VOL 4.

cal garments.

of the trade.

A Prayer of Doubt,

MRS. A. M. SULLIVAN IN CATHOLIC WORLD.

The mystery of life, O Lord' do thou disclose: Why riches, honor, happiness to those Who love thee not are given without stint, While they who pray for only faith remain like flint: Lord, I believe; help thou my unbelief.

Some feet are consecrate, O Lord! from birth

to the; Mine have wandered reckless and uncer-tainly: Show me the path-how sharp its thorny

Wall-Oh! take my hand or I shall faint and fall: Lord, I believe; help thou my unbelief.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, FEB. 24, 1882.

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

LOCAL NEWS.

The London Junction Railway Bill passed through Committee on Thursday last by a majority of six.

Rev. Father McGrath has arrived in ondon from Montreal, much improved in health.

Mr. Thomas Marshal has been ap-ointed assessor for the village of London West.

The Postmaster General's annual report gives the average weekly free delivery of letters in this city as 18,099. This places London fourth on the list.

A large number of men are engaged clearing away the debris at the Globe foundry. Rebuilding is to commence at once.

The chest of tools of the late Alex. McDonald, which was raffled a few days since, was won by Mr. Alex. Wilson, grocer.

Mr. F. W. Birmingham, of the P. O. Department, was on Wednesday last united in marriage to Miss Annie White. last Mr. P. Flannery acted as groomsman and Miss Fannie Birmingham as bridesmaid. The cernory was performed in St. Peter's Cathedral by Rev. Father Tiernau. The happy couple have the best wishes of a large circle of friends for their future pros-varity. perity.

On Monday of last week one of the oldest residents of Biddulph passed peace-fully away. We refer to the death of Mr. Patrick Whalen which sad event occurred first about about a month's sidences. Ho after about about a month's sickness. He resided immediately opposite the Don-nelly homestead and will be remembered as the person who let Johnny O'Conner into his house on the morning of the tragedy. His remains were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of friends. of friends.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The death is announced of Owen Quinn, of Golden Grove, N. B., in the 103rd year of his age.

On the Quebec Central R. R. two locomotives and a snow plough were trying to force through a snow blockade at St. Henri, when they met a shock which overturned them. Some thirty laborers were on board at the time, five of whom were wounded, one named Carrier seriously. No. 5 express on the Air Line on Satur day evening ran into a stick of square oak timber when about two miles this side of Marshville. The piece of timber was 22 inches square and 50 feet long, but the speed the train was running at twisted it in two and threw it off the track in two pieces. Not much damage was done to

the engine Toronto, Feb. 17.—To-night a street car driver named William Carswell was run over and instantly killed on King street. He alighted from the car to remove from He alighted from the car to remove from the centre of the roadway a block of ice dropped from a wagon. While stooping down with his back to the car, the horse started, and the poor fellow met his death. He was frightfully mangled. Carswell leaves a wife and five children. Wm. A Harris, station-master at the Windsor Junction, Intercolonial Railway, was arrested on Friday, charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of fireman Cameron killed by a railway

of fireman Cameron killed by a railway collision a short time ago. The collision is alleged to have occurred through the negligence of Harris. On Wednesday night Archy Johnson, with his wife and two children, and a farmer named Murphy, all residing in Harvey, about ten miles north of Lakefield were returning home in their sleigh. They attempted to cross Buckhorn Lake on the ice. Having crossed it in the morning, they had no doubts as 15 its safety in returning. The night was dark, and as they were driving to what they thought Murphy was drowned to be open water. Murphy was drowned. Johnson, who is a good swimmer, succeeded in saving his wife and two children. Johnson's horses ware bed bat were both lost. Two fatal accidents are reported from Lake Weedon, as having occurred on Thursday on the Quebec Central Railroad. Geo. Starey, brakeman on No. 5 mixed train, slipped between two cars and was cut to pieces. About the same time a section hand, who was on a hand car was run over and killed near Lake Weedon At the annual meeting of the Charitable Irish Society, Halifax, Thomas E. Kenny was re-elected president, and Dr. E. Far-rell vice-president. It was decided to have a procession on St. Patrick's Day and dine together in the evening. The Irish Societies of Montreal have The Irish Societies of Montreal have for some time past been investigating through a committee the charge made against a Montreal contractor, Mr. F. B. McNamee, of having teen a Fenian in-former. The committee, while discov-ering the gentleman who gave publicity to the charge, has failed to find any foun-dation for it in fact, and has so reported. Mr. McNamee himself denies the accus-ation, and has produced a letter from Sir John Macdonald denying that he (Mc-Namee) ever received any money as an Namee) ever received any money as an informer. Wm. Cook, the Toronto Post office employee, has been committed for trial on a Charge of stealing lace from a letter.
 Mount Elgin, Ont., Feb. 16.—Mr. Isaac
 Waggoner, who has lived in this vicinity about fifty years, remarked only yester-day that he was just about 80 years old and never felt better in his life. He milked his cow about five o'clock, and at seven he was a corpse. Supposed to have died from an apoplectic fit. Toronto, Feb. 19.—Rev. Dr. Ryerson, father of the Public School System of On-tario, died at his residence in this city at seven o'clock this morning, aged seventy eight.

R.C.

CLERICAL. The most searching investigation history since shows that all England's re-sources have only been directed towards WE have received shareful, and the world recognizes the fact with equal force and indignation. a large stock of goods suitable for cleri-

DIAP

We give in our tailoring department special attention to this branch N. WILSON & CO.

discrepencies are entirely overlooked, and it is a good enough tale with which to whet the coercion appetites of the people

The souls that love thee, Lord, thy sweetness My soul is cold as mountain capped with snow: Touch thou its crest with ray of warmth di-Lo! with thy glory doth the mountain shine. Lord, I believe; help thou my unbelief.

THE convent-bred daughter of the Eng-Some hearts thou fillest, Lord, with radiant hope: My eastern windows rarely, dimly ope: Giance thou this way: the curtains are with-

drawn-My house is burnished with thine; eyelids' dawn! Lord, I believe: help thou my unbelief.

CATHOLIC PRESS. Catholic Citizen.

Our readers may have heard of the great "Reformed Mexican Catholic Church", which under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church was going to dissipate the gloom of Romish superstition in Mexico and precipitate the millenium. "The Mexican Church League, organized in 1876 to raise money for the work eave the N to raise money for the work, says the N. Y. Independent, spoke of it as the most marvelous breaking forth of the light of Scripture since the era of the Reform-ation." Then this candid Protestant jouration." Then this candid Protestant jour-nal adds: We now turn to a letter writ-ten in March, 1879, by the Rev. W. M. Pat-terson, D.D., a missionary of the South-ern Methodist Church in the City of Mexi-co. This lecture was published in the Episcopal Methodist, of Baltimore, April 5th, 1879. We have seen no answer to its statements. He says, to quote one or two of his charges, that he has sought diligently for information about the alleged great reformation, and had not been able to find one person who has ever heard of these reformation, and has not been able to these one person who has ever heard of these 'seventy congregations' or this reforma-tion." Can it be possible that the alleged "rapid spread of the Gospel"in Spain, Italy and France, is of the same delusive nature. Let the imprisoned Gavazzi rise and ex-

New York Irish Nation.

such a proposition.

made by

San Francisco Monitor

Irish American.

one of

in its issue of Jan. 25th, describes

Forster's folly in proposing to John Dillon to be let out of prison on con-dition of going to the continent would be something astounding if similar incidents were not of frequent occurrence in Ireland. Such incidents demonstrate the utter in.

THE latest yarn, designed specially to be retailed to the English marines and chaw-

retailed to the English marines and chaw-bacons, is told by the English Press Associa-tion, which reports that a letter addressed to Mr. Forster and containing "a scruple and a half of iodide of nitrogen, which is a fearfully dangerous explosive, and very seldom used, being difficult to obtain, and is violently explosive when dry reached Dublin Castle a few days after Mr. Forster left for London." It fails to state, however, who opened the letter and who found out that it was so "fear-fully explosive;" but of course such little discrepencies are entirely overlooked, and

who are to frame new rules for "govern-ing" Ireland. It is also remarkable how all these elaborate schemes for injuring all these elaborate schemes for injuring Mr. Forster's precious existence invariably fail when it comes to the critical point!

Cincinnati Telegraph

OSCAR FINGALL O'FLAHERTY WILLIS WILDE, the son of one of Ireland's most whiles, the son of one of freight's most patriotic of poets, and sweetest of singers, talks about "we English." This apparent renunciation of his nationality is to us the head and front of his offending.

lish Minister, at Washington, is a model of self-possession, grace, modesty, and gen-tleness. Dignity and repose of manner are rare charms among the pupils of Pro-testant seminaries and public schools.

THE Boy Preacher had better leave Catholicity alone until he understands it

better. He said on Tuesday night: "Roman Catholics believe in the 'Baptism of Fire' but they must go through the fire first to get it. I do not want to go There is no use of expecting it at death. You must have it now. If you say 'to-morrow,' you may never get it." Will somebody send the poor distraught youth a wonny activity of the source of the sou

youth a penny catechism?

UPON the occasion of Dr. Windthorst's through its President, the Duke of Norfolk, offers hearty felicitations to the veteran soldier of the Catholic Church in Germany." Strange to say we heard of no similar expression from this city, or country, and yet thousands of our German fellow-citizens should be interested in the champion of the Kultur Kampf, who has fought his fight so nobly, and now bids fair to be victorious in the strife. Father Windthorst, of Chillicothe, is a nephew of the great Catholic German leader.

WHEN we think of the deep-seated sor-row that must be felt by Cardinal New-man, anent the lamentable condition of the soul of his brother Francis, we are re-minded of the bistoric parallel afforded in

the lives and characters of the quaint and gentle George Herbert and his atheistically inclined brother, the philosopher, Lord Edward Herbert. The diverse di-rections of the two minds are brought out in the works of the two Herberts, as in the works of the two Herberts, as in ance of the New capacity of the English to govern Ireland, or even to understand the Irish people. Philadelphia Standard. After all their experience and with all their great capacity for business, they are as far from it to-day as ever. They cannot con-ceive how an Irishman sentenced by the "FREE" Switzerland is free to every one but Catholic religious. Nihilists and con-spirators of every kind and class can find here safe refuge. But Catholic monks, whose only crime is that they devote themselves to works of religion, are not foreign law to penal servitude for plotting to overthrow English rule should not feel degraded by the prison garb and enforced association with English thieves, and the permitted to reside there even temporary. A short time ago some Marists and armelites, who had been expelled from scorn that meets their prate about "amend-France, passed into Switzerland with the ment of character" is a positive wonder to them. Here is a thick-headed old Yorkintention of remaining there until they could look around and select some spot them. Here is a thick-headed old 1 ork-shireman blundering around Dublin, "like a bull in a china-shop," setting things topsy-turvy, and fancying he is "restoring order," and kept there by the intellect of in England or some other country where they might establish themselves. The Marists rented a private house in Givisiez, and the Carmelites a farm-house in England, What a lesson it teaches! If he chelmuth, only as quarterly tenants. But had the slightest knowledge of Irish hu-man nature John Dillon would have been their case was brought before the Federal Council by some anti-Catholic bigots, and the Council decided that they must leave the last man to whom he would have made Switzerland. A PARAGRAPH in one of our city dailies The Eucalyptus tree now borders TRULY observes the San Francisco Monisavs: many of the roads and avenues crossing tor: "It is a good thing for the cause of truth that there are only very few people the Roman Campagna and wherever planted by the monks it has driven off the malaria and fevers." So it seems that in our day who believe a single assertion made by the sectarian press regarding Popes or Popery. The world realizes the the monks, after all, are useful from a material as well as a spiritual point of view. Yet the suppression of the mon-asteries and the dispersion of the monks fact that it is necessary for Protestant preachers to occasionally hold up the skeleton of the Pope as the 'raw head and by the liberal Italian Government are combloody bones' wherewith to scare sectari-ans into subjection and to keep them with by the tword tankin Government are com-mended by all our secular papers as evi-dencing an "enlightened," "progressive" spirit on the part of that Government. The landed estates of the monasteries in the traces. A hatred of Popes and Popery is thus engendered which acts as a kind of gospel glue to make the several sects stick together in order to prevail against 'that horrid Pope.' " were among the most productive in all Italy. The laborers upon them and the farmers who rented parts of them were

them." The above expressions, though never intended for publication, we cannot refrain from quoting for the edifying ex-ample they offer. If the same generous of spirit of our correspondent but actuated more of our laivy, more of our people would be able to deal with the questions of the day from a Catholic standpoint, and trashy, if not anti-Catholic publica-tions, which pervert the judgment and soil the heart, would find no place in the Catholic family circle.

Freeman's Journal

A CORRESPONDENT calls attention to the continued existence of a writer in Har-per's Journal of Barbarism, called Eugene Lawrence. Eugene Lawrence has, it seems, been galvanizing some old corpses and pretending that they are alive. This Lawrence is so generally known as a writer who fills space with calumnies and outrageous lies regarding the Church and her children, that it would be a waste of time children, that it would be a waste of time to answer his charges. No reasonable man in this country who knows anything of the work done by the children of the Church, believes that we are "minions of the In-quisition," that the Catholic churches in New York are supported by State funds, or that Catholics are doing their utmost to overthrow a Government which second. overthrow a Government which accord. ing to Eugene Lawrence supports them so generously! Lawrence went out of fashion with Nast and Edith O'Gorman. II is lies have been nailed a hundred times; but, now that nobody reads the Journal of Barbarism except old ladies who believe the Pope to be Anti-Christ, and irreconcilable bigots, it is not of any interest to any sensible man to know what Eugene Law-rence says. Like that unappreciated hu-morist, A. Cleveland Coxe, age cannot wither or custom stale his infinite variety. He is always breaking out in a new place with a new lie. Let our correspondent solace himself with the conviction, wellgrounded, that Eugene Lawrence, though he may be idolized in sewing-societies of old women of the Presbyterian persuasion. has no more power to bias any sensible man's mind than Edith O'Gorman.

CATHOLIC educators, in attempting to improve the quality of secular knowledge given in their schools, ought to bear in mind the fact that the chief end of a Catholic school is to give religious instruc-tion. Other things are merely auxiliaries to this end. A mere smattering of Cat-echism is not "religious instruction." No Catholic school in which children study only the Catechism is worthy of the name. A half-hour's lecture on the truths of religion, given by a priest once or twice a week, is more valuable than months of cut-and dried cramming of the Catechica Catechism. And the constant droppings from the heart of a teacher full of faith is better, and more effective, than a hundred sermons!

IT is said that Canon Campello, the It is said that Canon Campello, the latest Methodist "convert" to "marriage," will publish a daily paper in Rome in "the interest of evangelical principles." He thinks that there is "a long-felt want" in Derror dischoff the said of the said state of the said said state of the said Roman circles for a paper which will con-tain translations of the comic stories in Zion's Herald. He proposes to fill it. Of course, to do this, he must collect, and his next move will, no doubt, be a jour-

On the reassembling of the House on Monday, the 13th inst., Mr. Ryan, of Mon-treal, presented a petition of the Montreal Corn exchange, in favor of a repeal of the duty on breadstuffs, and Mr. Arkell four

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

duty on breadstuffs, and Mr. Arkell four petitions to amend the law respecting the administration of oaths, so as to permit persons who may so desire to affirm. Sir Charles Tupper laid before the House the annual report of his department, and also submitted for approval a contract for the building of an aqueduct across the Wel-land Canal. In reply to Mr. White of Hastings, Sir Charles stated that the loca-tion of the Murray Canal was being de-termined by the chief engineer, and that as soon as that official reported, tenders termined by the chief engineer, and that as soon as that official reported, tenders would be called for, and work vigorously prosecuted. Sir S. L. Tilley informed Mr. Patterson, of Essex, and Mr. Vallee, in reply to their questions concern-ing duties on promissory notes and bills of exchange, and the law as to the sale and munfactures of transdim teheson and manufactures of Canadian tobacco respectively, that he would in his budget speech deal with these subjects. In reply to Mr. Gault, Sir John A. Macdonald declared that it was not the purpose of the government to introduce a bill for the equal distribution of the estates of insol-vent debtors. Sir Charles Tupper gave a tion as to the progress of the Onderdonk contract in British Columbia, stating amongst other things that the work already done is estimated at \$1,804,824 and the amount paid thereon \$1,804,824 and the amount paid thereon \$1,624,300. Mr. Houde, on the Civil Service Commis-sion Report, elicited from the Premier the reply that the report was not signed by all the members of the Commission and that both the majority and minority report would be submitted to the House. Mr. Plumb then moved for all papers

(4) concerning coal, mineral, and timber lands in the same portion of the Domin-ion, all of which were carried. Sir Rich-Justice Wood's reply to the charges of H. J. Clarke Q. C. and others, as well as Mr. Ross of Middlesex, motions as to printing and advertising and for orders-inCouncil relating to squatters in the North West, and for a return showing the number and location of land agencies in Manitoba and the North West, were also carried. The House on Tuesday the 14th heard

The House on Tuesday, the 14th, heard explanations from the Premier on the cabi-net changes that had taken place during the recess. The explanation did not satisfy the leader of the opposition, who condemned certain of the changes made, especially the reappointment of Mr. O'Connor to the Post Office department. A reference of Sir R. Cartwright's to A reference of Sir K. Cartwright's to the former political relations of Sir Charles Tupper and Hon.A. W.McLelan gave rise to a bitter and acrimonious discussion, led off by Mr. Boultbee. Sir Charles Tupper with his usual wiser vanidate to Sir B. I. with his usual vigor replied to Sir R. J. Cartwright's charges and accused Mr. Blake of tampering with Mr. Wood, a member of the Sandfield Macdonald Cabinet of Ontario, in 1871, and procuring the defeat of the latter by the resignation of Mr. Wood. Mr. Huntington deprecated the bitterness brought into the debate and was followed by Mr. McLelan in defence of his present attitude as a col-league of Sir C. Tupper. Mr. Pope of Comp-ton then assailed Mr. Blake, charging him with treason to the former leader of the year. opposition, and was followed by Mr. Anglin in a moderate and dignified statement concerning recent political events He thought the President of the Council He thought the President of the Council, (Mr. McLelan) should either withdraw his former charges against Sir C. Tupper or state they were true. Mr. Bowell then indulged in a fierce personal assault on Mr. Anglin, which the latter gentieman did not deem worthy reply. After Mr. Blake had explained his action in regard of Mr. Wood's resignation, Messrs. Rykert and McCallum spoke at some length and the debate closed. Wednesday, the 15th, Mr. Kirk-On patrick introduced a bill to prevent ticket scalping and briefly explained its pro-visions. In reply to Mr. De Cosmos, Mr. abstituence are still enjoined to redeem their sins by prayer and alms-deeds. We exhort them to say each day three times the Our Father and Hail Mary, and to make an offering in the poor-box during 3. Persons unable to fast on account of are delicate health hard labor or other 19,408, males 29,503, and females Mr. Laudry made enquiry as to the es tablishment of a ferry at Quebec to con-nect the Intercolonial and Occidental Railway lines and was informed by Sir Chas. Tupper that as soon as certain cor-respondence between the Federal and Provincial governments was completed the government would ask for an approprigovernment would ask for an appropri-ation for the purpose—a statement which gave evident satisfaction to the Quebec members. In reply to Mr. Lanthier, Sir Charles Tupper stated that it was not the intention of the government this year to proceed with the deepening of the St. Lawrence from Present to Loking. ill, A. Maurer. protect with the deepening of the St. Lawrence from Prescott to Lachine. Mr. Houde made enquiry as to complaints anent the management of the Montreal Post Office, and was informed by Mr. O'Connor that a commission had been ap-pointed to investigate the matter. Sir S. L. Tilley, in reply to Mr. Trow, said that the government had under con-sideration the advisability of abolishing awrence from Prescott to Lachine.

Catholic Record.

newspaper postage in the counties of publication. Mr. Pope, in answer to a question of Mr. Blake, stated that the total number of persons settled in Mani-toba and the North-West in 1881, was 28,611, of whom 21,574 came from On-tario and the other Provinces, 2,758 from the States and 4.329 from other contrained the States, and 4,339 from other countries, principally Great Britain. In reference to the Trent Valley Canal, Sir Chas Tupper stated that the engineer appointed to make the location survey had not yet reported, and could not for some time. After Mr. Blake's motion for correspondof Canada was carried, several other motions for returns were made and as-sented to, upon which the House ad-iourmed journed

On Thursday, the 16th, the sitting was very brief. Mr. Girouard (Jacque Car-tier) introduced the deceased wife's sisbill, which was read a first time, and Mr. Ives a bill to amend the election law. The speaker submitted a message from the governor-general, with a copy of the census of 1881. After motions for returns in relation to Hudson's Bay trade, foreign money otders, importations of stock and other matters, the House rose at 4.40 p. m. Friday's session was the shortest during

the week. After Sir Leonard Tilley announced that he would deliver his bud-

announced that he would deliver his bud-get speech on that day week, several questions, were put and replied to amongst others the following: Mr. Bannerman—Whether it is the in-tention of the Government to send a revenue cutter or other vessel to Hudson's Bay nost summer for the August of the Section of the Government to send a for the summer of the the section of the Section of the Government to send a section of the Government for the Section of th Bay next summer for the purpose of the proper collection of the revenue? Hon. Mr. Bowell said the Government

had the matter under consideration. Mr. Vallee—Whether the Government have appointed or intend to appoint an agent or commissioner to represent the commercial interests of Canada at Paris, France

Sir Leonard Tilley said no such appoint-ment had been made. He understood that it was the intention of the Quebec Government to appoint an agent to reside in Paris, and if this was done it was possible that the services of that gentleman might be utilized for immigration and other purposes, but no appointment had been made. Mr. Daly-Whether it is the intention

of the Government to provide for tele-graphic communication with Cape Sable Island by means of a submarine cable, in accordance with the prayer of a petition of the County of Shelburne, N. S.?

of the County of Shelburne, N. S.? Sir Hector Langevin said the matter was under consideration, and the Govern-ment would most probably ask for an appropriation for that purpose. Mr. Costigan—Whether it is the inten-tion of the Government during the pre-sent session to so amend the General Election law that the right to vote for members of the House of Commons may be extended to a larger proportion of the people than now enjoy it, and be uniform throughout the Dominion. Sir John Macdonald said the matter was

under the consideration of the Govern ment, in connection with a measure they were obliged to bring down under the British North America Act in connection with the decennial census.

