Baron Carlingford stated that the Government could not suspend

trial by jury in Ireland, and that no fresh legislation was proposed.

Three arrests have been made of per-

Three arrests have been in the of persons suspected of implication in the murder of Arthur Herbert.

It is reported that several Irish Liberals are considering a scheme for establishing Provincial Assemblies in Ulster, Munster, and Leinster.

and Lemster.

United States.

The scheme of the ship canal, projected long ago, to connect the waters of the St. Lawrence at Montreal via the Ottawa and French rivers, with Georgian Bay, is again being agitated in Northern Michigan. The Saginaw Courier states that Charles H. Plummer asks from the Dominion Government a grant of 10,000,000 acres of land, and proposes to organize a company of capitalists at once to construct the canal. He has been studying up the project during the past ten years and seems now to well in hand. He has ample assurance of all the capital necessary, and and the Dominion Government will hardly fail to give the scheme all possible

and on learning of the death of his wife was very much grieved. He started to

and on learning of the death of his willer was very much grieved. He started to walk into this city on Saturday last, and had proceeded some three miles when he also fell dead of heart disease.

To-day, in the Court of Chancery, the case of Dobell v. Rochester and the Ontario Bank was taken up. This was a case arising out of a purchase of deals made by the plaintiff through the agency of the defendants for an English firm. The deals are alleged by the purchasing firm to be 15 per cent below first quality deals which were bargained for. The matter was submitted to a Quebec culler, whose decision was not satisfactory to the defendants. The case is still in progress. Burglars visited Walkerton last week and entered the jewellery store of Mr.

Burglars visited Walkerton last week and entered the jewellery store of Mr. Fox, the book store of Mr. McCrum, and the grocery store of Mr. Crawford, but did not succeed in doing much damage. Entrance was effected by cutting away the glass in the windows. No clue to their identity was obtained.

identity was obtained.

On the 30th of March the Home of the Friendless at Chatham was formally opened by E. W. Scane, Mayor, after which speeches were delivered by His Worship and Messrs. Young, Pegley, W. E. Hamilton, B.A., and Dr. Lennox.

A young man employed at the Grand Trunk depot Stratford, in a responsible position has been arrested for crookedness

position has been arrested for crookedness in money matters.

On Friday 31st ult. Mr. Joly made an apology for a letter he had published yesterday accusing the chronicle of; wilful misrepresentation in reporting his speeches. A few Bills were advanced, and then Mr. Stephens, of Montreal, rose to continue the debate on the railroad question. He spoke from 4:30 to recess, and from 8 to 9:30. He favored the selling of the road for 85,000,000, but wanted to be sure of the money. His references to the present management were severe. Mr Beaubien followed, supporting the sale of the western division and ing the sale of the western division and opposing that of the eastern. He spoke until shortly after midnight, when the

House then adjourned till Monday.

At Montreal on the 31st ult., a convoca-At Montreal on the 31st ult., a convoca-tion for conferring degrees in law and medicine at McGill University took place, and was largely attended. In the faculty of medicine, the Holmes' gold medal for the best examination in primary and final branches was awarded to Robert J.B. How-ard, B.A., Montreal. The prize for the best final examination was awarded to H. V. Orden B.A., of St. Catharines. Ont

best final examination was awarded to II.
V. Ogden B.A., of St. Catharines, Ont.
The prize for the best primary examination was awarded to Geo. A. Graham, of
Hamilton, Ont. The Sutherland gold
medal was awarded to Wyatt G. Johnson,
of Sherbrooke, P. Q. The Morris scholarthin in physiology was awarded to Wyatt of Sherorooke, P. Q. The Morris scholar-ship in physiology was awarded to Wyatt G. Johnson, Sherbrooke, Professor's prizes—Botany, Edwin G. Wood, of Lon-desboro'; for the best collection of plants, W. W. Doherty, of Kingston, N. B.; practical anatony, the demonstrator's w. w. Donetty, of Kingston, N. B.; practical anatomy, the demonstrator's prize was awarded to Geo. Carruthers, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., who was closely pressed by Chas. E. Gooding, of Barba-

Rathbun & Sons of Kingston are shipping wooden houses to sections. Petitions are in circulation at sections. Petitions are in circulation at Kingston for the making of Wellers' Bay a harbour of refuge, for the opening and buoying of the channel at Bald Head light and the placing of a floating ship and green light in it, and the making Wellers' Bay the outlet of the Murray Canal instead of Presqu' Isle. Messrs. H. S. Howland, of Toronto; T. Guilford Smith and George Beals, of the Union Iron Works of Buffalo; Mr. C. J. Pusey, of Madoc; N. Lillenberg of New York, Metallurgist, Peterborough, and W. Hamilton Merrit, of Toronto, mining

Hamilton Merrit, of Toronto, mining engineer, visited the chief mines of the Victoria county iron region, Peterborough. This inspection was with a view of considering the desirability of establishing charcoal iron smelting works in this locality. All were much pleased with the appearance preliminary examination, political trials.