The following amongst other motions for returns were carried. Mr. Bannerman-Order of the House for a return of all customs seizures made at Moose, Cork, Churchill and all other ports in Hudson's Bay during the last seven fiscal years. Carried. Hon. Mr. Blake—Order of the House for a statement of the number of emi-grants booked and sent to Canada by the agents of each of the steamship lines, and of the number booked and sent by the Ontario Government or any other Provincial Government during the last fiscal Sir Richard Cartwright-Address for correspondence between the Government of Canada and any other parties in refer-ence to the proposed railway from Mani-toba to Hudson Bay. He said it was important to determine for what period the navigation of Hudson Bay was open. Some parties said the Bay could be navi-gated for four months, others, that it was only open for six weeks or two months. The question was one of great importance, and he thought it would be well if this Government was asked to allow one or two of the vessels of the North American Squadron to explore the Bay, with a view to determining how it was navigable. The House then adjourned.

and correspondence concerning the dis-puted Ontario boundary—and Mr. Pat-terson (Essex) for a return showing all

Provincial acts disallowed since July 1st 1867, and the reasons therefor. Mr. Cameron of Huron moved motions, (1) con-cerning land sales arrears in Manitoba, North West Territories and Keewaydin, (2) concerning grazing land in the North West. (3) concerning West, (3) concerning timber licenses in Manitoba, Keewaydin and the Territories,

and Cartwright movel motions for vari-ous financial returns which likewise passed. Mr. Charlton's motion for returns respect-ing the Manitoba Indian agency and Chief Justice Wood's reply to the charges of H.

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RETT. ED.

S. S. No. 10, joining the cants state E, Sec. P. O., Ont.



Durability co. ore Street, York.

prosperous and contented. Now that those estates have been sold by the Italian THAT excellent Irish journal, Tipperary, Government, they are going to waste, poorly cultivated, or not cultivated at all, and thousands of persons previously em-ployed on them are virtually starving. the "resources of civilization" as follows :----"A goat was arrested at Drangan on Monday morning by an armed party of police, being reasonably suspected of intimidating An esteemed correspondent in Syracuse, in a communication just received, says: "To show you how I feel about support-ing the Catholic Press, I beg to state that I have a library of over one thousand doldivers persons from paying their rents. As yet he (the goat) is still in barracks, bail being refused. It is expected a warars worth of Catholic books. I take all the

rant is coming from the Castle for his detention." Catholic magazines and reviews here and THIRTY years ago Lord John Russell openly confessed: "We have made Ire-land—I speak it deliberately—we have made it the most degraded and most misabroad, besides seven Catholic papers. Of course, I do not expect that all Catholics will do this, but I will say that if our peo-ple did half as much to encourage Cath-olic literature, as our Protestant friends do to circulate theirs, it would be a fruit-ful mana, of an inductions and improving erable country in the world. All the world is crying shame upon us; but we are equally callous to our misgovernment." ful means of enlightening and improving

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

RULES FOR LENT. The regulations for Lent in the Diocese of Hamilton continue as in past years, as

1st. All days of Lent, Sundays excepted, are days of fast and abstinence for those who are obliged by the law of fasting.

fasting. 2nd. By a special dispensation of the Holy See, 1875, for 10 years, the use of flesh meat is allowed at every meal on Sunday, and once a day on Mondays, Tues-day Thursday, ead Science at the days, Thursdays and Saturdays, except the Saturday of Ember week and the Saturday before Easter.

3rd. The Church exempts from the law

of fasting: 1. Those who have not attained their 1. Those who have not 21st year, though persons who have not attained that age are exhorted to mortify themselves and subdue their passions by

fasting and prayer. 2. The sick and infirm from old age and the weakly; those who are obliged to work hard, which they could not perform if they fasted; women bearing or nursing children; and, in fine, those whose health would be seriously impaired by fasting or abstinence are still enjoined to redeem their sins by prayer and alms-deeds. We

3. Persons unable to fast on account of age, delicate health, hard labor, or other legitimate cause, should abstain as much as possible from flesh meat, except when

t is allowed by general dispensation. 4th. Custom has permitted in this severe climate a small collation, about one-fourth of a meal at night, and a cup of coffee or tea with a morsel of bread in the morning. The use of fish is not allowed with meat at the same meal. Eggs, butter and cheese are permitted at the night collation; also fasting food may be fried in lard, where butter cannot be easily procured.

Some men dig their graves as effectually with their tongues as others do with their teeth; for when that little member scatters its quibs among others, they commonly recoil and scorch the author also. Some men cannot speak but they must bite; they had rather lose a friend than their quibble But such scoffers would do well to remembe Castillio's caveat-"Play with me, but shame me not; jest with me, but shame me not; for snarling curs seldom go without bitten cars C. M. B. A. NOTES.

Branch No. 14 was organized at Galt on the 14th inst. It starts with 18 charter members. The following are the names of its first officers :---President-James Skelly.

lst Vice do.—Andrew Lanigan. 2nd " " —Edward Barrett. Recording Secretary-John Summer

" -Bernard Maurer Assistant " Patrick Radigan. Financial Treasurer-Oliver Cooper. Marshal-E. Sullivan. Guard-E. Fuller. Trustees-James Bodkin, Henry Aver-A. Lanigan, E. Barett and B.

SAML. R. BROWN, Secy. Grand Council.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

St. Columkill. BY MARY C. BURKE.

6)

Fair on the ocean's bosom, Beneath the sun's bright smile, After a night of tempest, Lay the blest Iona's Isle!

St. Columkill, the holy, Feeble and bent with age, Walked with his young disciples, Giving them counsel sage.

The storm that swept the ocean, In its might had driven o'er In its might had driven o'er A flock of snowy wild birds From the distant Irish shore.

With ruffied plumage, glazing eyes, With bosoms stained and torn, They lay on the holy teacher's path In the light of the early morn.

The old Saint paused, and tearful Said to his yoxthful band, "O my sons! lift up these birds From the bleak and chilling sand.

"Smooth down their ruffled pinions Before the glowing hearth. For they came from holy Erin, The island of my birth!"

O Saint of the bold, brave spirit! O Saint of the tender heart! In the kingdom of the blessed Have earthly woes no part?

If to the birds of ocean You gave a pitying sigh, What of the sorrowing people Of Erin, who, stricken, fly

From sorrow and desolation, From worse than the ocean's roar, Who, crushed like the birds of ocean ho, crushed like the

If to the Saints be given To ask for what they will, untry Have you forgotten your O Blessed Columkill?

From the Catholic World. A WOMAN OF CULTURE.

CHAPTER X.

BY LITTLE AND LITTLE. No more honorable heart than Nano McDonell's beat in a woman's breast. Her whole education had been formed on what were called the principles of honor. She been taught to detest a lie, and, with out distinction of charity, a liar; to dread so low a vice as stealing; to use on all oc-casions, no matter how provoked, the mildest and most cultured larguage; and to do a great many other things quite within the power of natural virtue. In the transcendental revelation attacks from without upon natural goodness, as well as strength from without to resist these attacks, were, by consequence of atheism, wholly denied. No attention was paid to them, and when temptation and sin cam from these outside sources the members of the school were never in a condition to defend themselves. Nano McDonell had defend themselves. I valo alcoholen had become guilty of ingratitude to her father, of tacit injustice to others, of eaveadrop-ping, and of associating and actually conspiring with a man whom recent even is had shown to be an adventurer and a In the great fear of losing half villain. In the great lear of losing half her wealth and station she had been guilty of these crimes against culture, and felt herself hopelessly stained and ir-retrievably lost. Her doctrines were of villain. retrievably lost. Her doctrines were on admit the cast-iron mould which do not admit the possibility of a redemption. Once fallen, fallen for ever. She could not, moreover, rid herself of the impression that she was quite willing to go further, if y. Her morale was severely And oh! how utterly she desnecessary. shaken. pised herself for this invincible weakness. It was the morning after Mrs. Strachan's fete, and she was sitting alone in her own

fete, and she was sitting alone in the own apartment, thinking and sorre wing as was her custom at this distressing time. Her face was thinner and paler, her eyes sunken a little and more than ever mourn-ful in expression, and her whole manner peless and bitter disgust. Her one of hopeless and bitter disgust. Her hands could only pluck nervously at her dress or play with her trinkets. Reading, writing, work, and study she had long abandoned. The momentary vexations by which she was surrounded from the sickness of her father; the voluntarily-endured persecutions of Killany, which she

as some have dreamed, why should I have so much suffering, so much temptation to do evil and so little strength to resist to do evil and so little strength to resist it? I would not ask to be exempt from pain only to have such strength as would enable me to throw off this incubus of sin, shame, and temptation that is weighing ne down, down, down to—to—nothing-ness."

She cast herself face downward on the She cast hersell face downwith on the sofa in an agony, and her hair loosening, fell Magdalen-like over her shoulders. Very much penitent she looked, lying there in the twilight of an afternoon, so sorrow-stricken and full of pain, s wretched in heart and body. But pleas anter thoughts intruded themselves afteranter thoughts intruded themselves after-wards. A smiling, manly face rose often befere her vision, and its brightness lit up for a moment the sombre clouds that seemed always to hover about her. She was not ashamed to acknowledge to her heart that in the frank blue eyes and no-ble disposition of Olivia's herther it of was a something which roused in her a feeling which she had never before known so sweet, so mysterious were its throb-bings. She knew all his good qualities. Olivia had gone over them with as much Ohvia had gone over them with used in precision and regularity as she used in saying her beads. He seemed so straight-forward and manlike, so much the emodiment of knightly courage and worth bodiment of knightly courage and worth and purity, that she could not but wish to see him try for the hand and fortune of one whom the synical and worn-out bachelors of a more distinguished society had found it so hard to overcome. So had found it so hard to overcome. So thinking and dreaming, she slept. An hour later Olivia, astonished, dis-mayed, and sympathetic, found her there in that attitude of idejection and sorrow. With a quick perception of circumstances the little lady left the room again, and, hastening to the parlor, found there Nano's maid, whom she sent to prepare her mistress for receiving a visitor. In her mistress for receiving a visitor. In the meantime she sat wondering over the phenomenon. Nano was ordinarily so stern with herself as never to permit such

displays of emotion at any time. Femin displays of emotion at any time. Femin-ine curiosity was roused to discover the cause of the present display; and as now Miss Olivia looked at things through one prism, she was prepared to conjecture and infer the wildest possibilities. Nano was awake and composed once more when Olivia presented herself. The young lady put her hands affectionately on Miss Meput her hands affectionately on Miss Mc-Donell's cheeks, and, lifting up the pale put her face, kissed her lips with much earnest

"You need consoling," she said, with restrained gayety. "I am sure you miss me every day and every hour; for it was I only that knew how to assist you in a mood.

"Was I ever guilty of such a thing as a mood? said Nano reproachfully. You would be less or more than human if you hadn't," returned Olivia. A mood is one of the accidents of a person, and you must own to some kind of a one at

every instant of your life. Some are more intense than others, and those intenser ones I call moods by excelence. You have been in one for a week and over, my love, and you have not recovered from it yet." every instant of your life. Some are more "True indeed." And she sighed and looked pensively at the opposite mirror, which reflected a very melancholy person.

"But now that your father is recover ing," continued Olivia, "there is no reason for moping, unless-" "Well, why do you hestitate?"

"I take liberties sometimes," said the little lady archiy, "and I was about to take one just then. I won't go on without a special command." "I command," said Nano; "and, more

over, I give you full permission to take all the liberties that offer themselves." "I was going to remark, unless you are

in love." And the slightest tinge of red "Oh." And the slightest tinge. She appeared on her snowy throat. She wished to cast down her eyes, but looked at the wall instead. d from the diseas

You had suffered much, yet, orphaned, poor, friendless, your character escaped the stamp of melancholy. One would think you were the heiress, and not 1. Under what lucky star were you born? Where do you find all this wonderful elasticity of mind?"

"Not in myself, Nano," answered she

"Not in myself, Nano," answered she pointedly. "I was born under the star of Christ, the star which first shone on the deserts of Arabia, over the stable at Beth-lehem, and has lighted up the world these long centuries. When Christians are in trouble they bear it patiently for the sake of Him who sent it, and because they have more like him the more they are opsake of Him who sent it, and because they are more like him the more they are op-pressed with misery. What you have seen in me, Nano, is only the shadow of that which is in the lives of our saints, our priests and monks and nuns. I could give you hundleds of instances where work you hundreds of instances where we women bore every suffering that man and life seemed able to give, yet remained trustful and cheerful to the end; of women who were rich, titled, and beautiful, and who lost riches, titles, and beautrui, and stroke; of mothers and queens whose enemies deprived them of children and thrones with the same blow, and sent them into exile afterwards. Yet they were patient and lived many years of happiness You know them yourself, for it is part of cu'ture to be acquainted with such things. The source of their elasticity of mind was outside of themselves. They believed in God and his justice, in Christ and his mercy, in heaven and its reward. Man could do nothing to deprive them of Man could do nothing to depire them of heaven and God. There was their strength, Nano. They lost all to gain all. I am their feeblest representative. The byways and alleys of the city will show

byways and alleys of the city will show you shining examples every day." "Of women who have lost their wealth," repeated Nano dreamily, as if trying to realize the same misfortune for herself. "I have often thought, if that misfortune came to me, what I should do. I would be tempted to do almost anything rather than become poor." Who would not? But it is one thing to

be tempted and another to sin. When the decision of a case is left to self you will find it a most partial judge. There is a code among the cultured, I suppose; but it is nobody's business how it is kept except one's

pt except one's own." "And, Olivia, if you were rich, but discovered that your riches were another's and not your's, would you not be tempted

and hot your s, would you not do the tempter to retain them at any cost?" "I am certain of it," answered she, with such emphasis that Nano laughed; "but, by the strength of God, I would let the riches go, and carry at least peace of con cien

ence into poverty." "It is well to talk when you have never been tried.

"Ah! you are sighing as if the same mis fortune were about to happen to your

Nano laughed again a musical, mirthful laugh, and looked frankly into her friend's face; but she was secretly alarmed at the guesswork of Olivia. However, her acting was enough to allay any untoward suspicion.

"Nano remember my old warning, continued Olivia. "You will never know real peace of heart, real happiness, until you have come to the truth. It breaks my heart to think how widely we are separated on earth, and how much more widely we may be separated outside of

"We will lie side by side, Olivia, until our bodies are dust, and when it has min-

"For us there is a day of resurrection," said Olivia solemnly, "and then comes the real separation.' 'An impossible doctrine, but very beau-

tiful 'Ah! me, beautiful," sighed Olivia. "Everything is beautiful, or sublime, or nonsen-tcal with the cultured atheist. You are like people in perpetual, im-movable spectacles of green glass. All things are of the same hue, and the earth has about as much real hearth for ways

"that he will never again be the man he was before his illness." "It is not to be expected," she replied. "I am grateful that his life has been

"I am grateful that his life has been spared even on those terms." "Hum ! so I supposed," he said, looking at her from under his eyebrows with peculiar meaning. "And yet another thing, my dear Nano, which will be a a trille harder for so kind a daughter as you to bear, though it may turn out con-venient : your father's mind is seriously impaired. Paralysis not always confined to the muscles." the muscles." "Very true," she answered coldly ; but

he could not see from the position she maintained that her throat was contract-ing with sobs and her teeth were clenched anger or pain. "Weak-minded men," he went on slyly

"often do strange, absurd, and unheard-of things. Their fancies are wild. I would not be surprised—nor would you, much as you love your father—if he should do what so many have done under the sam what so many have done under the same circumstances. If, for instance, he should take it into hishead that a certain amount of his property belonged to others, and should find certain schemers willing to be-lieve in and humor his fancies by pretending to make restitution to the owners, when in fact their own pockets received

all, it might be necessary—" "Stop !" She had turned on him suddenly, stretched her arm with a gesture of abhor-rence and command. Her face was pallid to the last degree, her eves floshing, her

to the last degree, her eyes hashing, her lips quivering with pain. "Do not dare to say more. I am wicked and foolish, but I am not mad, Killany, unless it be in listening to so foul

a devil as you." "() Nano ! Nano ?" he said meekly and reproachfully, "your language is violent. I mean nothing. I stated only a disa ree-able fact, which has taken place and will continue to develop itself without your intervention at all. The law cannot allow lunatics to have their own sweet will in so important a matter as the disposition of

"My father is not mad," she answered

sullenly. "Quite true ; but he is likely to bec so, and it will be then necessary to confine him. If he should persist in believing it was justice to give away three-fifths of his fortune to a scheming priest, I would get out a commission of lunacy. If it were out a commission of lunacy. If it were to go to the original and lawful heirs, well and good. One might not object; but the heirs are dead."

There was silence for a few minutes.

"Can you prove that?" she asked. "Unquestionably," he replied. "I took the trouble to prove it long ago, anticipa-ting this moment, and I have documents and witnesses ready for your inspection." Lying was an art with the polished doc-tor, and he possessed the requisit tor, and he possessed the requisite con-science and skill to make the lie good with the aid of as many others as were neces-

sary. "Come with me on Monday. Now go if you please.'

The abrupt dismissal was not displeasing to Killany. He had gained his point with a weak yet obstinate woman, and he asked no more. Time was required to prepare his minor but important intrigues. He went away smiling blandly to himself, and stroking the back of his own gloved hand

in self-approbation. The abased woman he left behind threw herself on the floor in the same attitude in which she had once been found that afternoon. With her hair dishevelled and her hands clasped tightly above her head With her hair dishevelled and proud, humbled, imperitent, Nano Mc-Donell grovelled, and moaned, and sobbed like one bereft of reason. She made scarcely a sound that would reach through the walls of her own apartments, but the storm of grief and passion was none the less fierce from being narrowed in its limits. Alas ! her suffering was not so much because of her sin as because of her pride. She, who had been looked up to almost as a saint of the new dispensa-tion, had become guilty of that which ut as much real beauty for you as

on-would she take advantage of the

A SWEEPING ARGUMENT.

An answer which Ingersoll and the Board of Infidels Deserve.

As Ingersoll and his associates, with par-As ingerson and ms associates, with pair ticular efforence, are just in our days making renewed attacks, before the pub-lic, on the existence of a personal God and Creator, and are striving to blind the mass of "non-thirkers" by some fallacious arguments, taken, as they pretend, from reason and experience, we desire to crush

by some peremptory and unanswerable remarks these their unwarranted assaults. By doing it we shall not argue as one would only with philosophers and accom-plished collegiate scholars, but in such a

plain and convincing way that even Hot-tentots and reasoning children may see the enormous narrowness of mind and stupidity of the champions of infidelity. In order to make it understood at on glance, I say: Infidels, you have no other alternative—"either you have to admit the alternativealternative—"either you have to add and Oreator, or you have to affirm the 'eternal' existence of 'matter."" You deny the first; therefore you have to admit the second. You have to save

to admit the second. You have to say: "We believe that matter exists, without beginning, from all eternity." ABSURDITY OF THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCI-

PLE OF INFIDELITY. First-I ask you, in the name of sincerity and honesty, tell me, infidels, do you really believe that matter exists without any beginning?

any beginning? You say, yes: I say, you lie. You reaffirm it. I say you are a fool, and I prove it to you. He who denies the first and constitutive principles of reasoning can not reason, but sets reason at de-fiance, and therefore is to be taken for a

fool. Now, the two most essential and constitutive principles of reasoning are the following: that of contradiction and that of sufficient reason or casuality. They are called by logicians "principium contradiccalled by logicians "principline contradic tionis" and "rationis sufficientis." The principle of contradiction maintains that when afirmed as such, cannot be true. The principle of "sufficient reason," or "causality," affirms that there can be no effect without supposing a corresponding proportionate cause. A man who denies these principles cannot reason, but talks as a fool. This the infidels do by affirming the eternal existence of matter without a beginning. INFIDELITY SUBVERTING THE PRINCIPLE OF CONTRADICTION. To prove this I say that what is infinite

is infinite in every way, because the infi-nite does not admit of any limits, otherwise it would not be infinite. No x, mat-ter is composed of parts, and has "limits." How then can it be said at the same time to be "eternal," and consequently in-finite? This is a contradiction in itself. Moreover, matter, as existing in this world, continually changes. But where there are changes there is "succession," and succession cannot take place without a "beginning." It would be a chain with-out a first link, which is a contradiction in terms. Consequently, to affirm the eter-nity of limited matter is the greatest abnormity conceivable in the realm of reason, and can only be assumed and asserted by a fool. No doubt, we cannot understand the

eternity of God. But believing Him to be infinite in perfection, His eternity remains for us only incomprehensible, and reason requires it to be so; because reason itself tells us that the infinite cannot be assert the eternity of finite matter is not only incomprehensible, but is simply con-tradictory and "absurd." INFIDELITY SUBVERTING THE PRINCIPLE OF CAUSALITY. In the second place, the assertion of the second place is a section of the second place is a second

ers and feeble-minded credulous old wo-

FEBRUARY 24, 1882.

Indeed, if you deny the correctness and logical force of these remarks and argu-ments, I can not understand, how you, nevertheless, would claim to be men en-dowed with reason. If you really admit the eternity of matter, you will excuse us if we do not grant this claim that you are reasonable creatures. You may perhaps belong to the Darwinian human race. For the difference between monkey and man does not lie in this, that a monkey has a tail and a man has none; but that man is endowed with reason, while the man is endowed with reason, whilst the monkey has only an "analogon" of rea-son, called instinct. But we will not, and we cannot, argue with monkeys. Good bye, monkeys

INFIDELITY FIGHTING THE DON QUINOTE

WINDMILL. Let us now examine the argument of Let us now examine the argument of experience urged by infidels. They exist on denying the existence of a personal God and Creator, because of the many deficiencies and miseries existing in the present world. They tell us that if a per-sonal God, who is infinite goodness and at the same time almighty, did really ex-it he mends not have created a world in

at the same time almighty, did rearly ex-ist he would not have created a world in a condition like the present. But, infidels, you are sadly mistaken if you think that faith tells us that God created the world in its present deficient and miserable state. On the contrary, faith assures us that the present condition world was not the primitive one, and that it shall not last forever. As soon as the state of our probation on earth will be over we, enlightened by faith, expect new heavens and a new glorified earth, where nearchs and a new ground earch, where virtue and happiness only will reside—the sinners by divine justice have been sepa-rated from the just for all eternity. I repeat, faith teaches us that in the be-ginning God created this world right and

blissful, without any shadow of discom-fort, and placed man in paradise, not to be harmed by nature in any way, but even to command the same. Man was to be finally transferred from paradise to eternal bliss That this happy primitive condition of the exterior world no longer exists is the fault of man himself, who, instead of obeying God, revolted against him. In punish-ishment of this fall of man, the face of earth was changed into a valley of tears. As man had revolted against God, Nature revolted against man; for, as St. August-ine rightly observes, "It is but just that he who does not obey should not be obeyed; and that he that offended God should be punished by God." And what kind of sin was it that made our first parents to re-volt against God and transgress his com-mand? It was Infidelity. The devil did not persuade our first parents to eat the forbidden fruit because of its taste, but he tried to destroy their faith in God's vera-city. He said, by no means shall you die, but you shall become like God. Our un. fortunate proto-parents believed the devil more than God. It was Infidelity which deprived mankied of Paradise. As the devil did not learn from Ingersoll to lie, and to deny the real existence of God and and to deny the real existence of God and His veracity, Ingersoll learned it from him, and the devil makes use of the fruits of redemption too. According to faith, by the infinite mercy of God man was restored to his right of eternal life, and even received still higher favors in the order of creace than in his first condition. order of grace than in his first condition. order of grace than in his first conductor. The devil again wants to deprive him of the fruits of redemption, and to rob him of heaven, through "Infidelity." He tries the same manner of tempting in which he was first successful. Once more we say: "The present state of mankind on earth was not the primitive one, but is stamped

CAUSALITY. In the second place, the assertion of in-fidels den ing the personal existence of God, the Creator, subverts equally the unshakable principle of sufficient reason earth now bring forth," there are left semany beauties and enjoyments on earth

had not the resolution to put an end to and the glitter of that mental Damocles' sword over her head, had so unstrung her as to leave her indifferent and listless to all but one harassing thought, the

threatened loss of her property. Her father had on one unfortunate evening failed like herself in his honest and just resolves, and for a time the dancer was set aside. For a time only, she felt certain. McDonell had lost his health for ever, and his business intellect was gone. He was intent merely on getting well enough to move around thrauch of world once more as one of its breathing, living members, and to delay for a few the first.' years the dreadful day of reckoning. At any moment death might seize on him again. That moment would be the knell again. That moment would be the knehl of her grandeur and present state, unless she provided against it. He knew that death's next coming would be sudden, perhaps, and he was sure to foresee emergencies long before Land. She was to be comparatively poor. Like a discrowned he was to come down from her queen she was to come down from her throne, and to have the world point at nings. throne, and to have the world point at her and say: This was once our mistress, who is now a nobody. She was wealthy long ago, whose estates are now so sadly the

diminished. Then she was proud enough diminished. Then she was proue enough who is more than humble now. There was her stumbling-block—pride! Since her babyhood that had been nourished with as much care as if it had been a virtve. It was become a deadly parasite, twisted around her soul in horrible folds

How was she to battle with the danger that menaced her? Killany had said that the heirs were not living; that said that the heirs were not living; that the only ones who could claim the property were dead. If he could prove that might she not prevail on her father to make no expose of his old crime, and no restitution? Alas! he was a Catholic. The smothered faith was stronger than ever. As a Cath-Alas' he was a Cathene. The sinchered faith was stronger than ever. As a Cath-olic he would make restitution. The heirs by blood might be dead, and yet there remained heirs still. There was no escape, unless—and she put up her hands to her forehead with a moan of dread-

ful anguish. "Oh! that I should even dream of that,"

"Oh! that I should even dream of that," she whispered with pallid lips. "Whither am I drifting? What crimes will yet stain my soul? Unhappy me! Wretched woman, that meditates lifting her hand against her father! O God, thy bitter-est curse is not too bitter for that sin!" "God!" she repeated, with a scornful

"God!" she repeated, with a scornful smile. "There is no God. The cant thoughts and phrases of these people have poisoned me a little. There is no God. But oh! if there is a ruler of this universe,

"You have suffered from the disease so recently," said she to Olivia, "that you must be well acquainted with the symp-toms. I shall have to beware of you with your newly-acquired skill. But with your newly-acquired skin. But even your eye cannot detect anything wrong with my heart to-day." Olivia was blushing in turn quite pret-tily but unshamed like a child. "You have a habit of throwing Sir Stanley at me," said she naively, "when

Stanley at me," said she naively, "when close pressed yourself. That's a symptom, and the disease, though just showing itself, will be confirmed in a few days. fancy that you will run to a doctor at

Nano said "Oh!" again, and a cloud overspread her face for a moment. T were looking into each other's eyes, via sunny, mischievous, and smiling, Nano sad, frowning almost, and preoccupied. The pretty young thing with a heart bright, beautiful, and pure as the mornin was her friend-her friend, whose soul was her mend-ner mend, whose soul was like a rising cloud, black with possi-bilities, ready to discharge fatal lightgs. It was a sacrilege for her to touch girl's hand. Would Olivia, she won-

dered, if exposed to her temptations, withstand them better? "Why have you never spoken to me of your religion, Olivia?" she said, so sud-d nly and abruptly as to throw mountains of cold water upon Olivia's cheerful humor.

"Your question is my answer," said Oli-"Your question is my answer," said Oli-via promptly and earnestly. "I preferred to let you see the workings of our reli-gion in my own fickle character, and have you how the discussion of the second you begin the discussion yourself. But this isn't what we were talking about."

"You were cunning," said Nano harshly, and paying no attention to the last remark. "You were cunning, Olivia, like all your ciass. And so you were laying a trap for me?"

met?" Olivia made no answer, but across her sensitive face went the hot blood of in-dignation and her lips quivered with pain. Nano was not looking at her, but pre-tice be related by the set of sently she said:

"Why do you not answer?" Olivia still said nothing, and Nano, turning, discovered the emotion which her unkind remarks had stirred in the girl's heart.

"Calm yourself," she said, "and pardon me. I forgot myself then as I never did before. I have been very wretched this long time, and I was envious of the good

spirits that in every fortune have sus-tained you. When you came to me, dear, as you remember, you had been a gover-ness in many trying situations, and had before that left a quiet convent-home. "I am very glad, of course," she answered, with as much of the old indif-

ference as she could assume, "But you must know," he continued,

for a cow, who measures her happiness even the brutes from instinct avoided. She had humbled herself to consort and by the color of the grass." That is sarcasm; and since you have opened fire, you may as well depart at once. I hear Dr. Kil-lany's voice in the hall. He is come to plot with such a man as Killany against her father, and she railed, not at her sin see my father, and I know you detest

him." Olivia rose hurridly, saying : "I fear him more. He has an evil eye for me always. I cannot help thinking he would do me harm, if it were possible." "He would not dare so much," said Nano, with a dangerous light in her

eyes. "Never mind. I fear he is a bad angel, ing his ill-gotten property—and be it re-membered that, although he had delayed Nano, and that he rages because of the in fluence I have with him." the time, he had not dismissed the obliga

The elegant lady could not repress a slight shiver." "Perhaps. But I have measured him,"

light enfeebling of his mind to hinder so she answered. "Then I feel reassured. He loves you,

undesirable an event ? "A month ago," she thought, "I would have struck down him who ventured to Nano, or your wealth. You have underhave struck down him who ventured to suggest such a crime to me—yes, struck him down with these weak hands, or raised them against myself, rather than permit that I should so stain my hanored tood that too.

"Oh! a long time, my pet. I see that you are angling for something stronger from me than I have yet said. Well, know, then, that I detest him as much as name. And now I propose it to myself, and think on the chances of success with-out anger or shame I can look quietly you do-perhaps a few degrees more-but I find him useful, and shall employ him for some time to come. But as for mar-rying him—bah !" at myself and not tear away the beauty of

that wretched, deceitful, ungrateful face, that wretched, decental, ungrateral face, or crush out the light from those wicked eyes. O my God if yoa exist, as many of the wise and good of this world have said, why do you leave me in ignorance "Thank Heaven !" cried Olivia, with sincerity so deep and evident that Nano laughed as she kissed her good-by. The good fairy went way, carrying with her all that was good in the Mc.2.n-ell household, all the sunshine and honesty it could ever know. She met Kil-lany of the stairs. He exchanged with And for hours she sat there raving thus,

her a few words of civility, then went on to the rooms above. The greetings between him and Nano were of the briefest and most formal nature. He was still as polished, urbane, swayed by every new impulse, yet always approaching the fatal abyss, retreating in

terror or remorse, returning in fear or shamed determination, until at last, when and perfect in attire and expression as on the evening of our first acquaintance with him. The anxieties of the last few days, when a fortune seemed trembling in the balance, had left no such traces as those which unfortunate Nano displayed, and there had sprung up in his mind a happy conviction that the haughty lady was be-coming more favorable to projects in which her interests were so deeply con unfortunate Nano displayed, and

cerned.

Your father is much improved, Miss McDonell," he said. "He will be able to appear in the world within a few weeks."

which

the dinner-bell rang, and she was sum-moned to appear before her father in his room, starting up hastily like one called to a death-scene or a scaffold, she cried wildly: "It must be done! it shall be done !" and rushed from the apartment. dalliance

with temptation had reached its natural result. By little and little the strands of the rope were formed and the links of the chain forged together. Now, neither rope nor chain can be broken by human hands.

TO BE CONTINUED.

W. Mulligan, employed in the soap works, Amherst street, Montreal, fell into a vat of boiling soap to day and lost his life.

sum

Here is the proof: The infidel denying the existence of a personal God, the Creator, has to assume that eternal matter has produced of itself her father, and she railed, not at her sin, but at her own weakness and her wretched destiny. She was humbled, but neither penitent nor resolved to do right. She dared make no resolutions, not even this visible world. But this again is an other most glaring absurdity in the realm For there can be no effect of reason. without a corresponding proportionate cause. But this would be the case if matthat most natural one, that, come from what, she would never be guilty of the sin cause. But this would be the case it hat ter constituted itself into an organized universe. Matter, according to its nature is devoid of consciousness, and does not reason. How then can matter produce timit and?", being "conscious" of their of a child's ingratitude. When her grief had spent itself she sat down to think calmly on one shameful quest on : If her father persisted in his intention of restor-"rational" beings "conscious" of their existence? In this case, evidently, there would be an effect without a correspond-

ng cause. Moreover, matter, in itself, is "inert." How, then, can it "move" without a first "motor?" and how, from matter without order can there result an ordered uni-verse, such as we see it before our eyes? Cicero, the old heathen philosopher, was right, when addressing the pagans he said: "On seeing the poorest hovel in the woods you say to yourselves, "somebody must have made it." Now, then, could you behold the universe without affirming

behold the universe without antrhing that some intelligent person must have made it?" Take, for instance, the re-gularity of the rising and setting of the sun for so many thousand years. The absurdity of the assumption that

matter of itself constituted this world appears still more clearly, if we consider the state of matter as assumed by infidels, viz; that space was filled from all eternity with "nomads" or "atoms," that is, with and helplessness ? Why do you send me them or to ask for strength against the smallest imaginable particles of eter-

nal "dum

Infidels, upon your claim to honesty, I again ask : "Do you really believe in this eternal "dust?" If so, I must say that your own reason and reasoning dwindle into dust. Mr. Ingersoll and all you infidels, if you desire to build a house, and a magnificent one at that, do you not go to an architect more expert than yourselves? But if so, are you not ashamed before the eternal dust, more skillful than you, in producing the universe by itself.

Moreover, before believing in this eternal dust and in these atoms, we would like to see some of them. We wish you to show specimens of them. As the universe, according to you, was from all eternity filled with atoms, how is it that you have no specimens in any museum? There are shooting stars falling constantly, but why do you never witness a shower of atoms? Were they all, without exclusion

to the last, used for the composition of the universe? O pitiful infidels, poor think-(Continued on 6th p(g).)

that Ingersoll, to enjoy them to the full feels disposed to give up the joys of prom-ised heaven, nay, of God Himself. Concerning the sufferings, which obtain in this world, Ingersoll and the infidels of course do not see any other thing but misery, because they do not pay atten-tion to what faith teaches us respecting them. Faith teaches us that man redeemed by

the Son of God is living here only for a few years of probation, and after having proved his fidelity to God, he is to be transferred to heaven and to enter the kingdom of joy ferever. And his reward will be the higher the more he suffered in this world by submitting to the trial by which God desires to prove his obedience. We recommend to the reader the remark of St. Augusmend to the reader the remark of St. Augus-tine, when he says: "God never would have permitted evil if He had not been able to turn it into good for all them who are of good will."

THE PHARISAIS OF INFIDELITY SWALLOWING CAMELS. Infidels, in the darkness of their infidel.

ity, are like alarmed night birds, the bats, which at the approaching light, fly furiously hither and thither, always knocking their heads against some wall of con-

tradiction. Indeed, to you, infidels, be-longs the reproach of Christ: "Ye blind leaders of the blind, straining out gnats and swallowing camels !" You cannot and swallowing camels !" understand how you move your hand or foot and how they obey you, and yet you pretend and assert that all the stars of the firmament, together with the globe, not being conscious of their own existence,

can wove with perfect order and velocity without an intelligent and ruling Creaver You cannot understand how trees can grow without the light of the sun, and still you pretend and assert that those trees, although not conscious of their ex-istence, nevertheless can produce oranges, figs, etc., without an intelligent and rul ing Creator! You find it absurd that God the Almighty made the body of the first man, changing the slime of the carth into flesh-and you take it for granted that the stomach, not conscious of itself, can change vegetables and flour into flesh without an intelligent and ruling Creator! Oh, ye poor infidels, what camels of ab-

surdities are you swallowing, straining out gnats: and bad gnats at that, who in dark ness are maliciously biting and scratch ing.

INFIDELITY THE ENEMY OF LIGHT.

1882.

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N QUIXOTE rgument of They exist

last-They were clay, they returned to clay. But here is a picture in which ev'ry trace Shows the flow'r of purity's rod; Whose love is immortal." They looked on the force the face Of the lovely Mother of God.

CARDINAL MANNING.

FEBRUARY 24, 1882.

Three Pictures.

Three youths in the golden heyday of life Sat chatting together one night. Of glorv, ambition, the warrior's strife, The chivairic love of a knight; And one told a tale of his boyhood's love, And the cloud that darkened his way, As he tolled through the world, and manful strove

For a home which his love could sway.

The second—a brother—drew from his breast A picture that long had lain there, And said that the heart of the one he loved

Was cold as that picture was fair. "She was good, she was pure, bright as the flowers That blossom to-day o'er her bead, "Twas my sister—and, oh, may heav'nly

showers Bless the grave of that sweet heart now dead!"

"And now,"said the third,"your loved ones

have passed * Like dreams from this cold earth away; But mortals of earth-and such could not last-

Address on the Spoliation of the Holy See.

The twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Catholics of Birmingham took place on Tuesday evening in the Town Hall, under the presidency of his Eminence Cardinal Manning. There was one of the largest attendances that can be remem-bered in connection with this reunion for many years pat. The most promifor many years past. The most promi-nent priests and laymen of the diocese

were present. Cardinal Manning, who was enthusias-tically cheered, reminded them that it was fifteen years since he had the pleasure to preside over their annual festival. He rewas very glad to do so (cheers). He rewas very glad to do so (cheers). He re-membered on that night their venerable and beloved Bishop was present, and while regreting his absence they would join with him (the speaker) in being glad that prudence and caution kept him from them that night, so that he might the longer rule over them in wisdom, and draw them to him in distingt (becau) draw them to him in charity (cheers). draw them to him in charity (cheers). His Eminence said Father Greaney had played a trick upon him, which he had no doubt was according to his known char-acter (laughter), and was, he could tell them, quite unlike the simple manners of London, from which he came (renewed laughter). Father Greaney had placed in his head a resolution and told him ha his hands a resolution, and told him he was to propose it (hear, hear). However, it was one with which he entirely agreed, and therefore although he had been practised upon in a way he must consider highly inexcusable, he would do his best. But there was one thought that came to highly inexcusable, he would do his best. But there was one thought that eame to isols of the great duel of the thirty years isols of the great duel of the thirty years isols of the great duel of the thirty years and by Souther Germany Pushel to the North. No sooner was have here in and summer, spring and autumn, by what that doe the bey would once more return to the observation, and the second the add the second the add the second the

 that was
 THE USURPATION OF ROME
 that was
 the successful to the state of the state which the first Emperor that believed in Christianity departed, as the Imperial law declared, because an instinct toll him that there could not be a supreme power to de-cide that which was above all supreme powers of the world. He accordingly left the city in the guardianship of the Pertifi the city in the guardianship of the Pontiff who reigned over it; and after some centuries of gradual confirmation came a true and proper sovereignty, which never ceased until the other day usurpation ceased until the other day usurpation entered the gates of Rome, and, leaving to the sovereign person, whom they spoiled of his other power, the name and title of sovereignty, took possession of title of sovereignty, took possession of that which was not their own, and never that which was not their own, and never could be ("Shame"). There could be no other usurpation on earth that could equal it, and from that hour their Holy Father—first the one who had gone to his reward and now the other that reigned in his stead—had been truly, in all sense of the word, imprisoned (hear, hear). of the word, imprisoned (hear, hear). He used the word deliberately and by choice, and because he knew those who heard it did not like the word, which showed him that it was a word that inflicted its full sense upon them (cheers). He would go on to the next great event. What was it ? The whole face of Europe -he was going to say Christian Europe, but he corrected himself in time-(laughter)-had been changed. It was a known fact in history that Rome had never been usurped, but the whole of Europe was in trouble, and Europe had

before the meeting of the Chamber (hear, hear). He thought, therefore, he might say that Europe had had little peace since that date, and any seaman who was on the look-out on the forecastle—anyone who had not only the light of faith, but the discernment of reason and common sense -would say that before Europe could again be reorganized in peace, there must come a solution and reparation of that great wrong (hear, hear). His third and last point was this: He believed there never had been a time in their memory when the spirit of the power of revolution was so strong in Europe as it was at this day. If he were to begin with Russia, perhaps some of them would say that was not Europe. Nevertheless, it was in contact with Europe, and there was the nuc-leus of a revolution in Russia which bade fair to be the scourge of the whole of Europe. It had penetrated already into the socialism of Germany and into the revol-utionary spirit of the West, and those were treams which were always confluent; and there was preparing, he feared, for all the ivil Governments a great citis and a great catastrophe. They were egged on partly by jealousy, partly by the inspira-tions of revolutionary and anti-Christian powers, to oppose the Catholic Church, its both the balance in the increase and faith and religion, in their kingdoms and wheresoever it existed. To use the words which he had heard

Italy had reconciled itself to Rome; there never could be peace and unity in Italy until the Roman question had been solved; and there was one feature about it which was unlike any of this period of history. Whereas in times past Rome had been usurped again and again, the usurpations were these of an involve when all the were the se of an invader when all the other nations and princes were ready to Ince—a line was a point produced, and the number of usurpations at every period of history, partial and transient as they might have been—some for longer some for shorter—were so many that they baffled his counting. That being so, all he could say was that it had been the law and the very existence of the Holy See to be always assuid. There were periods SURROUND AND PROTECT THE HOLY SEE. Now what did they see? The whole of Now what did they seef The whole of Europe and every crowned head and every Government had united in and con-sented to the usurpation, and by that un-ion and consent they had troubled them-selves in their own houses everywhere (cheers). They could not set their own affairs in order because the Roman ques-tion was not solved. It was always cropped to be always assailed. There were periods affairs in order because the Roman ques-tion was not solved. It was always crop-ping up. They thought it was dead and buried long ago, but it was not. There had been all manner of solutions proposed. Biding in an omnibus in London many Biding in an omnibus in London many when the Pope had had to look out on the world in a darker state than the eye saw had been all manner of solutions proposed. Riding in an omnibus in London many years ago, there were a number of City men reading their newspapers, and one turnel to him, seeing that he was a priest, and asked him with respect to the tem-poral power of the Pope. "Don't you think he would be much better without it?" He replied that he did not (laughter). They next asked did he not think it would liberate him from a great many more. Ultimately he was told, "You know there was a pro-posal, and don't you think it would go to Jerusa-better if the Pope would go to Jerusa-the answered that it would go to Jerusa-better if the Pope would go to Jerusa-the answered that it would go to Jerusa-had been all manner of solutions proposed. Riding in an omnibus in London many years ago, there were a number of City arian, Northern Italy was Arian, Chris-tane had not yet come into exist-paganism. It was from that time and on-ward that the great Christian Europe which they knew began to expand itself, and he answered that it would involve him in a great many more. Ultimately he was told, "You know there was a pro-posal, and don't you think it would go to Jerusa-better if the Pope would go to Jerusa-better if the Pope would go to Jerusa-better if the Pope would go to Jerusa-hetter if the Pope would go to Jerusa-better if the Pope would go to Jerusa-hetter if the Pope would go to Jerusa-better slaughter and outrage such as surpassed better if the Pope would go to Jerusabetter if the Pope would go to Jerusa-lem?" He replied, "Don't you mean to Jerico" (loud laughter)? That was one of the proposals for solving the Roman question. Another way was propounded to him by a great diplomatist who had spent all his life in foreign affairs. He suggested that so long as the Pope was on the Continent theoremeth approximation. XIII. looked upon Europe disturbed and turbulent, he had no reason otherwise than

to say, "AS THOSE THAT WENT BEFORE ME SO IS MY

happened lately. The Germans had had a sharp correspondence twice, and the Neither the Church nor the Pontiffs had,

both and created them to be in unity, but he objected to its oblig and only for the maintenance of a system of which he was confident the formans were saying, "YOU HAVE DOKE ALL THE MECHIEF. So long as the Pope had estates of his own, if he meddled with Germany we could send troops to deal with him, but now you have surrounded him with your soldiers, and we cannot get at him. Give him his temporal power back." The It-alians say, "That would be all very plea-sant for you; it will not do for us." As for Germany, no sooner had Rome been usurped than the retok between France and Germany which was nothing more than the last with was nothing more than the terribu-war between North and South Germany war between North and South Germany at a setween North and South Germany at a setween to a source and comparison to be allowed to a source at the setween to a secularist school. If that Sec-ularist school would fulfil all conditions the price of the world, that they would once more return to the observal the source more return to the observal the the source and compete in the source at the so

and in a little while schools that were not Christian would become anti-Christian. Therefore, looking upon the state of Eng-land, he rejoiced to know that, while in other countries religion had been effaced from the schools and Catholic teachers had been forbidden to teach, and the state had embarrassed Catholic education by every

THE CATHOLIG RECORD. should be forty-six it need not frighten them (hear, hear). He found ROME HAD BEEN SACKED AND DESTROYED cial, had been the burning questions and ROME HAD BEEN SACKED AND DESTROYED seven times at least, and an eighth would be no wonder. He tried to find how many times Rome had been usurped, but he could not do it (laughter). They could count dots, but they could not count a line—a line was a point produced, and the number of usurpations at every period of history, partial and transient as they might have been—some for longer some of dustions and the cries of elections; but never yet had the eries of elections; but never yet had the teries of elections; but never yet had been the testing question of a general election. He only wished it might be made so hereafter. If there were a Royal Commission, before which evidence could be taken, he was confident that no system of education would issue which would correspond with that which we have at this moment in the law (hear, hear). did not believe that it represented the wishes and the will of the millions of the English people. The subject of education had been tossed to and fro from Govern-ment to Government, from party to party—battledore and shuttlecock—and a question which ought to have been treated as the most vital, the most deli-

all records of history. And yet that was the moment when the Church at Trent had not yet assembled. Therefore if Leo who in the last forty years had had the treatment of this question of education, had not been those who had lived in the

had not been those who had need in the schools, and day by day had watched over the work and taught those children, and by teaching them learnt by experience how that teaching should be given [ap-plause]. He had another thought, though he knew what it might cost him, and he suggested that so long as the Pope was on the Continent they would never have peace, and that what ought to be done was that he should be sent to Elba (laughter). "Why,"he said, "that is what you did with Napoleon Bonaparte when laughter). Perhaps the proposal from Germany was the most amusing that had becomered lately." As THOSE THAT WEST BEFORE ME SO IS MY they saw darker things than I see, and I trust I see brighter things than I see, and I trust I see brighter things than ever they asw." His Eminence said that of the great societies and powers one was a civil a spiritual authority. God made them both and created them to be in unity, but he objected to its being set apart both and created them to be in unity, but he objected to its being set apart solely and only for the maintenance

An Institution of much Value to Prince Arthur's Landing.