BERLIN, March 31.—The Diet has passed the Ecclesiastical Bill. The Minisister of Ecclesiastical Affairs stated that the amendments adopted would provoke serious difficulties. The fact, however, that the clericals agreed to compromise would be thought to contribute materially to the restoration of peace.

Spain.

BARCELONA, March 30.—Almost all the disorders cries of manufactories here are now manufactories here are now disorders. The Midland Railway, Mr. Rob. Jaffray and Mr. J. R. Dundas, accompanied them, they returned to Toronto last evening. A large and influential meeting of citizens of both sides of politics met in the Town Hall, Pembroke, on the 3rd, and processed Mr. Thos. Murray, M.PP., with over \$300, to defray law costs and damages, was pre-

he was implicated. The charge was pre-ferred by a book agent named Davis, who had given Mr. Murray a good deal of pro-vocation, and in view of this latter fact the residents of this place took the

action stated above.

On Wednesday the 29th March, the funeral of the late Lieut.-Col. Charles funeral of the late Leont-Col. Charles Leonidas D'Trumberry de Salaberry took place at L'Assomption. There was a very large gathering of relatives and friends from Quebec, Montreal, and other places. He was the last son of the hero of Chau-

The inhabitants of Amherst Island, Halifax, are suffering for want of provisions, vessels with their supplies having been lost last fall. The winter has been

severe. Winnipeg, March 31.—The winter is

winnipeg, March 31.—The winter is breaking up, and railway communication is opening in all directions.

A large committee is appointed for the professional regatta, and \$10,000 will likely be raised.

Members of the trade and aldermanic returns a small at wild into the control of the contro

excursion arrived at midnight. They will excursion arrived at manight. They will be entertained at a banquet.

Private despatches received to-day from Qu'Appelle say that a contractor and his son have been frozen to death. Their names have not been ascertained.

James Robertson, of Montreal, to-day beacht the William street preparty for

bought the William-street property for \$128,000. The boom is believed to have begun, though this week has been flat, with only trifling sales,

In the last report of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, Mr. Anthony Comstock states that half the criminals arraigned in the courts of that city are twenty-one years old or under, and one-fourth are sixteen years old or under; and he attributes this disgraceful assistance.

Canadian.

Some time ago the sudden death from heart disease of a woman named Kennedy, living on Clarence-street, Ottawa, was recorded. Her husband was employed as labourer on the Canada Atlantic Railway contract under Mr. Linsley at Big Gully, some distance down the Ottawa,

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Halifax Branch of the Irish National Land League, held at their Hall, March 27, 1882, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It having come to our knowledge that John Costigan, M. P. for Vice

whereas, it having come to our knowledge that John Costigan, M. P. for Victoria Co., Province of New Brunswick, at Ottawa, intends, through the Parliament of Canada, to memoralize the Parliament of Great Britain, with the object of obtaining Local Self-Government for Ireland:

And whereas, we, as citizens of Hali-And whereas, we, as chizens of Hall-fax, do heartily co-operate with the Hon. Member in such object, fully believing it to be the only effectual means of restor-ing the harmony and good will which should exist in all parts of the United

Kingdom; har passed that we, as members of the Halifax Branch of the Irish National Land League, do hereby extend to the Hon. Member our hearty co-operation in so just a cause, enjoying, as we do, the full liberty of such form of government, and experiencing the benefits which he now asks for his countrymen, and that, as members of this Branch of the Land League, we feel it a duty and pleasure to sustain constitutionally the Hon. Member until the object sought for is obtained—the right of Self-Government for the Irish people; and we also hope in addition that the elemency of the Crown addition that the elemency of the Crown be extended to the subjects in prison, being fully convinced that, by such gracious acts, peace and good will, will no doubt, prevail, crime and disorder forever disappear from the Land.