The position of Prince Arthur's Landing for a town site is admirable. Terrace upon terrace rises gradually from the shores of Thunder Bay, affording a pleashores of Timiter Day, anothing a pear sant view from most of the residences built a short distance back from the water. The grounds belonging to the Roman Catholic community are located on the first of these terraces. The view that greets the eye from the

The view that greets the eye from the Convent windows is a grand one, and no better site could have been chosen. The building itself is spacious; its size is 30x40, with stories for the main building; 5x40, with stories for the main building;

for the addition used for scullery purposes there is merely one story, size 24×20 . The lower floor has a fine hall and stair-

AND TEACH THEM, how to shape their character, was, of all ven, to send them here for a year or two, where they will be under the charge of the kind Superioress Mother de Pazzi, form-erly Superioress of the Convent of St. Josept, at St. Catharines, where she had here f 600 results.

Joseph, at St. Catharnes, where she had charge of 660 pupils. On the second floor there are four rooms, one of which is the Chapel, having a very prettily arranged altar, on which is a Tabernacle of exquisite workmanship, made by one of the Christian Brothers at the Mission, on the Kaministiquia; the re-mainder of this floor is used as a Dormit. mainder of this floor is used as a Dormit-ory for the Sisters, and Community Room, also for their use. Occuping the whole of the third floor is the Dormitory for the boarders around which boarders, around which is arranged a num-

ber of bedsteads. At present the school is carried on in the Vestry of the Catholic Church, but it is the intention of the Society of St. Jos-eph to build a large school building ultim-

epi to build a large school building diffu-ately. Before leaving the Convent we may mention that even in the depth of winter plants were growing beautifully, proving that the building is a very comfortable one to live in. There is a capacious frost proof cellar 20x30, well lighted and ven-blated and easily accessible. The houseilated and easily accessible. The household matters are well conducted by Sister Monica, who has full control of culinary matters. The school is at all times under the

applause).

LORD RIPON.

This nobleman was some time since presented with an address by the pupils of the Jesuit College of Calcutta. The following is an extract from the reply he delivered on the occasion:

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on the occasion: There are many circumstances in the present time which tend to make men often think that the mere cultivation of the intellect represents the full and com-plete idea of education. I am very well aware that, in the days in which we live, it is impossible under many circumstances, and in many institutions, to attempt more and in wany institutions, to attempt more than the cultivation of the intellect in some or all of its branches; but the idea of a full and complete education means the training of the whole man, not intel-lectual training along, but moral training lectual training alone, but moral training also. And we must, all of us, bear in mind that education of that kind, the real complete training of the man, does not cerminate when his school period, or when

his university studies are ended. Educa. tion in that sense is a thing which for all of us ends only with the end of our lives. of us ends only with the end of our lives. But there is this difference between the education which may be received here and that which you will have to get for your-selves in after life: here you have pro-vided for you good masters; able profess-ors, and a sound method of teaching; but when you go forth from this college, when your student's life is ended, but your education still goes on, you will in the world when your student's life is ended, but your education still goes on, you will in the world be surrounded by teachers of every kind -by teachers of evil as well as of good, and of error as well as of truth—and it will rest with yourselves to say which of these teach-ers you will choose. For in that long education of the life of man, every circumstance, every companion, and every friend, is in some way a teacher, and it rests then with yourselves, relying upon God's aid and His holy guidance, to cetermine whether you will choose that path which will ever lead you on to further developments of your intellectual and moral nature, or whether, turning away into the broad road that leadeth to destruction, you will undo the work which has been done for you here. Here there is laid, as I believe, a solid foundation, but it is a foundation only: and will depend upon yourselves, when you go forth amidst the trials of life, to say whether you will build upon that foundation the beautiful edifice to a pure and noble life, or whether you will leave its stones bare, or overlay them with the foul mud of an ignoble existence (applause). You have said, my young friends, in the kind address which you have presented to me, that the prizes which I have just distributed have been which I have just distributed investigation in the beach contested upon a peaceful battlefield. I have no doubt these prizes have been well fought for, and have been won in a real and honourable competition. If the idea that I was to present you with these prizes to-day has been any encourage-ment to you in that strife, I sincerely rejoice; but you have pointed out most truly that the primary incitement to earnest exertion and good work should menced. There are 62 names registered in the books, out of which there is an aver-age attendance of 55 pupils. The Church edifice is built of wood and veneered with brick; it rests on a stome foundation seven feet deep, which will withstand the action of any frost. The size is 46 x 60 with walls 20 feet high. The windows are othic with frosted glass.

"An Irish Government For Ireland."

Many earnest Irishmen among the leaders Many earnest Irishmen among the leaders in Ireland firmly believe that Irish-Ameri-cans are all blood-and-thunder radicals. This belief restrains action among them. One of the ablest of the leaders now in prison recently wrote the writer that the belief is widespread in Ireland that the Irish-Americans will have nothing less then absolute "no rent," and altimate revolution. Such a belief is utterly wrong. Even the revolutionary party in America condemn as

ments on earth nem to the full, ne joys of prom Himself. Conwhich obtain in the infidels of other thing but not pay atten-es us respecting

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an redeemed by here only for a and after having he is to be trans-ter the kingdom ward will be the lin this world by which God do which God de-ice. We recomark of St. Augus-never would have had not been for all them who

ITY SWALLOWING

s of their infidel. it birds, the bats, light, fly furialways knock-ome wall of con-rou, infidels, be-prist: "Ye blind ining out gnats !" You cannot ve your hand or you, and yet you ll the stars of the h the globe, not own existence der and velocity d ruling Creaty how trees can of the sun, and assert that those cious of their exproduce oranges, telligent and rull it absurd that the body of the lime of the earth e it for granted nscious of itself, nd flour into flesh nd ruling Creator! at camels of a ving, straining out hat, who in dark-iting and scratch-

MY OF LIGHT. ly listen to the hey would behaye (th p: g ?.) NEVER AGAIN RETURNED TO PEACE UNTIL ROME HAD BEEN RESTORED

it was the policy and the necessity of anti-Christians and revolutionists to sow to its true sovereign. It would be no pleasant lesson to enter into detail, never-Christians and revolutionists to sow quarrels and dissensions between every civil power and the supreme spiritual power upon earth, because they knew well that so long as they were united they were immovable, but that if they were will different percention theless there were one or two things he must say. He had watched the Italian revolution ever since 1848; he was in Rome in that year, and saw it in its be-ginnings. He watched it at its gradually divided the one could suffer persecution and the other could be destroyed. He reginnings. He watched it at its gradually rising, like a deep wave, continually spreading and coming nearer and nearer to the walls of Rome. It was a question peated that there never was a time—in their lives at least when the progress of the revolutionary spirit was more in the as-cendant. In 1848 there was a simultane-of the origin that it was outlide to the walls of Rome. It was a question of Italian unity— a question of pontifical —a question of things of this world—into which he was not going to enter. The Italians might manage their own affairs so far as he was concerned, as long as they did not descend to sacrilege. But just at a time when it seemed that their political unity was accomplishing itself, they mixed with it that most burning, ardent and insoluble of all questions—the Roman question. They admitted into their midst the cause of desolation, disintegraous rising of that spirit, but it was quelled in every place where it arose. But since that day it had risen up into the Cabinets that governed nations; it had even sat upon thrones; it had even acquired an as-cendency which then it had not. They must not for one moment think he had question. They admitted into their midst the cause of desolation, disintegration, and in the end most assuredly of some evil perilous to their monarchy. There could never be quiet in Italy until

OUT OF THE MOUTH OF PIUS IX ,

ind of subtile legislative device, IN ENGLAND THEY WERE FREE.

He lamented the state of education as was now ; he desired to see education universal, and even so far compulsory and brought within the reach of everybody – education raised to the highest efficiency in all secular matters. In this no apostle of the Birmingham League could go yond (laughter and applause), and in passing he congratulated the men of Bir-mingham upon the fact that, whereas some years ago they felt confident that the people of this country would be content with A B C, and that two and two make four, they had found now that the fathers and mothers of England were not satisfied, and they had now introduced into the schools of this great town the Word of God (applause). He congratulated them. It was a great act of acknowledgment, which implied on their part candour. They had gone wrong in their judgment, and they acknowledged it, and that was the conduct of men (hear, hear;) but he lamented to know that from the year

1838, when legislation on the subject of one system-harmonized and weil defined system-of education ; we had had statsystem—of education; we had had stat-utes on education one after another, minute after minute, and various schemes and plans, but there had been no one system. One thing had been consistently going on-religious education in the schools had been growing less and less. He, for his part, felt that if the people of England had once the opportunity of speaking—which they had never had— they would declare from north to south that the education of their children must be religious (hear, hear). Of Ireland he

need say nothing. THE IRISH PEOPLE, WITH ONE VOICE, WOULD DEMAND IT.

The Scotch, with one voice, would de-mand that it should be Christian and religious, and in England he was confi-dent two-thirds of the people, if they were polled, would demand that their that day [applause]. and the made the number forty-five. If there the the number forty-five. If there the made the number forty-five. If there the number forty-five. If the

education to the children of the Catholic faith [hear, hear]. Sir Charles Cliffor 1 seconded the reso-

Sir Charles Officer i seconded the reso-lution. He congratulated his friends up-on the splendid meeting that evening, showing as it did the vitality of their annual reunion. So long as they could get such eminent men as Cardinal Manget such eminent men as Cathan and an ning to fall the chair they might expect that their gathering would be on tof the first. The religious condition of Europe was sad to contemplate—the Pope, the head of the Catholic Church, a prisoner—

religion throughout Russia, Germany, France, and Italy almost at zero. But there was the satisfaction which Cardinal Manning held out to them, that Almighty God watched over His chosen people, and that an end to this kind of thing would come. He had his own theory about it, and it appeared to him that hitherto the

and it appeared to int that that where the good had been exceedingly cowardly and the wicked exceedingly presumptuous. The Rev. Canon Longman proposed a vote of thanks to the ladies for their with the back of the proposed and too liberal contributions to the party and tor their kindness in presiding at the tea

The Rev. Joseph Robinson seconded the

The Key. Joseph Robinson seconded the proposition, which was supported by Mr. Buswell and carried. Bishop Ilsley, in moving a vote of thanks to Cardinal Manning, said they welcomed him with exceeding pleasure, not only as a prince of the Church and as metropolitan of the province to which Committee, in the name of the Bishop, de-sire in this way to express their gratitude for the kindness thus rendered.-Thunder Bay Sentinel, Jan. 26. metropolitan of the province to which their diocese belonged, but for his great personal worth

Councillor Hardman, in seconding the resolution, drew attention to the ex-tremely remarkable and unusual circum-stance of there being two cardinals to-gether in an English town at the same

Cardinal Manning, in reply, thanked the meeting for the manner in which they had received him, and said he be-Post. lieved that it was the case that never be-fore in England had two cardinals of Holy Church sat together for a happy half hour at the Bishop's house in Birmingham, as his dear, venerable old friend Cardinal Newman and himself had done

Preasant to take and always renable. People have no more right to become dyspeptic, and remain gloomy and miser-able, than they have to take poison and commit suicide. If the stomach becomes weak and fails to perform its functions, Burdock Blood Bitters will speedly remedv the trouble.

choir. There are two stairways leading to the gallery. It is not much more than a year since Land League has suffered deep loss by the

Fees and Doctors.

the \$1,000 and all the year's sickness.

Keep the Feet Dry.

Pleasant to take and always reliable.

withdraw from a movement that either cloaks ultimate purpose, or has none. Already the Land League has suffered deep loss by the vaguenessof its drift. One American Bishob has publicly uttered his disapproval of an organization which he could not understand; and the Catholic clergy generally have, it is believed, a secret and a growing feeling, in regard to the Land League, that they are dealing with an eccult and uncertain organ-ism. the alarm was sounded, and on inquiry it was discovered that the Catholic Church was one mass of flames; within an almost incredible space of time it was burned to the ground. The new Church was built and occupied in less than twelve months afterwards. The credit of this enterprise is due in a great manner to the Rev. Father Baxter, who was the first to take

dealing with an occult and uncertain organ-ism. To allow so great an organization to collapse through blind management, and lack of purpose would be submission. To fight the landlords and support evicted tenants is not a national policy—it is not enough. When the land question is settled, the ques-tion of an Irish Government for Ireland will active proceedings. The Committee, Messrs, Geo. Clavet, Dr. Coveney and J. J. Messes, Geo. Clavet, Dr. Coveney and J. J. O'Connor, and the ladies of the choir, among whom Mrs. P. Ryan and Miss Donn elly were very active members, were also very energetic in successfully raising

be no nearer solution then at present. A demand for Home Rule by the Irish people, supported by their representatives in Parliament, will obtain sympathy in all funds for building purposes. The total cost, including the bell, amounted to \$4780. amounted to \$4780. The congregation have now a handsome edifice for the worship of God and we trust countries, and particularly in America. The Land League has demonstrated its necessity to the world. It will give life to magnificentorg unizations which now hasnoth-ing to do but to mine more the will see no further calamity will befall them. Their enterprise in successfully building ing to do but to raise money. It will re-ceive instant and thorough approval and support from the Catholic hierarchy and priests, both in Ireland and America, and from intelligent and conservative men who have hitherto avoided all Irish national such a handsome structure is very commendable and worthy of emulation. Much substantial help was rendered by the people of the town of P. A. Landing, and contractors and sub-contractors along the line of the C. P. R., and to them the

novements. Unless this demand is mide, and soon made, the Land League organization will dwindle into insignificance, and an oppor tunity such as Ireland has not seen for a y will be lost.—John Boyle O' Reilly, in Catholic Quarterly Review.

The fees of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits If you experience bad taste in mouth sallowness or yellow color of skin, feel stupid and drowsy, appetite unsteady, frequent headache or dizziness, you are is \$3.00, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of daily "billous," and nothing will arouse your liver to action and strengthen up your system equal to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists. visits, over \$1,000 a year for medical at-tendance alone ! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save

The Causes of Colds

are getting overheated in hot rooms or crowded assemblies, sitting in a draught, or cooling too rapidly after exercise, muffl-This is the season of sloppy weather so productive of colds, and lung troubles; ing up warm and changing to lighter wrappings, cold and damp feet. No mat-ter what is the cause Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is the cure for all throat and lung neglected cold or damp feet is a great source of these difficulties. Cure your cough with Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. diseases, that induce consumption.

> C. A. Livingstone, Plattsville, says "I have ever tried for theumatism."

The Catholic Mecord Published every Friday morning at 428 Rich-mond Street. THOS, COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

Annual subscription......\$2 00 is months 1 00 Arrears must be paid before the paper can be stopped.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALBH. London, Ont., May 23, 1879. DRAF MR. COFFEY.—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and pairons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in fits one and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-dependent, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-strey deviced to the cause of the Church and to the pomotion of Catholic Interests. I am condicant that under your experienced man-sgement it the Record will improve in useful-ness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encourage-ment of the clergy and laity of the diocesse. Bour You

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

Catholic Record. LONDON, FRIDAY, FEB. 24, 1882.

LENTEN REGULATIONS.

We publish by direction of His Lord-ship the following Lentin Regulations for 1882:-1st. All the week days of Lent, from

Ash Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation in the evening. 211d. General usage has made it lawful

to take in the morning some tea or coffee, with a morsel of bread. 3rd. The precept of fasting im; lies also

that of abstinence. But by a dispensation from the Holy See, A. D. 1874, for ten years, the use of flesh meat is allowed in this Diocese at the principal meal on Mon-days, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of Lent, with the exception of the Satur-day in Fuber weak and Faster Sunday day in Ember week and Easter Sunday. 4th. There is neither fast nor abstinence to be observed on Sundays of Lent.

5th. It is not allowed to use fish with flesh meat at the same meal in Lent.

6th. There is no prohibition to use eggs, butter, or cheese, provided the rules of the quantity prescribed by the law of the fast be complied with.

7th. Lard may be used in preparing fish, vegetables, etc., etc., etc., when but-ter cannot be easily procured. 8th. The Church excuses from the obli-

gation of fasting (but not of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness or the like), the following classes of persons: First, the infirm; second, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character; third, persons who are under the age of twenty-one years; fourth, women in pregnancy or nursing infants; fifth, those who are enfeebled by old age, and all who through any cause cannot fast without great prejudice to their health cannot fast their health.

Persons who are in doubt as to whether. the law of fast and abstinence, should con-sult their confessor or pastor, and should follow his direction in the matter.

DR. CLEARY'S PASTORAL.

We have much pleasure in calling attention to the Lenten pastoral of His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston, published on our fifth page. Like everything from the facile pen of this learned prelate, it bears the imprint as well of deep re. flection as of theological and scriptural lore, couched in language terse and eloquent. This pastoral is a document which merits careful reading from everyCatholic.

THE LENTEN SEASON. The Lenten Season commenced on fact the readiestinstruments by which the Church can combat the evil influ-Wednesday last. On that day the ence of the numerous and powerful church, in her ministers and at her anti-christian associations which altarsassumed a penitential attire, the better to impress on her children the nature of the holy time in which she, struction. The constitutions and laws with true maternal earnestness, recommends them to works of prayer, penance and meditation. The cereobject so completely hidden under mony of the distribution of the protestations of benevolence and blessed ashes performed on Wednes day never fails to leave a very deing men are innocently and unsuscided impression on the Christian pectingly led into their folds, from mind. There could be no more earwhich, when they discover their real nest and touching reminder of the hollowness of earthly things and the purposes, they find it impossible to nothingness of man, than the sprinkling of ashes with the anthem of the sociates of such wicked tendenciespriest, "Remember man that thou art in which men are compelled to aban dust, and unto dust thou shalt redon their independence of character turn." It is indeed fitting that Christians should commence the Lenten themselves, in other words, under a despotism the most degrading that time with thoughts such as this ceremony inspires. With reflections of could enthrall the human soul-injurthis nature to begin this season of ies of untold character and magnispiritual segregation and bodily mor- tude are inflicted on human society. tification, much good must accrue to These injuries can be counteracted every sincere soul. During Lent all and in a large measure removed by the efforts of the church, through the the agency of societies pledged to the maintenance of religious authority, exhortations and entreaties of her the spread of truth, and the conseministers, are directed towards preparing her children for her great duty quent amelioration of the condition of the Easter Communion. The fulot mankind. The promoters of antifilment of this obligation is the test of Christian societies are ever active Catholic fidelity. There never was in forwarding the interests of these a time in the history of the church bodies. They are, in season and out when all Catholics were called of season, by night and by day, in upon so urgently by the demands sunshine and in storm, ever busy and of filial obedience to fulfil with punc- earnest in extending their influence. tuality and unanimity this sacred Catholics should emulate their activduty. We have every reason to ity. If men can be so active in a bad think the Lent of 1882, following so cause, should not there be found closely the General Jubilee, will be amongst the children of light others ancy amongst Catholics in any part productive of a rich harvest of spirit- at least as devoted to the cause of

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

THE DUTY OF CATHOLICS. A letter recently issued by the Supreme Pontiff to the Episcopate of Italy, and through that venerable body to the laity of that country, brings vividly to mind the duties of Catholics in every country. The circumstances of Catholics in Italy differ, it is true, in many respects materially from those of their fellowreligionists in other countries. But in almost every country in the world there is, as in Italy, an increasing desire on the part of wicked men, whose influence for evil Catholics are bound to restrain, lessen and finally destroy -to remove God and conscience from the political life of nations. For more than one hundred years pernicious doctrines, all having this dreadful object in view, have been openly proclaimed and advocated. with so much success, unfortunately, that several nations of Europe have been led to adopt them and to be governed accordingly. These false

and destructive opinions may be traced to the unfortunate rebellion in the sixteenth century against religious authority and its earthly representative. That rebellion everywhere loosened and in many countries snapped asunder the ties which bound kings to justice and peoples to obedience. By its action the very principle of authority was subverted. for the strength of that principle being of necessity commensurate with the measure of submission extended to God's representatives on

earth, the moment sovereigns and governments cast off obedience to the Vicar of Christ, they exposed themselves to the fury of popular passions, and the malevolence of disloyalty.

The Supreme Pontiff in his letter exhorts his venerable brethren of the Episcopacy (1) to encourage Catholic societics among the laity; (2) to develop the Catholic press and in. crease its influence and widen the sphere of its usefulness, (3) to boldly advocate the temporal power of the Pope. The exhortation of the Holv Father to the bishops of Italy will be productive of good in proportion as the laity correspond with the efforts of the episcopate to carry out the wishes of the common tather of the faithful. Now, if it be necessary, as all Catholics loval to the Supreme Pontiff must admit, that it is, for the

ion, marriage as a mere civil conwelfare of Italy and the interests of tract, the organization of divorce and the Church that the Italian people others of a like diabolical character should in the three points named and find ready and powerful advocates. There is, of course, a Catholic press emphasized by our Holy Father, meet the wishes and second the zeal of which endeavors, as test it can, to their bishops, it is binding on Cathocombat the dangerous views propounded by these men-but its influlics of every other country to do likewise. The Holy Father speaks of the ence is limited and its power for mitted to loyal law abiding citizens bring about a meeting of represen-

sacrifice, devotedness to the interests | fellow-religionists in that country to of religious societies truly Catholic proclaim the necessity of an early in name, in object, and action, can be restoration of the complete temporal everywhere founded and their independence of the Sovereign Ponstrength daily increased. It may | tiff, we must ourselves, in this new world, where the church is more here be remarked that there are societies Catholic in name which are free to do good and less tramelled in far from being so in reality. These the fulfilment of its mission than societies inflict great injury on the anywhere else, insist upon it that true interests of the church, and are the chief pastor of all Christian to be avoided with more care because people should enjoy that independof their insidiousness and specious ence so necessary for the good gov. declarations of principle, than asso- ernment of the church. Recent ciations avowedly hostile to the events in Rome demonstrate to the church, for domestic treason is a Catholic world that there is at pregreater evil than open warfare. The sent no security for the Holy Father societies to be encouraged and promo- in the Eternal city, where a weak and unprincipled administrated by all good Catholics are those tion holds sway by the mercy of the wherein the authority of the church is explicitly held to be the fundanameless associations from which it has taken being. Though spiritual mental basis of its being and the guide of its action, and where that sovereign of millions of Catholics, authority is respected by prompt and subjects of every nation under the ready obedience to its behests. Of sun, he is himself made the subject associations of this kind there cannot of a government hostile to religion be too many, in this age of moral which may, at any time, interfere decay and political disruption. with the freedom of his communica-

The second point to which the tion with his spiritual children. Holy Father directs attention is the There is, besides, no security for his development, encouragement and person or for his freedom of action, support of the Catholic press. One no guarantee that he can summor. his advisers, whensoever he needs of the sources of the strength of unchristian spirit now abroad in every their good coursel, to the Eternal City. The temporal power is a nerank of human society is certainly the encouragement extended to the cessity so long as Catholicity lives, secular, infidel, and anti-Catholic and that is for all time. Catholies press of the day. The financial rethen should ever be earnest and emsources of every secret society are phatic in their advocacy of it. They will thus be fulfilling a duty of lovnot only taxed to the utmost to give alty to the Holy Father and to the publicity to the views they seek to Church, and in the course of time propagate, but each individual memher of these associations deems it his make it clear to those that would duty to extend the circulation of the keep the Pope in subjection to any newspapers identified with the opinstate or sovereign that with nothing less than his complete temporal inions of the body to which he belongs. Brilliant but unscrupulous writers dependence can they be satisfied. There are, we regret to say it, Cathare employed to use all the resources of genius, the persuasiveness of false but specious reasoning, the beau- this subject neither consonant with ties of literature, and the charms of reason or duty. The true, loyal, and invective, to decry religion and exalt devoted Catholic may be known by and deify human passions. In every his unswerving advocacy of the

centre of intellectual activity

throughout the world, in every me-

tropolis of Europe and in all the great

towns of America, are to be found men

of commanding talent devoted to the

dissemination of views utterly at

variance with Christian teaching and

consequently detrimental to human

society. Among such men doctrines

such as the supremacy of state over

patrimony of Peter. We expect excellent results to flow from the Sovereign Pontiff's letter. It will, we believe, awaken Italian Catholics to new energy, and inspire them with courage to tulfill a duty they owe themselves and the whole Catholic world.

church, education without relig. THE MORMON QUESTION AGAIN.

The proposed disfranchisement of of actual warfare left the American government to suppress the barbarous institutions now maintained in the Territory of Utah. As things now stand there, there is not perthe necessity of encouraging Catholic good lessened by the want of earnest the slightest participation in the tatives from the states of the South-

not, prove more effectual than miligive its hearty adhesion to the tary weapons in the suppression of

A CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

a grave social and political abuse.

Mr. Blaine, while Secretary of State, was heartily desirous of bringing about a conference of representatives from all the governments of North and South America to discuss their mutual relations and interests. It is quite natural that, as an American statesman, he should dislike to see European, and particularly British influence predominate in many countries of South America, and that he should seek by every legitimate means to give the United States government that preponderance to which its standing, wealth and power, as well as thorough identification with American continental interests, in his opinion, entitled it. Unfortunately for Mr. Blaine's proposed conference President Garfield. who approved of the scheme, died, and his successor, General Arthur, while giving countenance to Mr. Blaine's policy, selected as successor to that gentleman in the State department Mr. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, who evidently desires to have no American conference. The invitations to attend the conference have been issued by the Washington government, but are not in their present form likely to be accepted by the governments to which they are directed. There is no doubt. however, that there will before many years be such a conference as that which Mr. Blaine desired to see assembled. Certain European governments are, it is evident opposed to an American Congress, but as America never interferes with or olics in name, who profess views on protests against meetings of conference of an exclusively European character, there is no just ground for European opposition to a meeting of representatives of American nations to discuss and decide or right of the Supreme Pontiff to the matters of continental interest.

Mr. Blaine was very anxious to bring about close commercial relations between the South America republics and his own country. These republics largely depend on agriculture for the support of their populations, who have few manufacturing establishments, and have little desire for industries of that kind. For the manufactured goods they require, they depend chiefly on the Eurothe Mormons is the only means short pean supply, purchasing little from their republican brethren of North America. Mr. Blaine felt that his country had as good a right to the South American market as Great Britain, and therefore sought to

the direction proposed. THE STATE OF ITALY.

amendment of the existing law in

FEBRUAY 24, 1882.

The friends and apologists of Italian unification never tire informing the world of the wonderful progress made by the Italian kingdom since its establishment twenty years ago. To the establishment of this kingdom by the spoliation of independent states is attributed the marvellous advancement of Italians in the ways of civilization. It were indeed passing strange if Italy, with its vast natural resources, salubrious and magnificent climate, intelligent and energetic population, did not even under the worst of governments make some real progress. But the progress of the Italian people during the past quarter century has not been commensurate with their great opportunities. For this, however, the people are not to blame. No people, whatever their intelligence and activity, whatever the climatic advantages of their country, or however unbounded its resources, can make any steady and solid advancement without the benefits of good government. It was customary, previous to the revolution of 1859-60 to deplore the evils under which Italians suffered from the tyranny of ducal and regal governments. They are now under a more pernicious species of tyranny, the tyranny of an oligarchy, composed of the leaders of various secret oath bound societies. They have, it is true, the forms of representative government, but are as far as ever from its realities. The Italian Parliament represents no section of the people, but the active, aggressive, thoroughly organized, and therefore powerful though numerically weak body, identified with these secret societies. But devoid as it is of representative character, it might have proved itself of some little use to the Italian people, who are compelled by the force of circumstances to accept its legislation. It has, however, chosen to pursue a policy of anti-Christian destructiveness at variance with the traditions, principles and cherished feelings of the vast majority of the people it assumes to represent. As a result of revolutionary rule the present condition of Italy is truly deplorable. There is now open contempt for law. authority and order. King Hum. bert is but nominal ruler of Italy uni-

fied. He is the figure-head whom the secret societies have placed at the front of the horrid structure they have raised, based on treason,

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societies, for these associations are in support from Catholics. It is quite administration of public affairs. certain that if the cause of Catholic truth is to be advanced and that of error overcome, a work to which all who by being members of the church menace social order and govermental of God are bound to devote them_ authority with utter ruin and de- selves, the Catholic press must receive more unanimous, active, and generof certain of these associations are so ous support than hitherto. This is cunningly devised and their true specially true of America, where several journals identified with the cause of error receive a large measbrotherhood, that many good-mean- ure of support from persons profesedly Catholic, who on the other hand permit Catholic journals to wither away in a spasmodic hebdominal vitality. We have on the other side release themselves. Through the as- of the Atlantic many Catholic papers and periodicals worthy of all praise and support. Every Catholic head of a family should impose it upon and freedom of opinion, to place himself as a duty to have some of them enter his household, that his family may be clad in the armor of truth to defy the shafts of error. In this regard our people might take a do not, and will not, obey the laws of leaf from the book of the enemies | ine country, they have no right to a of truth. How earnest, how active, how untiring are they in the cause they have taken to heart! How generous are they with their worldly means in furthering the work they have in hand! It is now time that Catholics should bestir themselves in the protection of their own interests by leveloping a Catholic press which by vigilance, tearlessness and energy may fight the good fight and overcome the propagators of error on a field of which they have now, we had almost said, undisputed possession. In regard of the temporal power of the Pope, there should be no hesitof the world, but particularly in to them, the management of their

Whenever the blacks of the South means to bring about commercial complain of ostracism on the part of relations with them. The untimely their white fellow citizens they at death of President Garfield prevented once find sympathizers-Congress is besieged with petitions for enquiry and committees make minute investigation into the matter-and if on. wrong doing be discovered an en-

ship. By depriving him of the

citizens that which of right belongs

THE LAW OF LIBEL, lightened public opinion, besides frowning upon its authors, forces the There is now before the Legislaadoption of measures to prevent its ture of Ortario a measure concernrecurrence. And all this, we say, is ing the law of libel. The law, as it neither more nor less than right. at present stands, is full of gross But if such a course of action be anomalies and evident injustice to right in regard of the blacks in the journalists. Amongst other peculi-South, it should certainly be right if arities of the law of libel is this, that applied to the loyal non-polygamous the newspaper publisher becomes recitizens of Utah. They are treated sponsible for any libellous statement with as merciless an exclusiveness made at a public meeting and pubas ever "nasty Tom Nast" portrayed lished in his paper. It is now, we for the eager eyes of puritanical are glad to notice, proposed to do republicanism in his vivid picaway with this injustice. The third tures of the lot of colored section of the proposed bill is as folelectors in the South. As Mormons lows:

"Any report published in any public newspaper or other periodical publication of the proceedings of a public meeting shall be privileged, if such meeting was share in the administration of public affairs. There is between citizen lawfully convened for a lawful purpose and government a covenant, which, and open to the public, and if such report was fair and accurate, and published with-out malice, and if the publication of the when broken on either side, deprives it of binding obligation on the other. matter complained of was for the public tion intended to be afforded by this sec-tion intended to be afforded by this sec-tion shall not be available as a defence in The citizen owes government obedience, government owes the citizen protection. The Mormon any proceeding, if the plaintiff can shew that the defendant has refused to insert in the newspaper in which the report con-taining the matter complained of ap-peared, a reasonable letter or statement yields no obedience to the fundamental laws of the land, but even prevents law and order-loving citiof explanation or contradiction by or on behalf of such plaintiff." zens from enjoying their just rights. He has, therefore, no reasonable Our readers will at once perceive claim to the privileges of citizen-

that if this measure become law, journalists will be protected against franchise, Congress restores to loyal vexatious and malicious persecution, while the right of all concerned will

ern half-continent to devise the best of things in the Italian peninsula is best seen in the light of the criminal statistics of the country. From official sources it is learned that in the dethe immediate success of the scheme tection, prevention, and punishment he had set his heart on. But the of crime, the annual expenditure is proposal will live and yet be acted 45,000,000 lires, or \$8,906,250 of our money, or, in other words, a sum equal to fully one-third of the whole revenue of the Dominion of Canada

perjury and violence. The sad state

-and yet, we are told on excellent authority that the administration of justice in Italy is singularly defective, and that the prison arrangements are truly disgraceful. In surveillance over crime the expenditure amounts to 1,712,394lires or \$339,380, while the secret service department absorbs 1,050,000 lires or \$207,810. Works of charity and benevolence, on the other hand, receive from this model government the munificent sum of 20,858 lires, or \$4,125. The number and enormity of the crimes committed in one year

are fairly appalling. During the first nine months of 1881 there were 2,318 murders and homicides, 164 infanticides, 27,251 offences of cutting and wounding, 1,222 highway robberies, 311 other robberies with violence, and 46,328 thefts of various degrees of criminality. On the public highways there were apprehended 1,919 vagrants under age, while 65,905 persons were apprehended and admonished or reprimanded. Of this number 22,026 were guilty of idleness and vagabondage, 12,551

of agrarian thefts, while 31,325 were suspected of crimes against property, of whom 7,231 were minors. These figures speak volumes for the "regeneration" of Italy under the Sarual fruits to all Christian peoples. truth, By activity and generous self- Italy. But if we desire to have our own affairs. This will, we doubt the Legislature of the Province will ernment could show such a record.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR HOME RULE.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Rev. Father Beckx, the twenty-

second successor of St. Ignatius, the

General of the Society of Jesus, and who

resides at Rome, has passed his eightieth year. He is of middle height and well built,

Italians style the 'Black Pope'-does not relax the rigor of his rule. His forehead

relax the rigor of his rule. His forehead is high, the eyes small but fine and pierc-

playing energy combined with great suav-ity. The Rev. Father Rubillon, his Assis-

The loss of the Quebec and Guelph ports steamship Bahama, has been sadly

felt sympathy.

Mr. Gladstone's declaration in favor of home government for Ireland provided that the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament be maintained, and his invitation to the Home Rulers to formulate their demands and define their policy, have attracted unusual attention. The British Premier now, evidently, sees

that it is as impossible as it is unjust to govern Ireland on English ideas, and that the very safety of the Empire is concerned in giving to Ireland control of her local affairs. Home Rule or total separation are, indeed, at this moment the only alternatives before British statesmen in connection with Irish troubles. November 20, 1875. Mr. Gladstone has, no doubt, been for a long time convinced that the Imperial government should enunciate a bold and vigorous measure of small dimensions. Magdalena Dubowsky small dimensions. Magdalena Dubowsky was not a novice detained against her will, but an inmate on probation, not wearing the conventual dress, and the mother Superior, not finding her fitted for the sisterhood, had repeatedly threatened to send her back to her mother. She jumped from the window, as she herself confesses, because she had suddenly an idea of getting a situation as a servant. She knew her. home government for Ireland. During his famous Scottish campaign in the fall of 1879 he announced himself in favor of some such scheme. He has, however, since his accession to office been held more or less in a situation as a servant. She knew her-self to be a good swimmer, the water, moreover, being shallow. constraint by the autocratic influence of the Whig element in the Liberal party. This constraint has affected no good for Ireland nor restored harmony and confidence to the Imfounder-about 1535-and first Superiorperial councils.

We are glad to notice that the Home Rule party are to accept Mr. Home Rule party are to accept Mr. year. He is of middle neight and wentoun, and at an age when nature would seem to protest against the austerities of religi-their acting leader, Mr. Justin Mc. Carthy, to formulate their demands. We have every confidence that these demands will be just an i firm, and as moderate as the requirements of small mouth, his contenance at once dis-Ireland permit.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

tant, is much of the same appearance, with a high color. His features a little less finely moulded, show eyes so penetrating Gen. Skobeloff's remarkable speech to and so full of drollery as not to be easily forgotten. He also is in the eighties. It forgotten. He also is in the eighties. It abpears there is also an English-speaking Jesuit at the Villa-Ricasoli, aged eighty-nine years; so that the combined ages of the Servian students is made the subject of journalistic comment by the press of all Europe. It has certainly produced an unmistakeable sensation in every metropothese three youthful religious reaches something approaching two hundred and lis of the continent. The position of Gensometring approaching two intracted and seventy years. If, as is very likely to be the case, these gentlemen entered the noviciate of the Order at eighteen, or thereby, the combined time which they eral Skobeloff, his high military reputathe cas tion, and exalted rank as well as excellent standing in the Russian court, invest his have spent in the service of their Divine Master would foot up over two hundred remarkable utterance with an importance that cannot be overlooked. The general vears. has fairly thrown down the gauntlet to Germany. When interviewed by a representative of a Parisian journal, he refused to disclaim in the least his anti-German of voting an Address to Her Majesty the sentiments. "My position," said he, "is Queen praying her to be pleased to release an independent one. So long as I am summoned in time of war, I care nothing for the rest. I did say that Germany is our common enemy, and I repeat it. I believe that safety lies in a union of Slavs with France. The European balance of power must be re-established, or there will soon be only one power—Germany." In Vienna and Berlin particularly, intense feeling tas been aroused by Skobeloff's re-markable declarations which is the built of the stard to understand how any opposition could be offered—which lard, when butter may not be easily propower must be re-established, or there will and of freedom. The news also comes that a like course markable declarations, which are believed to be the expression of Russian Pan-Slavist opinion. From Berlin comes the not unexpected news that all the papers express indignation at the Skobeloff speech to the Servian students. The Germania goes so far as to express the hope that the Ger man government will ask Russia whether she grants her generals leave of absence to preach a crusade in France against Germany, and it is further reported that Emperor William has expressed the deepest indignation and sorrow because of Skobeloff's speech, declaring that if such wanton provocations continued he would be compelled to resort to energetic measures. In Vienna the press is unanimous in condemnation of the speech, the Freundenblatt attributing significance to it on the ground that thousands of Russians hold the same views and affirming that Pan-Slavism is as great a danger to Russia as it is to Europe. The immediate effect of the speech will be to arouse bitter feeling in Germany and Austria against Russia. Austria has much reason to complain of Russian interference in Montenegro and Herzegovinia and will in any steps it may take to re-assert its dominion over these principalities, be sustained, if required, by Germany. It is very doubtful if France could yet afford to interfere in opposition to the views of the great Teutonic powers. In fact, we look upon it as impossible that Gen. Skobeloff's speech should be the immediate cause of a rupture of friendly relations between the great powers. It is merely an indication, but a strong one, of the present drift of the national feelings and sympathies which underlie great alliances and precede continental perturbation.

century" and "Wood Engraving and Early Printing" are of deep interest and evince much reading, care and literary excel-lence. Dr. Faust contributes a learned art-icle on "Moles and warts in Literature," and Rev. J. M. Searle discusses" A Singular Phase of Protestantism"—in review of a recent article in *Bibliotheca Sura* discuss-ing the attitude of Protestants in attrib felt in Quebec. Out of twenty who lost their lives, no less than thirteen belonged their nves, no less than three belonged to that city, including the purser, Mr. James Sutton. One of the deceased leaves a widow and six telpless orphans. We offer the bereaved families our heart-ole converte. ing the attitude of Protestants in attributing to Rome doctrines she does not hold, dogmas she does not inculcate. Mrs. beautiful verses to which she gives the title "A Prayer of Doubt," Richard Storrs Willis a sweet little poem, "Lenten Rev-erie" and Miss Mary E. Mannix a few The beatification of Fra Carlo Da Sezze, of the Franciscan order, who died in 1670, was solemnized on Sunday morning, in the great hall above the vestibule of St. charming lines on "Ireland 1882." The "Story of a Portionless Girl" has reached in this number the third chapter in the Peter's, with the same pomp and ceremon-ial as that of Alfonso Orozco on Jan, 8. In the afternoon Leo XIII, went in state to

third part and continues to gratify its readers by its well sustained plot and venerate the relics of the newly-beatified. Carlo Da Sezze was a man of great learning, and was often consulted by the Pontiffs Alexander VII., Clement IX., Clement X., and Clement XI. He was said to be literary merit. DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE, March:-This valuable magazine presents its readers with a choice bill of fare for the opening of the Lenten season. "Ireland's festival," The "Jesuits and their persecutors," The "Terrible Arraignment of Gladstone" by endowed with the gift of prophecy. His beatification was decreed by Pius IX. on Dr. Nulty and the "Great question of the day" from Cardinal Manning are selections The reported dramatic escape of a nun articularly worthy of notice. The alle-gorical dialogue entitled the "Angel of Mercy" from the Irish Monthly, is a poet-ical effort of decided merit. Donahoe's at Gratz, in Bohemia, is reduced to very Magazine deserves the patronage of every Catholic household for its excellent selection of good Catholic family reading.

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

PASTORAL LETTER Of the Rt. Rev. James Vincent Cleary, S. T. D., Bishop of Kingston, to the Rev. Clergy of his Diocese, on the Law of Lenten Fast.