Be it further Resolved, That Messrs. M. B. Daly and M. H. Richey, Members of Parliament for the City and County of Halifax, be requested to support Mr. Costigan, M. P., in any resolution he may offer to obtain justice to Ireland.

THE IRISH-AMERICAN 'SUSPECTS.

Call For A Mass-Meeting.

The following call has been issued for a mass meeting in the Cooper Institute on Monday evening, April, 3d, "to express sentiment upon the imprisonment of American citizens by foreign Governments without right?" without trial:"-

"NEW YORK. March 24, 1882. "New York. March 24, 1882.
"To the Citizens of New York City;
"It having become a matter of international notoriety that there are now held in English prisons a number of men who are citizens of this Republic, some of whom, unconvicted of any crime, have been in confinement for a year or more (and how much longer they may be immured—or, for that matter, whether they shall now much longer they may be immured—or, for that matter, whether they shall ever breathe the air of liberty again—is something which no one but the jailers can speak of with knowledge); and in view of the fact that all of these men protest their innocence, and have repeatedly demanded a trial, without avail, to which they are entitled as American citizens, it becomes the duty of the United States Government to demand of Great Britain

the proof of their guilt, or their immediate release, as per Act of Congress, passed July 27, 1868, viz. :"Whenever it is made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been unjustly deprived of his liberty by or under the authority of any foreign Government, it shall be the duty of the President forthwith to demand of Government the reasons of such imprison-ment, and if it appear to be wrongful and in violation of the rights of American citizenship, the President shall forthwith de-mand the release of such citizen, and if the release of such citizen, and if the release so demanded is unreasonably delayed or refused, the President shall use such means, not amounting to acts of war, as he may think necessary and thereto shall, as soon as practicable, be communicated by the President to Con-gress,'—Revised Statutes of the United

law, as men loving justice, and having regard for the honor of the American name, we hereby unite in a call to the citizens of New York, irrespective of political opinions, to meet in grand dem-onstration at Cooper Institute, Monday evening, April 3d, to voice American evening, April 3d, to voice American sentiment, to protest against the arbitrary action of the British Government, and demand that our Government extend to these men the full protection that their allegiance to it guarantees.

"William R. Grace, Mayor of New York.
"Charles A. Dana, of New York Sun.
"Oswald Ottendorfer, New York Staats

HOLY WEEK IN LONDON.

On Sunday the 2nd, the palms were solemnly blessed by His Lordship Bishop Walsh assisted by Mgr. Bruyere V. G., Rev. Father Tiernan and O'Mahony, and Rev. Father Tiernan and O'Mahony, and distributed to an immense congregation, which filled St. Peter's Cathedral. Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Coffey and the Passion read by Rev. Father Tiernan. In the evening an eloquent sermon on the observance of Holy week was preached by Rev. Father O'Mahony.

On Holy Thursday morning His Lordship pontificated at High Mass and performed the solemn blessing of the oils. He was assisted by all the clergy of the city and many from the adjoining parishes.

many from the adjoining parishes.

The Repository, which was a model of good taste and skillful design was visited throughout the day by many hundreds of On Good Friday a sermon on the Passion

On Good Friday a sermon on the Fassion was delivered by the Bishop to a crowded auditory. His Lordship's sermon was one of his finest efforts and aroused the liveliest emotions amongst his hearers.

LOCAL NEWS.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of a call, on Friday last, from Mr. Wm. L. Savage, Editor and Proprietor of the Western Home Journal, Detroit.

The vital statistics for the month of March in this city were: Births, 44; marriages, 15, and deaths, 33.

The Hamilton Bridge Coy, have com-pleted the Oxford street bridge, and have been awarded the contract for building the new Iron bridge on Wellington street. The bridge will cost \$12,367. J. D. Saundy has brought a suit against

the city for \$10,000 on account of the water backing up from the dam at the waterworks. The body of the missing man, James

Watson, was found in the river a little below Blackfriars Dam on Thursday last. It is supposed that while intoxicated he fell over the bridge and was drowned.

Mrs. O'Dwyer one of the first residents of London East, died on Thursday moining last.

The frontage tax by law was defeated by a majority of 687.

Mrs. Decomposition of London Fact. ing last.

of creditors to mourn his departure.

THE NORTHWEST CRAZE.