To the Rev. Clergy of the Diocese of Kingston

DEAR REV. FATHERS : The venerable law of Lent, binding the faithful to cer-tain definite rules of fast and abstinence for Forty Days, to prepare them for the worthy commemoration of Our Lord's Passion, and Death, and Resurrection re-mains in full force, except in so far as it may be dispensed by competent Ecclesias-tical authority. tical authority. All Catholics who have passed their

twenty-first year, and have not yet ad-vanced into infirm oll age, are obliged by the law of fast to restrict themselves to the law of fast to restrict themselves to one full meal, with a partial refection, called collation, on all days within the Lenten period, except Sundays, unless they be excused by sickness, or hard la-bour, or some other condition of life that would render fasting manifestly and gravely injurious to their health. Custom, provident days the trait excustor of the anctioned by the tacit consent of the Church, allows also a morsel of bread to be used, with a cup of coffee or tea, in the

used, with a cap of coffee or tea, in the morning. The law of abstinence, which forbids the use of certain kinds of food, is obli-gatory upon all who have passed their seventh year, even those who may be ex-cused from fasting, unless by reason of their weakness of health, or other just cause, they shall have obtained a dispen-sation from legitimate anthority Until cause, they shall have obtained a dispen-sation from legitimate authority. Until very recently, the rule of Lenten abstin-ence absolutely excluded meat and eggs from the food of the faithful; but, now, by the indulgence of the Church, the rigour of ancient observance has been considerably relayed. But according to the considerably relaxed. By a special Indult of the Sovereign Pontiff, granted to this Province in 1874, and made available for ten years, the use of flesh meat is allowed at every meal on Sundays, and at the one principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, except the Sat-urday of Quartertense and Holy Satur-

century" and "Wood Engraving and Early Printing" are of deep interest and evince much reading, care and literary excel-Him who has been constituted the Judge of the living and the dead. "The men of Ninive shall rise in the judgment with this generation, and shall condemn it, because they did penance at the preaching of Jonas." (Matt. XII., 4.) Woe to us, especial woe, if we have sinned in the light of Catholic faith and "trodden under foot the S.m of Cat' and thet have der fight of Cathole faith and "trodden under foot the Son of God," and "yet have done nothing to atone to the Divine Majesty for our treason "against the Blood of the Testament"—our affront to the Spirit of grace." (Hebrew X. chap., 29 v.) No wonder the Apostle, overawed by the contemplation of this intensified guilt of grace.' Christian sin, should have exclaimed, "It is a dreadful thing to fall into the hands of the living God!" (Ibidem, 31 v.) Let every one, who is conscious of sin committed against light and grace, lay well to heart the Apostolic warning, and strive, by compliance with the rule of penitential fast and abstin-ence, to disarm God's justice and save his soul from the wrath to come. Sacramental absolution does not ex-empt the pardoned sinner from doing

penance, even though he were fully car-tain, which he cannot be, of having re-ceived the beaefit of the Sacrament. For it is an Article of Faith, that the re-mission of the guilt of sin and the eternal punishment due to it, does not always involve the full remission of the debt of temporal punishment, which God's intemporar painteneds by way of personal expiation of personal offence against Him. Hence the admonition of the sacred Scripture, "Be not without fear about sin forgiven" (Eccl. v. 5.) So long as we are under the hands of God's justice we ought to seek to propitiate Him by con-tinual acts of atonement, performed in faith and some Manerat faith and grace. Moreover, we are not only commanded to do penance, but to only commanded to do penance, but to "bring forth fruits worthy of penance," (Matt. III., 8,) and thereby render our-selves more and more pleasing to God, and insure more fully our perseverance in grace: otherwise the comment entry of the second in grace; otherwise, the corrupt passions of nature may acquire a mastery over our attacks, and, "taking with him seven other spirits more wicked than himself, they enter in and dwell there; and the last state of that man is made worse than the first." (Matt. XII., 45.) King David did penance for his crimes, and David did penance for his crimes, and received from the mouth of the prophet of God an assurance that he had been pardoned. Nevertheless, he continued to cry to Heaven for mercy, that he might "be washed more and more, and a new heart be created in him, and his spirit be renewed in uprightness." (Ps. L.) for this end he tells us that he fasted till "his knees

end he tells us that he fasted till "his knees became weak" with hunger: and did eat ashes like bread, and mingled his drink with weeping." (Ps. ct.) Who stood more securely confirmed in grace and devoted to the service of His Divine Master than the Apostle St. Paul, whose heaven't conversion merical for in the heavenly conversation merited for him the privilege of being "caught up into Par-adise, and of hearing secret words which it is not given to man to utter?" (II. Cor. XII 4.) And yet this blessed Apostle, fearing for his perseverance in grace, led a life of unceasing penance, to keep his flesh in which is to his in the second second second second second and the second secon of unceasing penance, to keep his flesh in subjection to his spirit. "I chastize my body," said he, "and bring it into sub-jection; lest, perhaps, when I have preached to others, I myself should become preached to other, I myself should become reprobate." (I. Cor. IX., 27.) Let no one, be he ever so holy, hazard his sonl's salvation by neglecting to fulfil the duty of penance, especially in the holy time of Lent. You will do well to instruct parents

upon the duty of training their children to the exact observance of the law of abstinence in Lent and other prescribed times, as well for the fulfilment of the times, as well for the fulfilment of the law, which at present lies upon them, as for the purpose of forming them betimes to the habit of self-denial and subjugation of their appetites, and preparing them to show reverent obedience to the Catholic Church in mature age, when they shall be bound by her law of fasting and her manifold discipline of piety of life, this useful, likewise, to point out to those who cannot rigidly observe the Lenten fast and abstinence, the various to the habit of self-denial and subjugation of their appetites, and preparing them to show reverent obedience to the Catholic Church in mature age, when they shall be bound by her law of fasting and her manifold discipline of piety of life. It is useful, likewise, to point out to those who cannot rigidly observe the Lenten fast and abstinence, the various practices of self-abnegation, whereby they may fulfil substantially the duty of pen-ance and unite in spirit with the Church in her preparation of her children for the solemn celebration of the mysteries of

duty proper to Lent to keep ourselves close to Jesus Christ in the deser, and, while fasting with Him, to pray also with Him and account here to pray also with Him, and open our hearts to the inspira-Him, and open our hearts to the inspira-tions of Heavenly wisdom proceeding from the mouth of God the Father, and de-scending like dew upon the companions of His Divine Son. Yours be the task, dear Revd. Fathers, to be the agents of the Most High for the sanctification of His people by the preaching of His Word, and by prayer throughout the Lent. Gather them around you, not on Sundays only them around you, not on Sundays only, but on as many evenings of the week as may be convenient, to hear from your lips the life-giving word of faith in doc-trine, and exhortation, and prayer. Prayer is always necessary. "The continual Is always necessary. "The continual prayer of a just man availeth much" at all times. (S. Jas. v.) But no prayer is so powerful as that which issues from the humbled spirit pleading to God from out the talternacle of a mortified body. For which reason the Saviour, Himself, has said, with reference to the difficulty of overcoming certain accencies of Satan overcoming certain agencies of Satan against men, "This kind of devil is not

against men, "This kind of devil is not cast out except in prayer and fasting." (Matthew xvii. chap., 20 v.) Although the time appointed for ful-filling the precept of Paschal Communion has been extended amongst us to Trinity Sunday, We earnestly exhort all Our faithful people to discharge this most faithful people to discharge this most sacred duty before Low Sunday, because the purifying fast of Lent is intended by the Church as a preparation of body and soul for the worthy reception of the Sacra-ments of Penance and the Eucharist; and, moreover, there is danger oftentimes in deferring it, lest even the extended period should be allowed to pass, and grievous sin be thus committed by transgression of the Precept of the Church.

We desire that the Feast of St. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland, through whose preaching the inestimable gift of faith was conferred upon our forefathers in a miraculous manner, and by whose intercession it is still more miraculously preserved in its original purity and fervour, shall be celebrated with as much religious solemnity as possible in every Mission of the Diocese. To encourage our flock in the cul-Diocese, To encourage our flock in the cul-tivation of piety and enthusiastic devotion towards this glorious Patron of the Irish race, we grant a Plenary Indulgence, by virtue of Apostolic Indult, to all who, having confessed their sins with contri-tion of heart, shall receive the Blessed Eucharist on Friday, the 17th of March. Invite your comparison to uppage Invite your congregations to prepare their souls for this grace, and afford them all convenient opportunity of approach to the Sacramental Tribunal a day or two previously. The continuous mental and bodily lab-

The continuous mental and bodily lab-ors we have undergone since Our appoint-ment to the charge of the Diocese render it necessary for Us to take a few weeks' rest, prior to the resumption of our Pastoral Visitation. In Our absence from the Diocese the ordinary routine of business will proceed, as usual, through communica-tion with the Palace by letters, marked "Official." Affairs of a private nature may be postponed till Our return, or, should they be urgent, may be forwarded to Us by letters addressed to the Palace and marked "Personal." Meanwhile We order the Prayer of the Mass, "Pro Peregrinantibus," to be substituted for the Prayer "Pro Quacumque Necessitate" from next Sunday until the day of Our arrival in Kingston, and We entreat you to remember Us in and We entreat you to remember Us in your daily suffrages, and recommend Us, also, to the prayers of your respective congregations. Knowing the solicitude of Priests and

people throughout the Diocese for the success of Our work of liquidation of the Debt, We are happy to lay before you the following the people of the people following statement, which shews two thirds of Our entire Liability discharged in the first quarter of the year of collection:

Lenten Reverie. RICHARD STORRS WILLIS] IN CATHOLIC WORLD.

Mournful night is dark around me, Hush'd the world's conflict din: All is still and all is tranquil— But this restless heart within!

Late and lone I press my pillow, Watch the stars that float abov Think of One for me who suffer'd Sleep nor rest for grief and love

Cross and lance my thought portrays me, E'en the Calv'ry bird navells, Bird whose fragile bill, 'tis whisper'd, Toiling cross'd to draw the nails!

Dim the stars in mist are dying, Midnight vells the world from sight; Calv'ry crest is dark declining – Master! take my heart's good-night!

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. Ireland.

The Catholic clergy of the Diocese of Meath have recommended Patrick Egan as the candidate for the Irish party, for the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the resignation of A. M. Sulli-van

van. On Thursday, at a meeting of the Irish members of Parliament at Westminster, it was decided to revist any attenuit to re-move Parnell's name from the Parliamentary ary committees. Gladstone eloquentiy defended the Irish

policy of the government in the House of Commons Thursday night. Referring to his recent utterance respecting home rule, he decla.ed he simply repeated, regarding a local Government for Ireland, what he often had said, that the supremacy of the British Parliament must be maintained. The country cannot give Ireland what it cannot give Scotland. O'Connor Power, Member of Parliament

for Mayo, says Gladstone's declaration justifies the opinion that this is an appropriate time for pressing the question of nome rule. The Freeman's Journal says it would be impossible to exaggerate the significance of Gladstone's attitude.

In the House of Lords a motion was adopted, after strong opposition from t e Government, for the appointment of a elect committee to enquire into the working of recent land legislation in trenand. Explaining his recent utterances in the House in regard to home rule, Gladstone said he held on the question of local Gov-ernment very clear and distinct opinions, ethough it was unlikely he would ever be called to take action upon them. He con-sidered that the decentralization of Parliament should be a cardinal rule of policy. Local institutions are sources of great strength, and the only limit which in

quate provision for supreme central author-ity. He believed the wise and just way of meeting the demand for bringing Irish affairs more under Link affairs more under Irish control is not to regard it as the first step towards separa-tion, but rather to ask the promoters of a tion, but father to task the promoters of a change to formulate the guarantees they proposed to give for the supremacy of Parliament. He had never yet received a satisfactory explanation on this point. Great Britain.

The London Daily News, in an article which bears marks of inspiration, in-timates that if the new rules of procedure are rejected the Government will devote as nuch time as may be necessary to certain measures of franchise reform, and when these have been carried, appeal to the large and reformed constituencies on the question of other substantial reforms. the question of other substantial reforms, Revision of the present procedure is an essential preliminary. It appears to think, however, that the disaffection among the Liberals will be small, and that the Government will be sustained.

The Gladstone Government expects the adoption of its cloture proposal by 30 majority, but if it fails to pass, legislation on Irish affairs will be deferred until the latest possible moment. An unexpected amount of independent criticism has been

You may be taken away young, you may live to fourscore, you may die in the open field, but if Mary intercedes for you, that day will find you watching and ready. All things will be fixed to secure your salvation; all dangers will be foreseen, all obstacle re-moved, all aids provided. The hour will oome, and in a moment you will be translated beyond fear and risk; you will be translated into a new state where sin is not, nor ignor-ance of the future, but perfect faith and serene joy, and assurance and lcve everlast-ing.—Cardinal Newman.

we cannot anticipate-to such a fair, such a reasonable and, such a just proposition.

The rumored action of certain members

of the Ontario Legislature in the direction

It is just possible, also, that a similar novement will be made in the Dominion Parliament and in the Legislatures of the different other Provinces.

The proposed movement is, as we have irready said, one that must commend already itself to every just and reasonable man throughout this fair Dominion. Here in Canada we are free in the fullest ac-ceptance of the term, and we are happy and loyal just because we are free. That men should be cast into prison

against them and that they should be kept there without a trial, or the faintest chance of such being offered them, is a state of affairs so monstrous that no free,

happy and loyal people can understand. That a country possessing all elements of a prosperous Nation should be de-prived of the inalienable—or supposed to be inalienable—right of making their own domestic laws, is also something that no people enjoying those wights a we no people enjoying those rights as we here in Canada do, can realize. We therefore hope to see the proposed movements carried into effect at at early day here a warming more field of the second

day by an unanimous vote of the variou Legislatures.

BOOK AND PERIODICAL NOTICES.

PSALMS, HYMNS AND ANTIPHONS.-We have before us a very neat collection of Psalms, Hymns and Antiphons for Ves-Paims, Hymns and Antiphons for Ves-pers on Sundays and the principal festi-vals of the year, including the "Common of Saints" at Vespers with Litany and prayers for the Forty Hours', devotion. Published by Thos. B. Noonan & Co., Bos-ton. This little book will, we believe, prove of great utility to the clergy, and to the laity who desire to follow the chant at Vespers and at the Forty Hours. The at Vespers and at the Forty Hours. The matter is so methodically arranged as to make the book invaluable to members of Choral Choirs especially.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD for March is an unusually good number. It opens with a powerful and convincing paper from Santiago Ainsa on the United States and Santiago Anisa on the viter takes strong ground against the annexation of Mexico to the United States. "Six weeks in Ireland in 1881" by an Englishman, is a valuable con-

ard, when butter may not be easily pro-curred. Eggs, butter, cheese and milk are freely allowed in this Province, not only at the principal meal, but also in the evening collation. Should any further relaxation of the Lenten discipline be required by individuals, we hereby authority quired by individuals, we hereby author-ize Our Priests, in virtue of powers given us by the Holy Father, to grant dispensa-tions to those of their respective Missions, according to the reasonable exigency of

each case. Impress, Dear Rev. Fathers, upon the minds of your people the sacredness of this pious discipline of Lent, sanctioned by the use of the Catholic Church from by the use of the Catholic Church from the very beginning of her existence, in accordance with the teaching of Our Lord Jesus Christ and the example given to her Jesus Christ and the example given to her by His own fast of forty days in the desert. He is "the way, the truth and the life," and, by union of our fast with His, we justify our tille to be called Chris-tians, that is, followers of Christ. The Jews followed Him in great multitudes, attracted by His miraculous healing of their bodily diseases and the multiplica-tion of bread in the desert but in His tion of bread in the desert, but in His hour of trial and contradiction they abandoned Him. The true disciples of Jesus must follow Him into the desert of Jesus must follow Him into the desert of hunger and the way of self-denial. Wherefore did He say, "If auy man will come after Me, let him deny himself and take up his cross and follow Me." (Matt. xIv. chap., 24 v.) By the emaciation of forty days' fast and abstinence Jesus prepared Himself for conflict with the devil. This preparation was not needed by Him, but in it He taught us the method of Christian warfare against our spiritual enemy, who "goeth about, as a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour." (1. lion, seeking whom he may devour." (I. St. Peter, v. chap., S v.) Jesus, the inno-cent Son of God the Father and the Vir-gin Mary, did penance for us and paid the superabundant price of our redemp-tion. But we must do penance, each for himself, in union with the atone-ment of Jesus, and so "fill up what is wanting of the sufferings of Christ in our Gash". (Colossigns L chap. 24 v.) The flesh." (Colossians I. chap., 24 v.) The ecclesiastical law of fast and abstinence may be dispensed with in favour of youth, or age, or infirm manhood; but the law of penance is indispensable for all who are debtors to God's justice by wilful transgression. There is no other way to Hea-ven open for the sinner but the hard way

olemn celebration of the mysteries of solemn celebration of the mysteries of Redemption. In the daily Matin hymn of Lent, which every Priest is expected to recite with intelligent and prayerful spirit, for his regulation of himself and instruc-tion of his people, the following beautiful stanza occurs: stanza occurs

Utamur ergo pareius Verbis, cibis et potibus

Somno, jocis, et arctius Perstemus in enstodia." The various methods of penance here summarized may, with great advantage to summarized may, with great advantage to edification, be developed and applied by you to your people, especially the admon-ition to punish ourselves, and stay the arm of God's vengeance, by mortification of the unruly thirst for drink in these holy days. We have, ourselves, known many persons who made it a practice to form a resolution, at the beginning of each Lent, to abstain altogether from alcoholic drink, or tobacco, or some other form of lawful pleasure, until Easter Sunday, for the purpose of supplying the deficiency of their fast; and we have, also, known God's blessing to have been given, in return for such voluntary self-denial, to men who could distinctly trace to their fidelity to such a resolution their permanent con-

life, in the works of the bread alone doth the tempter. "Not by bread alone doth man live, but by every word that pro-ceedeth out of the mouth of God." (Matt. iv., 4.) This sublime maxim is the very many of Christian religion. It is the essence of Christian religion. It is the charter of the soul's nobility, and the superiority of its life over the life of the body. Communion with God in hol meditation upon the words which proceed . Communion with God in holy United States. "Six weeks in Ireland in 1881" by an Englishman, is a valuable con-tribution to a discussion which has ob-tained world-wide attention. This paper government. The historical articles "John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester," continued from last number—"A Pope of the first

fruitful of manifold grace to all for the purgation of sin and the increase of virtue, that the Kingdom of God may be firmly established in our hearts, and the forces of Satan be repelled from our borders. Much will depend upon the zeal of the Clergy for the awakening of the people to the call of God and their true conversion to Him, who "is gracious and merciful, patient and rich in mercy." Permit Us to address you, dear Revd. Fathers, in the soul-stirring language of the Prophet to the Priests of old: "Blow the trumpet in Zion, sanctify the fast, call of the Prophet to the Priests of old: "Blow the trumpet in Zion, sanctify the fast, call a solemn assembly; gather together the little ones, and them thus suck at the breast; let the bridegroom go forth from his bed, and the bride out of her bride

his bed, and the bride out of her bride-chamber. Between the porch and the altar the Priests, the Lord's ministers, shall weep, and shall say: "Spare, O Lord, spare Thy people: and give not Thy inheri-tance to reproach." (Joel n., 15.) The Grace of Our Lord Jesus, and the Charity of God, and the Communication of The Grace of Our Lord Jesus, and the Charity of God, and the Communication of the Holy Ghost, be with you all. Amen." (n. Cor. xm. chap., 13 v.) This Letter shall be read to the congre-gation in each Church of the Diocese on Quinquagesima Sunday. Given at Kingston, under our hand and seal, this Sixteenth Day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-two.

JAMES VINCENT CLEARY. Bishop of Kingston. Signed, by Order of His Lordship, THOS. KELLY, Secretary.

During the past fortnight a man has been going amongst the Irish Catholics of Toronto collecting alms, on the grounds that he was a Land Leaguer and had been turned out of his holding, and that been turned out of his holding, and that the lady leaguers were providing for his six children in Ireland. He gathered a good deal of money, and now it turns out he is an investor. is an imposter.

is an imposter. It is quite probable that the Rev. F. Keough, of the London Oratory, will be appointed Catholic Bishop of Southwark, England, to succeed the late Right Rev.

amount of independent criticism has been arrayed against the measure. The Times devotes considerable space to an exhibi-tion of the dangers to which government would be subjected by its adoption. The House of Commons on Tuesday evening resumed the debate on the Ad-dress. McCarthy's amendment, condemn-ing the Government's Irish policy, and wroing an immediate return to conurging an immediate return to con-stitutional methods, was rejected by 98 to 30. The address was adopted by 87 to 22.

Two boxes containing infernal machines, delivered at two different addresses in Edinburgh on Thursday, exploded on being opened. Eight persons injured. A mason named Castello has been arrested in connection with the infernal machine outrages, which are believed to have been perpetrated by personal motives.

An explosion occurred in a colliery at Trimdon Grange, Durham, on Thursday, Trindon Grange, Durnani, on Hursday, by which 120 persons were entombed in a mine. Thirty have been rescued. Foul gas, resulting from the explosion, caused the death of four persons in a colliery two miles distant.

miles distant. Forty bodies have been recovered from the colliery at Trindon Grange, Durham, where the explosion occurred on Thursday. It is feared that forty men, still in the pit, are dead.

Rome.

The Pope in giving audience to the Spanish ambassador said he regretted the political agitation which had arisen in connection with the proposed pilgrimage, which he would prefer to see abandoned. He would, he added, recall his nuncio at Madrid, because he gave too much support to the earliest promoters of the pilgrimage. The Pope's letters to the different bishops throughout the world on the labors of the enemies of the Catholic Church for of the enemies of the Catholic Under for the destruction of their religion, asserts that the papacy is the best friend of civil-ization and of the welfare of the people, and conjures the bishops to incite action and conjures the bishops to incite action among the lay societies to uphold the tem-poral power of the Pope.

Russia,

Advices from St. Petersburg confirm the report of recent outrages upon Jews in a village near Kichenef, where ten were nearly beaten to death. A Jewish maiden ran away with a Christian lover to get married and be baptized in the orthodox faith. The Jews being angered, accused the maiden of robbery, a charge that was not substantiated. They afterwards attempted forcibly to carry her off but the peasants drove them off. The Jewess was subsequently baptized and married. A fire breaking out during the ceremony was attributed to Jewish revenge, hence the attack upon the Jews.

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in quite another way. For faith answers

THE CATHOLIG REGORD

tity.

charges, sllowed, leaving the sum total of losses, happening within the year as adjusted at \$91,124.20. Cause of fires as near as could be ascertained as fol-

AMOUNT - CAUSE.
F17,412 08-Cause unknown.
19,302 97-Lightning striking buildings.
46 63. Do animals killed in field.
10,941 50-Incendiary.
5,448 71-Starks falling to roof from chimney.
20,422 08-Running fires.
10,584 40-Defective stores and store pipes.
4,515 65-Defective chimneys and closed up freplaces. 40-72-18-28-40-

2- 354 50-Hired men smoking in outbuildings.
313 501,124 59
No doubt many of the forty losses from anknown-eauses are nacidental, as in most of the cases the claims. Some of them, in all probability, were the weak of incendiary.
Shingles taid in mortar at an extra cost of fifty cents per square of roof is a complete protection against fires in rcof. For roof already put on fire proof paint is a good protection, but what is much chair and and y field and is a strong solution of sait appli d to roof with broom just as spring adminent fire protection, but what is much chair protection dually effectual is a strong solution of sait appli d to root with broom just as spring adminent for the case. Another cause of a great much chair in the fire board is and the fire board is sure sooner or later to get on fire board is sure sooner or later to get on fire for how sure some root hat the or board is the some and there are induced in the norther so and the root with the room and the security of the house. Another profes and other bad is sure sooner or later to get on fire to may stark from stove pip. above. Fire boards in the root with the or some store store and other bad in the incendent of but little or no protection. The best way is to take down the old change, thereby increasing the room and the security of the house. Another prolife cause is the perips passing through walls or cellings. The being a store to that its comparatively light. Stone or concret eyes are equally as the above for the tax to rear equally as a store to the store or any store to the store the again the source of the store was a store to the store or the to get on the store for the store or the to get on the tother the set of the house. Another prolife cause is the perips passing through walls or cellings. The being a store to pass the appen from this cause, although the base is the appen from this cause as the another store or the tother base the perips passing thorder to the store for pass the appen from this cause. The

be prevented.