The craze for the Northwest may fairly be described as a disease, the ravages of which are widespread, and which in addition to seriously decreasing the population of the older Provinces, must result in great suffering to many of those who are afflicted with it. It is safe to compute the number of those who have already left this season at 3000 or 4000, and every this season at 3000 or 4000, and every day swells the westward bound army. What they are going to do when they reach Em-erson, or Winnipeg, or Brandon never seems to enter the heads of the victims all their endeavors seem to be to go west for fear all the land will be taken before they get there. Correspondents and the daily despatches tell us that the cities are full, that

"Taverns have an anxious guest,
For every corner, nook and crack,"
and that even shelter is almost impossible to be obtained, to say nothing of comfort. The rates of the commonest hotels are from \$2 to \$5 per day, with accommodation of the most limited kind at that. Enterprise ing firms are putting up canvas hotels-cold enough comfort when the thermometer is at zero, yet even the scanty accom-modation they afford is bespoken days be-fore they are completed. Under the most favorable circumstances it must be a month or six weeks before settlers can go on the lands they have located, and in the meantime their enforced stay in the cities of war, as he may think necessary and proper to obtain or effectuate the release proper to obtain or effectuate the release proper to obtain or effectuate the release the facts and proceedings relative thereto shall, as soon as practicable, be communicated by the President to Congress.'—Revised Statutes of the United States, Section 2, 001.

"In accordance with the spirit of this law, as men loving justice, and having law, as men loving justice, and having the communication of the commun we shudder to think what is in the the women and the helpless children. It seems nothing short of madness to leave comfortable homes at this inclement season, to encounter untold hardships. We shot inconvenience may be their hope that inconvenience may be their worst experience, but we look for destitution and even starvation if the exodus continues to increase in its present ratio.
—Stratford Beacon.

ICEBERGS.

Ice fields and icebergs appeared off Newfoundland nearly two months earlier than usual this season. The steamship Averill, from West Hartlepool, England, was the first to tell of ice on the Banks, having sighted it in latitude 47° north, longitude 47° west, on February II. She was surrounded for twelve hours. Nearly every day since then the arriving steamships

| William R. Grace, Mayor of New York Sun.
| Court of Charles A. Dana, of New York Sun.
| Court of Chemes, the New York Sun.
| Court of Chemes, the New York Sun.
| The Pope and the Catholic Press.
| The Fope and the Catholic Press.
| The Fope has lately directed the action of several eminent clergymen to the following passasing, so melicinent, and some we publish it as received.
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THE CATHOLIC WORLD FOR APRIL.

The April number of this excellent periodical is at hand with an inviting table of contents. Father Hecker's paper on the liberty and independence of the Pope is a timely and unanswerable statement of the Roman question. Father Hewitt follows with an able review of Dr. Hewitt follows with an able review of Dr. Woolsey's work on Divorce. "Stella's Discipline" by F. X. L. gives evidence of fine conception and will be read with interest. "St. Patrick and the Island of Lerius" by the late Rev. Hugh Gallagher evinces careful research and genuine Irish devotion to the national apostle on the part of that good priest. The paper on the school question deals with this important matter in a manner so logical and pracschool question deals with this important matter in a manner so logical and prac-tical st to deserve very careful study from the friends of true education. The "Pil-grims of the Cross;" "the Roman Primacy in the Second Century" and "Irish names in Cæsar" are all articles of great historic value. The poetic contributions "Dies Irae" and "Before the Cross" are of unusual merit in every sense.

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets.

London, Ont., April. 1. 100 lbs.

FLOUR AND FEED.
Pastry Flour per cwt.
Spring Flour.
Oatmeal Fine.
Granulated.
Cort meal 2 00 to 2 50 20 00 to 22 00 18 00 to 20 00 11 00 to 13 00 2 50 to 4 00 Hay.... Straw, per load... PRODUCE. 0 15 to 0 10 0 14 to 0 1 Lard... SKINS AND HIDES.
Lambskins, each....
Calfskins, green, & th...
dry
Tallow, rendered
rough...
Hides, No. 1
...
...
MISCELLANEOUS. 0 75 to 1 30 0 10 to 0 13 0 15 to 0 17 0 00 to 0 07 0 00 to 0 04 7 00 to 0 00 6 00 to 0 00 5 00 to 0 00

MISCELLANEOUS. 0 75 to 2 00 0 50 to 0 70 0 50 to 0 70 6 00 to 8 00 0 07 to 0 08 Chickens, pair... Ducks per pair... Beef, cwt.... Mutton, bb.... Veal,

Veal,

Dressed Hogs.

Potatoes # bag

Apples, # bag

Onions, # bhl

Hops, # cwt

Wood, # cord.