Amo Amo Bala cur and tak Bills Mort offic Don se er Acci m Cash Cash Cash (F J. HAMILTON. J. HAMIL FOLICIES ISSUED. Policies in force 31st Dec., 1880...... Policies, 1881, cash system... Policies, 1881, premium note system... 6.026 Deduct, lapsed and can-celled.....

amount at risk of Mr. Armstrong, President, moved the adoption of the report with a great deal of pleasure, owing to the array of satisfactory statements which it contained. In spite of the most determined opposition from other companies the business had very largely in-creased during the past year. He said the company's agents were deserving of all praise. He regretted the heavy losses that had occurred, but said the increased assess-ment had been most cheerfully paid. The amount of losses carried over this year was over \$10,700 less than last. In referring to the

Shrewd as Ever. In an extended article in the Weshing-Alba's Dream and other stories ton [D. C.,] Star, we notice that among others, Senator James G. Blaine, who has Crucifix of Baden and other stories... Fleurange, by Madam Craven...... The Trowel or the Cross and other suffered in the past with theumatism, now keeps St. Jacobs Oil on hand in case of stories..... Dion and the Sibyls, a classic Chrisany future attack. First and foremost among external cura-

tian novel..... Flaminia and other stories..... tives of pain is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Nor is it less esteemed as a remedy for Flaminia and other stories.... Perico, the Sad, and other stories... The Blakes and Flangans... The Collegians, or the Colleen Bawn St. Thomas a' Becket, by E. M. Nor is it less exceened as a remedy of coughs, pains, swellings, corns, bunions, etc. It is an economic as well as inexpen-sive article, since the results produced by it necessitate the use only of a small quap-

For Severe Coughs and Hoarseness. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1876. MESSRS. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS: Gentlemen-Miss S. Burns, of Seven-teenth and Coates Streets, has long been a sufferer from a severe cough and hoarse-ness, which I considered chronic. She was treated by some of our most eminent

CHEAP BOOKS.

250

250

25c

250

250

25c

25c

250

25c

25c

25c

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Fabiola, of the church of the call combs. Bessy Conway, by Mrs. James Sadlier Peter's Journey and other Tales, by Lady Herbert. Nelly Netterville, a tale by the au-thor of Wild Times. Fate of Father Sheeby, by Mrs. Jas. Sadlier ness, which I considered chronic. She was treated by some of our most eminent physicians, but they were only able to afford her temporary relief. I prescribed DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

Sadlier..... Sadlier..... Sadlier.... Father Matthew, by Sister Mary

Francis Clare..... Father de Lisle.....

Nothing Short of Unmistakable

THOS. COFFEY, Address-Catholic Record Office,

SUACOBS O THE GREAT

RHEUMATISM. Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily

Pains. Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other

No Preparation on earth equals Sr. Jacons Ott. as a soft, surce, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively ritiling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

tions in Eleven Languages. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.



Sale Arrange Winter.
 MAILS AS UNDER.
 CLOSE.
 A.M. F.M. F.M.

 Great Western Railway, Going East-Main Line.
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 By Railway P.O. for all places East-H. & T. R. Buffalo.
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 Beston, Eastern States, etc.
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 Baston, H. & T. H. Huffalo, Baston, Eastern States, etc. 500 100 ... (New York ... 100 700 (N. T. H.-East of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quelee and Mariliane Pro-Unio Baston, H. M. States, C. S. Son Toronto ... (J. W. Going West-Main Line Thro Bage-Bothwell, Glen. Con, Mt. Brokes, Lior All Torot, Western States, Mani-toba, etc. ... Thro Bage-Winkor Annie, ... 115 ... Thro Bage-Winkor Annie, ... 700 Thro Bage-Petrola, Sarnia, Strathroy, Waton Landon, ... 700 Sarnia Branch-O. W. K. Thro Bage-Petrola, Sarnia, Strathroy, Waton Landon, States, San Kathory, C. O. Male for all 45 ... Strathroy, Wattord and Wy-ning F. O. Mails for all places west Cambrid for all Albas Thigford, Parkhill and Widder ... nada S.R. L. & P. S. and St. Char Branch Mails. Glanworth. 5 .. 25c 25c 15c 15c 150 15c 150 15c 15c 15c 15c 15c 15c St. Mary's and Stratford 630 1215 415 London, Ont. ro' Bags-Clinton Goderich, tcheil and Sesforth ... 1 15 15 Grove ... Thorndale (daily). erry Grove, St. Ives (Tues, a Fridays). 80 .. 12 15 and Fridays). age Routes-Between Aylm'r. Lyons, Harrietsville, Moss-ley, Dorchest'r Station (daily text berther statistic (adily each way byron Monday, Wednesday and Friday) 2000 115 ... byron Monday, Wednesday and Friday 2000 115 ... day and Friday 2000 120 ... Fernhil, Yan, Lebo, Nato Hydde Park, Fs y Th y & St Wille Eugenbeid, Statist Fynanston, Devizes (Wed-nesday and Statistay 2000 7.00 Paskay and Statistay 2000 7.00 ... 1 30 .. 1 00 .. -THE-

FEBRUARY 24, 1882.

OFFICIAL.

LONDON POST OFFICE

R. J. C. DAWSON, Postmaster. London Post Office, 15th June, 1881. GROCERY TRADE. JOHN SCANDRETT, 175 DUNDAS STREET, Opposite Strong's Hotel) THE POPULAR GROCERY. THE WHOLESALE TRADE specialty. Country storekeepers will bear n mind that it will pay them to call at this tore and compare prices before leaving rders elsewhere.

THE RETAIL TRADE

is attended to in the most satisfactory man-ner. The goods are all fresh and the prices cut low to suit the prevailing competition. Goods delivered in all parts of the city Choice Wines and Liquors always in stock. nly the genuine article can be had at this

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, visaxcial statement, which shows the Company, after paying off all losses due, and ear ying over fewer unadjusted claims than for many years, to have a larger capital in available premium notes and cash asset1 than at the end of the preceding year, Policies remaining in force 31st Dec., 1881.... Amount at risk 31st Dec., 1881.... RATES.

THE MEDICAL FACULTY were among the respect, and trust the memory will support them in the resolve. STEAM THRESHERS. Constraints and the set of the supersections of the country, entirely supersected the use of horse power, and a new end dangerous r hazard has been created thereby. As shown by the Inspector's report, a considerable loss has accrued to a the Company during last year from accidents arising from these machines, and it has become absolutely a mecessary for the Uircetors to lay down certain rules regulating the use of the same. These rules will be printed, for the guidance of members, on the back of this rejort, and, as will be seen, any loss arising from the use of a machine not licensed by the Fire Inspector of this Company, or worked contrary to the terms of the license, will not be recognized. the terms of the license, will not be recognized. ABKNS. A list of the agents of the Cover of this report; their names appear in the order according to the amount of work done by each. As a majority, they have done well, and are deserving of the warmest thanks for the zeal and energy they have di-played in the success of the Company. The usual official inspect in of the affairs of the Company were made by Professor Cherriman, the fin-spec or of Insurance, and the result found satisfac-tor, as the returns printed in the Government blue book show. MITUAL SYSTEM. in a brief speech. Mr. A. Vining discussed the question of

all the most essential questions which man puts to himself, and which must be an-swered if he would be satisfied with his Annual Meeting of a Prosperous In surance Company. Gratifying Reports - Directors and

THE "LONDON MUTUAL."

swered if he would be satisfied with his existence. These questions are: Who made this world? Who made myself? Why am I in this world? What is the origin of evil in this world? What is my destiny in this world for time and eter-nity? What have I to do to reach it? What sha'l be my lot after death in eter-Officers Elected The annual meeting of the London Mutual

Fire Insurance Company took place yester-day afternoon in the Mechanics' Hall at 2 Reason by itself does not answer these

questions, and hence infidels remain in darkness. But what streams of light suro'clock. There were present : Meesrs, Jas. Armdarkness. But what streams of light sur-round us, as we listen to the teaching and communication of faith by revelation. We see here only the beautiful image of God's workings, on the wrong side. When that picture woven by God's hand shall be turned on the Judgment Day of mankind, Divine Providence will be vin-dicated and glorified in the eyes of angels and men, and of the devils and infidels strong, of Westminster, President; D. Black, London East, Vice-President; Moses Springer, Sheriff of Waterloo; Joseph Marshall, Warden of Middlesex; J. White, Charing Cross; G.H. Cook, Beachville: D. Hossie, Poor infidels ! who, instead of recogniz-

shah, warden of branch, beachville: D. Hossie,
ing Cross; G. H. Cook, Beachville: D. Hossie,
of Logierait, John A. Leitch, Brantford;
Jas, McLeod, London East; A. Vining,
Nissouri; Richard Biddulph, Westninster;
James Armstrong, Yarmouth; D. S. Butterfield, Norwich; S. Eccles, St. Thomas; Jas.
Röbson, London tp.; M. Eagleson, Cobourg;
J. Robinson, London tp.; John G. McDong,
J. Robinson, London tp.; John G. McDong,
McArthur, Lobo; R. Geary, London for
tp:; James Grant, London tp.; David Carthol,
to C. McDonald, Manager, city; John
Taylor, A. J. B. McDonald, M. H. Ferguin,
son, Wm. Weld, T. S. Mintor, and a large
mumber of others.
M. Armstrong, President, took the chair
and called upon the Manager, Mr. D. C. ing God and the perfection of his world considered in the light of faith, prefer to believe in "matter without a beginning !" believe in "matter without a beginning." By so doing they merit fully the name given them by Solomon, or rather through him by the Holy Ghost, telling us how at the day of judgment they will speak to themselves. Listen to the words quoted in the Book of Wisdom, chapter v: "Rethemselves. Listen to the words quoted in the Book of Wisdom, chapter v: "Re-penting and groaning for anguish of spirit the infidels will say of the faithful: These are they whom we had some time

Mr. Armstrong, President, took the chair and called upon the Manager, Mr. D. C. McDonald, to read the annual report, which he did, as follows :-To the Members of the London Mutual Fire Insur-ance Company of Canada: in derision and for a parable and reproach. We fools esteemed their life madness; now they are numbered among the children of erred from the way of the

Me fools esteemed their life madness; now they are numbered among the children of God. We erred from the way of the did, as follows :— To the Mambers of the London Mutual Fire Insur- and Company of Canada:
 Mothers of the London Mutual Fire Insur- and Company of Canada:
 Your Hoard of Directers have the honer to present its in the way of iniquity, and the way of the Lord we have not known. What has pride profited us, now we are constanted in our wickedness. Such things as these the sinners said in hell."
 Listen, children of man, rather to these in prophetical words of the Holy Ghost through Solomon, than to the absurdities of Ingersoll preaching Infidelity for money's sake, and to the blasphemous utterances of his associate Non-thinkers. F. X. WENINGER, D. D.
 "Enjoy Your Life" is good philosophy, but to do so you must have health. If bilous and constinated there, has been 194,62305; of the fact the secretary in the tart of the secretary and use of the lappedroma and company of the secret here are not by solomo is out of order, use Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellet, y which are mild, yet certain in their operity found estate there, as nearly as could be ascertained the soly exists and the secretary and use of the kasen of the secretary of the Inspector as to the preventities from fire, which if at ... they only and public efforts for saving soils. They proluce the impression that the singer program shal a very decelled contradiction. They our the dignity of men's attention. They put a premium on pignorant and crude presentations of a construction of the secretary and use of the kingery and the intelligence of the as by making the unlearned of the secretary in the secretary in the direct of the area way of a way and a company of the secretary in the secretary and the secretary in the secretary in

to desirable effect unattained.

Cure by Absorption Cure by Absorption is most certain in disease of the kidneys or bladder. Dav's Kidney Pad never fails. Price \$2. Children's (cures bed wetting), \$1.50. Of druggists or post-paid by mail DAY KIDNEY Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

RATES. As stated above, the Directors considered it ad-visable to slightly advance the rates to the former figures, and it is their intention, so far at least as the cash system is concerned, to seep them at such a figure as will never neces-sitate the assessment on the premium notes to ex-ceed the cash rates, and although it may be often thought politic, atter a s ason of light losses, and perhaps with a reasonable hope of continuence of the same luck, to cutdown the tariff ; yet the event has so frequently disappointed the expectations that your Directors have determined not again to err in this respect, and trust the members will support them in the resolve. No article ever attained such unbounded popularity in so short a time as Burdock Blood Bitters, and that too during the existence of countless numbers of widely advertised bitters and blood purifiers. It is evident that this mediine begins its work at once, and leaves

 4,515 65—Defective chimneys and closed up fireplaces.
 10.252 88—Children playing with matches.
 8.2,852,25—Careless use of lamps and candles.
 4.1,306 53—Lanterns in outbuildings.
 4.1,200 00—Careless disposition of ashes.
 4.1,200 00—Careless disposition of ashes.
 4.100—Clothing, etc., left too near stove pipes.
 5.2.311 68—Passing locomotives on Rail-roads.
 6.4.2,4000 Steam engines used in thresh-ing. 10-8-

5.1.6 6 ing.
 5.1.8 50 - Store pipes passing through per-forated thimbles.
 2. 351 50-Hired men smoking in outbuild-ings.

the use of four bottles of which entirely cured her, as it is now four months since cured her, as it is now four months since she took the last of it, during which time she has had no return of the complant. For the good of suffering humanity, Miss Burns has requested me to lay the case before the public. Yours truly, T. D. McGRATH, M. D., Druggist and Chemist, S. E. cor. Seventh and Wharton Streets. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by all the druggista.

by all the druggists.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

| unt available of Pre- um Notes | 200,190 63 | Scrof ples, disore blood |
|---|---|---|
| unt due on Assessment 11.141 60 | 13,131 95 | alway Comj |
| nces due by Agents (sc- red by Agents' bonds d members' due bills ken for insurance) recei able trages | 30,546 46 409 05 500 00 648 53 | Irreg of wa blood syste healt |
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| h in Treasurer's hands Postage Stamps) | 10,728 13 | |
| S LIABILITIES. Ses adjusted during 1881 Illing due in 1882 | 287,204 07 4,963 30 | R. fit up and |
| audited and found correct as above so A. ELLIS, | 282,240 77 t forth. | Whil derm Chin |

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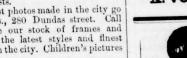
53.655 13.756 39,898 \$38,477,749 00

general. By its use the scanty locks of age once more resume their former color and the hair become thick and luxuriant as ever; with its aid we can now defy the change of years, resting assured that no Grey Hair at any rate will come to sadden of the to scatter or here the state.

Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all ders arising from impurity of the l. By its invigorating effects it ys relieves and often cures Liver plaints, Female Weaknesses and gularities, and is a potent renewer aning vitality. For purifying the d it has no equal. It tones up the em, restores and preserves the b, and imparts view and netry. and imparts vigor and energy.

S. MURRAY & Co. are prepared to-up churches, public buildings, hotels private residences with Brussels, ltan, velvet, tapestry, three-ply Kid-ninster and Dutch carpets, India and na matting, English oil cloth, cut to rooms - American and Canadian oil rooms : American and Canadian oil cloth. French, Fnglish and German lace curtains always on hand. Largest stock of house furnishings in America. Carpets

made and laid at very small charges, cut, matched and tacked free, 124 Dundas street, and 125 Carling street. THE SADDEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—The grey hairs of age being brought with sorow to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scanty locks of



Benefits Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSA-PARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, -all powerful, blood-making, blood-cleansing and life-sustaining — and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofu-lous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pim-ples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all

forty years it has been in extensive and is to-day the most available teine for the suffering sick. or sale by all druggists.

LOCAL NOTICES.

first to recognize the value of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda as a remedy for throat and lung affections, preremedy for throat and lung affections, pre-mature decline and general debility. Phy-sicians not only recommend it for incipi-ent consumption, bronchitis, asthma, mi-nor pulmonary and bronchial troubles, but speak in the highest terms of it as a means of enriching the blood and counteracting a hereditary tendency to consump-tion. In every part of the Dominion and throughout the United States it has attained a popularity as wide-spread as it is deserved, and the evidence attesting its efficacy is voluminous and convincing. The Cod Liver Oil, which is its pulmonic constituent, is absolutely pure and does not nauseate the stomach; while the Hypophos-phites, superadded to and chemically blies, superadded to and chemically blended with this ingredient, possess invig-orating properties which render it most desirable in diseases involving such a tre-mendous waste of tissue and loss of bodily ubstance as incipient consumption, which it checks with'a promptitude truly marvellous. In addition to its pulmonic effects, it imparts tone to the whole system, and being a fine blood depurent, counteracts a tendency to scrofula. Moreover, it is sold at a reasonable price, the cost of the smaller bottles [the contents of one often smaller bottles [the contents of one often sufficing to break up a bad cold] being 50 cents, and of the larger, \$1.00. Prepared by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont. . The accidents of life are unavoidable, but should a writer accidentally get hold of a bad pen, the remedy is easy: procure one of Esterbrook's Steel Pens. The Stati-oners have them. Brown Bros., Toronto, wholesale dealers. Hagyard's Yellow Oil

Will be found invaluable for all purposes of a family liniment. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels or side; rheum-atism, colic, colds, sprains and bruises. For internal and external use. It has no equal in the world for what it is recom-mended. For sale by all dealers at 25c. per bottle.

Deserving of Praise.

Too much cannot be expressed in favor of that uusurpassed remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, croup, sore throat, and all lung complaints. If you suffer from ne-glected colds try Hagyard's Pectoral Bal-sam. The cost is triflag, only 25 cents.

The struggles of our hearts—the sorrows that how down our spirits—the loves that bind us to earth with ties that seem too strong for even death to sever—all will pass away like a dream, and our very existence, so far as the world is concerned, will be a legend of the olden time. Read in this the folly of worldliness.

Spee or of Insurance, and the result found satisfac-tore, as the returns printed in the Government blue book show. NUTLAL SYSTEM. In conclusion your Directors have to refer to the continued attacks that are made by interested partices on the system of Mutual Insurance. These partices on the system on Matter in what guise or form it is presented, is based on the principle of mutuality. The many who escepe pay for the losses of the few whot sall neurance, no maiter in what guise or form it is presented, is based on the principle of mutuality. The many who escepe pay for the losses of the few whot sall neurance, no maiter in what guise or form it is presented, is based on the principle of mutuality. The many who escepe pay for the losses of the few whot sall classes of insurance. Companies, failures it is place—the result, in most instances, of wong manders or insurers. In all branches of business, as with all classes of insurance companies, failures it also place—the result, in most instances, or wong nonoters of your Company some twenty-three years of your Company some twenty-three years of your Company some twenty-three years of your Company and the tempted by higher premiums to a departure from the clices. Other comfined its business to a particular class, determined to strictly adhere to one description of risks—private and farm buildings—and not be tempted by higher premiums to a departure from the clices. Other companies started in a like manner at the same time, and stere at the buildings in their annual report to 1850, in explaining the ir reasons for extending the stronger the Commany, and wider spread its grounds of operation, the more equable will be the annual propertion at mount of losses." Your Di-rectors have ever halthese views before them, and attend the spirit of them, as a consequence, being a well-spread concern, it barely tell the great local fires of 1570 in the valley of Ottawa, and the spirit of them, as a consequence, being a well-spread concern, it harely tending their business into these districts in the past. Mr. Smith, of Kent, applied for payment of claim for horse kiled in the field by lightning. He claimed to have under-stood that his policy covered the horse out-side as well as inside the building. On motion of Mr. J. A. Leitch it was de-cided to pay \$66.66 2.3. In order to proceed with the election of Directors, Messre, J. Marshall, A. J. B. McDonald, and M. H. Ferguson were ap-pointed scrutimeers.

McDonald, and M. H. Ferguson were ap-pointed scrutineers. The following nominations were made: Messrs. Hodgson, McArthur, Armstrong (of Yarmouth), and Grant. The following Directors were declared elected: Jas. Armstrong, of Yarmouth; John Hodgson, of Tilsonburg; and James Grant, of London Township. The above gentlemen made appropriate speeches in reply.

D. C. MACDONALD, Manager and Secretary.

Fire Inspector Cody presented the appended re-

A Cross Baby. Nothing is so conducive to a man's re-maining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend

dent.

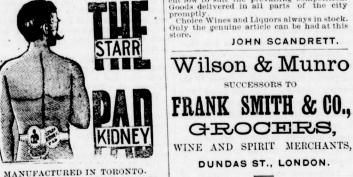
over \$10,700 less than last. In referring to the a specialty. a specialty. Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth ? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will where the poor little sufferer immediately.-

over \$10,700 less than last. In referring to the general extension of business into counties that were considered dangerous, he said, that it was cheaper to run a large business pro rata than a small one. In the insurance business there was no such thing in this country as standing still. It was either go forward or backward. He also showed the advantage of an extended business upon the theory of the law of averages. He pointed out the danger to which small companies, such as those in townships, were exposed when heavy fires or a succession of them took place. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately-depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle. **Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.** equal for relieving pain, both tate, has no took place. Mr. Joseph Marshall seconded the motion

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering. "Brown's Housenold PARACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back and Bowels, Sore Throat. Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the blood and Heal, as its acting power is won-derful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Re-liever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. Mr. A. Vining discussed the Querry's business. He favored the adoption of the report, but advised a judicious oversight on the part of the Board regarding the extension of business into districts liable to bush and running fires. Mr. Armstrong pointed out that the Company had in reality lost nothing by ex-tending their business into these districts



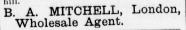
tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma-chines on sale.



This is one of the oldest and most extensive establishments in Ontario. The business will be carried on in the same manner as for-merly, and customers may rest assured that the quality of goods and prices will be such as to retain for the House that popularity which it attained under the former owner-sbin.

WILSON & MUNRO.

MANUFACTURED IN TORONTO. A Permanent, sure cure for Diseases, Dis-orders and Allments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System, or attendant Complaints-causing Pain in Small of Back, Sides, etc., Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and Passages; Brights' Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, ctc., etc. Pamphets and Testimonials can be ob-tained from Druggists free. Preces-Child's Pad, \$1.50 (cures Bed-wei-ting). Regular Pad, \$2.00. Special Pad for Chrome Diseases, \$3.00. Soll by C. H. Kermott & Co., Drayton; John Stan-dish, M.D., Palmerston; W. T. Bray, Wing-ham; R. M. Thurtell, Teeswater; John S. Fennant, Lucknow; De Witt H. Martyn, M. D., Kincardine; G. & J. A. Preston, Har-riston; J. H. Michener, M. D., Listowell; M. Springer, Strathroy; E. F. Stephenson, Park-hill. B. A. MITCHELL, London,



FOR FIRST-CLASS

Of Every Description

LOW PRICES

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-CALL AT-

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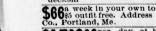
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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

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FEBRUARY 24, 1882

Scenes of Childhood

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"Mr. Thomas D. Egan, formerly Travelling Agent for the Freman'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.

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St. Valentine. BY CARDINAL NEWMAN.

8

St. Valentine's day has inspired some pretty poems, none prettier, to our thinking, than Cardinal Newman's "Valentine to a Little Girl" which we append:

Little maiden, dost thou pine For a faithful Valentine? Art thou scanning timidly Every face that meets thine eye? Art thou fancying there may be Fairer face than thou dost see? Little maiden, scholar mine, Wouldst thou have a Valentine?

Go and ack, my little child, Ask, for she will draw thee near, Ask, for she will draw thee near, And will whisper in thine ear-Valentine: the name is good. For it comes of lineage high And a famous family. And it tells of gentle blood, N-ble blood, and nobler still, For its owner freely poured Every drop there was to spill In the battle for his Lord.

Valentine: I know the name; Many martyrs bear the same; And they stand in glittering ring Round their warrior God and King, Who before and for them bled, With their robes of ruby red, And their swords of cherub flame.

And then subord there, Knights without reproach or fear; Such St. Denys, such St. George, Martin. Maurice. Theodore, Cuerdon gained, and warfare o'er, By that sea without a surge, And be near th the elernal sky. And the beatific Sun In Jerusalem above. Valentine is every one; Choose from out that company Whom to serve and whom to love.

THE ORPHAN FESTIVAL.

Successful Annual Concert in Aid the St. Mary's Asylum.

Hamilton Times, Feb. 15th.

Hamilton Times, Feb. 15th. The twenty-ninth occurrence of the annual festival of St. Mary's Orphan Asylum showed no falling off in the great interest taken in this institution. One of the noblest and self-sacrificing of charities, it has always received the strong and hearty support of the citizens of Hamilton. The attendance each year is drawn from all classes and comprises a representation of all creeds, who con-tribute to its maintenance and thus honor also the good religious who devote their lives and their abilities to caring for those who have no others to care for them and to sheltering the orphan. Though the prices of admission were higher than are charged for any similar entertainment, no matter what its object, the Grand Opera House was too small to accommodate the crowd that attended. When the regular seating accommodation had been taken up, camp stools were supplied in plenty, and even then many had to stand during the carrying out of the long and excellent the carrying out of the long and excellent programme. The large attendance was alike creditable to those who patronized such a deserving object, and pleasing to all who desired to see the success of the festival. And the success of the St. Mary's Orphans' Festival means a great deal more than some would see at first. It means the comfort and well-being of the hundreds of helpless children who depend so much on this yearly outburst of the charity of the people of Hamilton; it provides a home for the homeless, and he who looked on the faces of the 118 little ones must have felt a touch of self-approval at having contributed something approval at having contributed something adden the hearts of those who know so fittle of the joys of this life. As usual, there was a large representation of the clergy, including the bishop of Hamilton, Bishop O'Mahony, of Toronto; Rev. Fathers Fitzgerald and Malony, of Cleve-land, Ohio; Maddigan, of Caledonia, Skelly, of Smithville; McKinnon, of Nova Scotia; Lillis, of Freelton; Cleary, of Cayuga, and Doherty, of Brantford; Feeney, of Dundas. From the city were Fathers Heenan, Slaven and Lennon, of St. Mary's; Keough and Craven, of St. Patrick's and Bergmann, of St. Joseph's. Mayor Magill, Mr. George M. Barton, of Dundas, and Hon. F. Leland, American Consul, were also present. fittle of the joys of this life. As usual, Consul, were also present. The programme was, as has always been the case with the festivals, of a very high order, and the promoters of these annual events have done much towards introducing and maintaining a high standard of music in this city. Of the programme music in this city. Of the programme presented last night too much cannot be tlemen : said in praise, and it was carried out in an acceptable manner, though a little an acceptable manner, though a little more promptness in pushing along the pieces would have improved matters. Mrs. Caldwell appeared after an interval of comparative retirement, and her sing-ing was, if possible, more effective than ever. In "Qui la Voce," from "Puritani," her remarkable compass and flexibility of mice remarkable tone and uset avecution voice, purity of tone and neat execution were very marked, while her rendering of Emmet's "Cuckoo Song" excited, as it always does the greatest wonder and deat all if, light. Of course a repetition was de-manded in each case, to which the lady very kindly responded, notwithstanding her name was down for no less than five appearances altogether. Mrs. Cald-well was certainly the favorite of the evening. Miss E. Cronyn, of Buffalo, who has a remarkably pure and mellow voice, has a remarkably pure and mellow voice, and well cultivated withal, samg a select-ion new to Hamiltonians—"Vanne" (from Meverbeer's opera "Roberto")— with faultless execution, and elicited an encore, to which, however, there was no response. In the second part she sang "The Sham-rock" and "Kerry Dance," with very fine effect, and touched the hearts of the sons and daughters of Erin alike with the blithesome and pathetic passages. Miss Minnie Graham contributed "L'Invito" (Av Pinsuti), in which she showed marked (by Pinsuti), in which she showed marked (by Pinsuti), in which she shower har were on, the wonderful cones. Instead of improvement in vocalization over her God for His little ones. Instead of past efforts, and received hearty applause. doing so, opening wide His sacred arms, doing so, opening wide His sacred arms, Miprovement in vocalization over the past efforts, and received hearty applause. Mr. N. J. Power, without whom a fes-tival concert would be incomplete, sang "My Darlings Three" splendidly. The venerable Dr. Filgiano is another of the old-timers whose face and voice seem to be indispensable at these annual events. Though his voice has lost some of its ring, the doctor still sings well, and his rendering of "La Parisienne" was such as to elicit an encore, when he gave a verse of "The Grave of Bonaparte." Mr. J. F. Egan retains all of his hold on the citizens of Hamilton, and his singing last night was equal to any of his past efforts, which is as much praise as could be bes-towed on him. Without doubt he is the premier basso of Ontario, if not of the towed on him. Without doubt he is the premier basso of Ontario, if not of the Dominion. He sang "Haste Thee, Sweet Hour of Vengeance," from "Lucrezia Bor-

gia," and took part in Balfe's duet "Ex-celsior" with Mrs. Caldwell. If there was a fault in the duet it was that Mr. Egan's powerful voice was too prominent in the unison passages. Mr. F. A. Filgiano sang "She Comes in all Her Loveliness," from Wallace's "Orphan of Hungary," with good effect, though his low tones lack depth. Messrs. Power and F. A. Filgiano sang the duet "Quante Voci," from Flo-tow's "Martha," in which the voices di not blend well and the want of another copy of the music detracted from the effect. In the trio, "When I am Gone from Thee," by Mrs. Caldwell and the two gentlemen just named, there was also a want of sympathy in the blending of voices. Master George Fox, of Walkerton, is a veritable prodigy, and his playing on the violin evoked much wonder. He playe "Air Varie," by DeBeriot, and a "Noc-turne," by Chopin, in both of which the handled the instrument with the air of a master, his bowing and fingering being worthy of an experienced adult violinis; He was rapturously encored both times and responded with the violin in the first instance and displayed much aptitude with the piano in the scend. Mr. Little hales and his junior orchestra gave great pleasure by an excellent rendering of minuet from Handel's "Overture to Sam so.". The ever popular Band of the 18th Battalion appeared in full force and they have a shearty in the future, I hank you for your kindness to them, and hope it may be as hearty in the future, I words. Mayor Magill was cheered on fising to on these occasions); they will say a few words. instruments which have lately been intro-duced made a palpable impression, especi-ally the bass clarionet and the double B flat bass. The band played four numbers entirely new, of which the "Invocation to Battle," from the opera of "Rinzi" (Wag-ner) was the best rendered. In the selec-tion from "Patience" the harmony was a little faulty, especially in the first move-ment. The other numbers for the band ment. The other numbers for the band were a valse by Waldteufel and a march by Round. Prof. O'Brien played the ac-companiments, except for Miss Cronyn, with much skill and judgment. The lady who accompanied Miss Cronyn also did her part well. It should be mentioned that the children of the Orphan Asylum sang three appropriate hymns with much sweetness, with which the addience were delighted. The piano was a magnificent Knabe Grand, the property of Prof. O'Brien, who kindly loaned it for the oc-casion.

At the close of the first part of the programme the usual orphans' address was delivered. One hundred and eighteen children, all very small, occupied the stage. These belong to the Orphan Asylum proper, the larger children and a number of old people are supported at the House of Providence, Dundas, by the same kind Sisters of St. Joseph. The little ones stared in wonder at the unfamiliar scene before them. They gazed out over the sea of faces with wide opened eyes. Some looked up in astonishment at the flies and ropes and stage rigging above them. One little fellow was much at tracted by the row of blazing footlights before him, and would have liked to play with the tright lights; another thought it was amusing to see so many people all looking at him, and laughed gleefully; still another was afraid and shrank behind a companion, and others wanted to pluck the heat the painet the painet At the close of the first part of the curiously into it as if expecting to see something there. All looked healthy and something there. All looked healthy and happy and were neatly dressed, and their bright eyes and their youth were a strong appeal for support. Never knowing the joys of a home or of a parent's kindness, the great crowd which faced them was, if the children had been old enough to appre-ciate it, a most kindly answer to their appeal. The orphans' "God Bless Our Home" and "Wait for the Tarn of the Tide" were rendered excellently, accom-panied by Prof. O'Brien and led by one of their number, a blind girl. Besides the want of parents and home, she lacked

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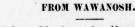
Mayor Magill was cheered on rising t speak. Any person, he said, connected with Hamilton might well be proud of it various public interests, its manufactories its commerce and its benevolent institu its commerce and its benevolent institu-tions. But perhaps, of all Hamilton's benevolent institutions, no one was more conspicuous than the asylum which gave shelter and education to the orphans before them. (Applause.) These little children were a proof more eloquent than the words of any man of the good work it had been doing since its inception. He recollected well the first of these festivals, and the interest in them since had not and the interest in them since had not been by fits and starts, but had been growing steadily. Who could estimate the good that was being done by the train-ing and education of so many children who otherwise would be lost? since "he that winch to the near lendeth to the

that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." The speaker hoped that the asylum would long continue to confer in great benefits.

great benefits. Mr. George M. Barton, who has pro-bably said a few kind words at every orphan's festival since their institution then spoke. The bright eyes and pleased looks of the children would offer, he said a cufficient return to these who here said, a sufficient return to those who ha said, a summer return to those who had patronized this entertainment for their benefit. He was delighted to be able to be present at what the Bishop had kindly termed his post, and it was for him a pos of honor. When the little orator of the or honor. When the intre orator of the orphans was speaking he felt that nothin could surpass the eloquence of that child appeal, and its reception was creditable to the hearts of those to whom it was a dressed. Taste and art were cultivate by the accompaniments of this yearly as of charity, nor could any other city sho its like. A work of this kind must the blessed by God. All his life it had bee

his pleasure to forward it, and it would so to the end. Dr. Filgiano acted as master of cere

Dr. Filgiano acted as master of cere-monies during the evening with the grac and dignity of which all the world ac knowledges to belong distinctively to hi race, and these qualities Dr. Filgiam-possesses in an eminent degree. The succes of the orphans' festival this year as last due in the main to the management of the indetication and our present disc the indefatigable and ever-present direct tor, Rev. J. S. O'Leary. On his shoulder he bore the great burden, and the success which crowned his labors is the most gratifying commendation he could see for.



Solemn Blessings of a

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| FLOUR AND FEED. | Eas the Constant and Manager and W |
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My Lord, Rev. Fathers, Ladies and Gen-

themen: They tell us that many, many long years ago, when our dear Lord was on earth, He was very, very kind to little children. Do you remember what that sweet story of old, so beautifully related sweet story of old, so beautifully related in the Holy Bible, says about it ? How one day when He was preaching to a vast mul-titude trying to make them good and holy, a great many people were around Him. Many of them, no doubt were anxious to hear His blessed words in order to profit by them, while others were there through university and would not here there there curiosity, and would not have been there at all if, dear benefactors, they had to pay a dollar for admission. However, when all were intent on hearing the words of life that fell from the sacred lins of our dear Saviour, there arose a great fuss in the crowd, and the people became fuss in the crowd, and the people became quite indignant when they discovered it was caused by what they considered a lot of foolish mothers who were pushing and elbowing everybody in order to get near elbowing everybody in the bessed hands of foolish mothers who were pushing and elbowing everybody in order to get near our dear Lord, so that His blessed hands might be laid upon the heads of their little ones. Oh, dear, but the big people, I believe they were called Pharisees, were angry at those good mothers with their little babies in their arms coming at such on uncercentle bour. And what do you an unseasonable hour. And what do you think some of them wanted our dear Lord to do? Why, to send those fond, devo-ted mothers about their business! But oh, the wonderful love of our blessed in His own sweet words of tender love. He exclaimed, "Oh, no, I will not send them away," "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." I tell you the Pharisees got a lesson that tell you the Pharisees got a lesson that day that did them good, and which for a long time they did not forget. So they became quite respectful to the babies, so much so that every mother in the coun-try was running with her little one to our blessed Lord, asking Him to lay His hands upon it, and bless it, and so he did. He never repulsed a child, but on every occasion showed His great love for the little ones so dear to His sacred heart. Now. dear benefactors, if our blessed

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| V. G. RITE. | BUTTER-18c to 18c. GRASS SEED-Clover, \$4 80 to \$5 10. BARLEY-(street)-82c to 83c. WHEAT (street)-Fail, \$1 17 to \$1 22. OATMEAL-\$4 fo to \$4 75. HOGS (street)-\$8 50 to \$8 62. | |
| 19th. inst., the l recently pur- Wawanosh took Igr. Bruyere of orthy pastor of O'Connor, per- the presence of ed from a long posing religious using of the bell e, in a lucid and ined the object ny. He said it christening on e which the cer- istration of the st as in baptism n this ceremony e on the bell to y the redeeming a the Cross. The | Hamilton Markets. Fall Wheat, No. 1 \$1 20 to 1 30 Tail Wheat, No. 1 \$1 26 to 1 27 Red Winter Wheat, No. 1 \$1 26 to 1 27 Red Winter Wheat, No. 1 \$1 26 to 1 27 Red Winter Wheat, No. 1 \$1 26 to 1 27 Barley, No. 1 \$2 to 1 30 Spring Wheat, No. 1 \$2 to 15 Barley, No. 1 \$2 to 85 "2" \$1 0 to 1 32 Spring Wheat, No. 1 \$2 to 85 "2" \$1 0 to 1 30 Barley, No. 1, \$0 75 to 00 76 No. 2 \$2 to 73 Rye, No. 1, \$0 75 to 00 No. 2 \$0 to 00 Oats, \$3 to 40 \$2 to 40 Corn, No. 1, superfine \$6 10 to 0 00 Flour, No. 1, superfine \$6 10 to 0 40 Clover Seed \$2 50 to 2 75 Wcol \$2 3 to 24 Montreal Market \$2 50 to 2 75 Wcol \$2 3 to 24 Montreal, Feb. 21 \$2 4 Hamilton 6 00; superfine, 5 50 to 5 75; sering extra, 5 00 to 6 70 75; fore, fine, 4 50 to 4 75; middlings, 4 00 to 4 10; pollards, 3 50 to 3 75; | NEW SPRING DRY GOODS! OPENING OUT AT J. J. GIBBONS. New Spring Dress Materials, New Prints, Cottons, Embroideries, Etc. |
| ly water for the ised for divine d, and purified. ed at the num- the ceremonies especially when of a bell and its ervice. The bell cred writers 'the of its being em- | 4 00. GRAIN-Wheat, red winter, 1 41 to 1 42; Upper Canada white winter, 1 37 to 1 28; spring, 1 39 to 1 49, Cora, Soc to 55c. Peas, 55c to 76c. Oats, 38c to 37c. Barley, 60c to 70c. MEAL-Oatmeal, 5 00 to 5 10. Cornmeal nominal. PROVISIONS-Butter, Western, 16c to 20c; Eastern Townships, 21c to 26c; B. & M. 20c to 25c. Creamery, 28c to 34c. Cheese, 11c to 13c. Pork, mess, 21 00 to 22 00 Lard, 14c to 15c. Bacon, 12c to 13c. Hams, 13c to 14c. ASHES-Pots, 4 90 to 4 55, Pearis nominal. | Dress Trimmings. Nothing adds so much to the appearance of a dress as good and stylish trimmings, and now that spring is approaching a ques- tion of great importance to the ladies will be where to find the newest and at the same time the cheapest goods. If we were asked the question, we should say without the least hesitation that Green has one of the |

Glassware. Cutlery, G DS! Fancy Goods, &c., -IS AT-REIDSIS. ress Crystal Hall. ons, 197 DUNDAS ST., LONDON. tc. WELLAND CANAL appearance

An Only Daughter Cured of Con-

Notice to persons skilled in fitting up Electric Lights. trimmings ning a ques

Selecting up blecking lights. Selecting up blecking lights. Selecting lights," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and by means of Electric Lights. A plan, showing the relative position of be proposed lights, can be seen at this office and at the Office of the Resident En-geneer, Thoroid, where a printed copy of general conditions and other information can be obtained, either on application per-sonally or by letter. There are a conditions. This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By oren: F. BRAUN. F. BAUN. Pert. of Railways and Canals. Dept. of Railways and Can

best and cheapest assortment of goods in the city. His stock in all departments is very large, and contains all the latest buttons, plain, fancy, checked, and brocaded trimming silks and satins, and in fact everything new and stylish in dress and

mantle trimmings. We would advise every lady requiring anything in trimmings to inspect Green's stock before purchasing.



A correspondent writes:

AN IMPOSING

Mgr. Bruyere.

On Sunday last, the solemn blessing of the bel chased by the church of

place in that mission. M London, assisted by the w the mission, Rev. Father formed the ceremony in a large assemblage gathered distance to witness this imp rite. Previous to the ble the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Bruyer eloquent discourse, expla and nature of the ceremo was commonly called a account of the resemblanc emony bore to the admir sacred rite of baptism. Ju the holy oils are used, so i several unctions are mad signify that we are saved b blood of our Lord shed on ued on such an occasion, nominal. PROVISIONS—Butter, Western, 16c to 20c; Eastern Townships, 21c to 26c; B. & M, 20c to 25c. Creamery, 28c to 24c. Cheese, 11c to 13c. Pork, mess, 21 00 to 22 00 Lard, 14c to 15c. Bacon, 12c to 13c. Hams, 13c to 14c. ASHES—Pots, 4 90 to 4 95, Pearis nominal. we consider the nature of a bell and its important role in divine service. The bell is sometimes termed by sacred writers 'the Voice of God' on account of its being em-ASHES-Pots, 4 50 to 4 55, rearrs nonlinear OTTAWA, Feb. 21-Flour, No. 1 super, 6 25 @6 56; fall wheat. 1 30 to 1 35; spring wheat, 1 30 to 1 35; barley, 65 to 70c; peas, 70c to 75c; cats, 30c @ 40c; cattle (live weight); 3 00 to 4 50; beef, 6 00 to 7 00; mutton, 6 00 @ 7 00; dressed hogs 8 50 @ 9 00; hides, 7 00 @ 8 50; sheepskins, 0 40 to 1 25; wool, 28 to 25c; butter, 18c @ 23c; eggs, 23c @ 25; cheese 12c @ 14c; hay, 8 00 @10 00; potatoes, 6 80 @ 1 00 per bag; corn, 70c @Noc ployed to summon the faithful to the solemnities of the church. It is connected

in fact with all the sacred rites of our holy religion. Its cheerful peels proclaim to the parish the entrance to the world of a new citizen, an elect of God. The bell too reminds us by its doleful sound that death has struck one of our fellow-men. Three times a day also it recalls to mind the mystery of the incarnation of Christ. It 8.6C BRANTFORD, Feb. 21,—Flour. No. 1 super, 3 60 to 3 25; fall wheat, 1 27 to 1 30; barley, 70c to 80c; pens. 70c to 73c; oats, 38c to 00c; cattle, (live weight), 4 00 to 4 30; beef, 5 00 to 6 00; mutton, 6 00 to 7 00; dressed hogs, 7 50 to 7 75; hides, 6 50 to 7 00; sheepskins, 1 20 to 1 25; wool, 20c to 22c; butter, 22c to 31c; eggs 7c a 19c; cheese, 13c to 15c; potatoes, 1 00 to 1 10 per bag; corn, 60c to 65c. is thus intimately associated with the daily life of every Christian. Mgr. Bru-yere closed with a vigorous and impressive appeal to all present to ever take to heart the lessons conveyed by the sounding of the bell, whether sad or cheerful. At the close of Mgr. Bruyere's address those present were invited to toll the bell, which all did with evident satisfaction, each at the same time contributing generously to the fund for the payment of the bell. The bell, which weighs about six hundred pounds,

1 10 per Dag; corn, 60c to 65c. Sr. CATHARINES, Feb. 21,—Flour, No. 1 super, 6 25 a 6 50; fall wheat, 1 28 a 1 30; barley, 70c a 75c; peas, 68c a 72; oats, 88c a 40c; cattle, (1)re weight 4 00 a 4 51; beef, 5 00 a7 00; muiton, 6 (0 a 8 00; dressed hogs, 7 00 a8 00; hides, 0 00 to 7 00; sheepskins, 0 00 to 1 20; butter, 25c a 25c; eggs, 23c a 25c; cheese, 14c a 16c; hay, 8 00 a 10 00; potatoes, 75c a 80c; corn, 68c a 70c.

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

sumption. When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. JAMES was experimenting with the many herbs of Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 31st January, 1882. { 175-2w Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparatio which cured his only child of Const His child is now in this country enjoyin the best of health. He has proved to th world that **Consumption** can be positively and permanently cured. The Doctor now gives the Recipe free, only asking two three-