London Stock Market. 115 Superior.... Ontario Investment Ass'n 134 London Life......

Toronto Markets-Car Lots.

9 80.
PEAS—No. 1 80c to \$0 80. No. 2, 78c to 79c.
OATS—No. 1, 41c to 41. No. 2, 39c.
CORN—00c to 00c.
WOOL—00c to 00.
FLOUR—Superior, \$5 95 to \$5 70; extra,

\$5 to \$5 60.

\$5 to \$5 60.

\$8 AN - \$16 50 to \$16 50.

BRAN - \$16 50 to \$16 50.

BUTTER - | 36 to 21e.

GRASS SEED - Clover, \$4 60 to \$4 80.

BARLEY - (street) - 78c to \$36.

WHEAT (street) - Fall, \$1 25 to \$1 2.6

OATMEAL - \$16 90 to \$4 75.

HOGS (street) - \$8 00 to \$8 25.

Montreal Market.

Montreal Market.

FLOUR—Receipts, 1,390; sales 90. Marke quiet, unchanged. Quotations are as follow Superior, 61 to 6 15; extra, 6 00 to 6 05; spring extra, 5 85 to 5 90; superfine, 5 40 to 5 90 strong bakers', 6 25 to 8 00; fine, 4 50 to 4 60 middlings, 4 60 to 3 90; pollards, 3 50 to 3 60 Ontario bags, 2 90 to 3 90; city bags, 3 80 to 4 60.

GRAIN-Wheat, red winter, 143 to 145; Upper Canada white winter, 137 to 1 39; spring, 135 to 137. Corn, 80c to 85c. Peas, 76c to 77c. Oats, 37c to 38c. Barley, 60c to 65c. MEAL-Oatmeal, 5 00 to 5 10. Cornmeal MEAL—Databeat, 3
40 to 3 50.
PROVISIONS—Butter, Western, 16c to 18c;
Eastern Townships, 22c to 25c; B. & M., 18c to
22c. Creamery, 00c to 00c. Cheese, 12c to 13c.
Pork, mess, 20 00 to 21 00 Lard, 13c to 14c.
ASHES—Pots, 485 to 5 00.

DIED

Ladie's and Children's Hosiery.

At the present time W. Green's stock of At the present time W. Green's stock of ladies' and children's hosiery is very complete, containing, as it does, all the leading style and novelties for the coming season. This establishment has always been noted for their complete and well-assorted stock in this department, and all will admit that it is the hosiery house of London. Mr. Green has also received a large stock of first choice Rouillon kid gloves in 3 4 and 6 buttons, while other houses haves ibstituted choice Rouillon Rid gloves in 3, 4 and 6 buttons, while other houses haves, ibstituted an inferior article to take the place of this excellent glove. Mr. Green still keeps the first quality and selling them at the prices at which other stores sell the inferior article. His stock of real and imitation laces, embroideries, &c., is very complete and well worth en inspection. mbroideries, &c., is very complete and well worth an inspection. Intending purchasers of any of the above goods will save money by purchasing these goods at Green's popular store.

Consumption Cared.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after hiving tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. dec23.4m

PAY YOUR Water Rates

BEFORE

SATURDAY, 15th INST.

And save 20 per cent. discount.

I. DANKS,

SECRETARY WANTED.

A HOUSEKEEPER who is accustomed to nilking and general housework, on a small arm. Family small. R.C. preferred. M. WALSH, Port Perry.

TO BUILD RS.

WALL PAPERS! WALL PAPERS!

200,000 ROLLS ENGLISH, AMERICAN & FRENCH

In Choicest Designs & Newest Widest and Longest Made.

and at Prices to Suit all. PLAIN & FIGURED WINDOWS.

Papers in Large Variety. R. LEWIS.

434 RICHMOND STREET PIANOFORTES,

UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship, & Durability WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street,
Baltimore.
No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SHORTHAND Writing the reasonally laught that the procured for purish when competent end for circular. W. G. CHAFFEE, Oswego, N.Y. "Mr. Thomas D. Egan, formerly Travelling Agent for the Freeman's Journal; and as such, was always found by us to be honor-able, faithful and expert."—N. Y. Freeman's Journal, March 11th, 1876.

THOMAS D. EGAN, NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY

33 Barclay St. and 38 Park Place NEW YORK.

This Agency was established in 1875, for the purpose of acting as the Agent of any person wishing to save time, money and extra expenses. extra expenses. As your AGENT, it will purchase any kind of goods you may want.

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