

Three Pictures.

Three youths in the golden heyday of life sat chatting together one night...

CARDINAL MANNING.

Address on the Spoilation of the Holy See.

The twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Catholics of Birmingham took place on Tuesday evening in the Town Hall...

Cardinal Manning, who was enthusiastically cheered, reminded them that it was fifteen years since he had the pleasure to preside over their annual festival...

THE USURPATION OF ROME.

The presence of God in the nineteenth century professed not to believe, gave the City of Rome to the Vicar of His Son...

THE ABOLITION OF THE PRAYERS.

before the meeting of the Chamber (hear, hear). He thought, therefore, he might say that Europe had little peace since that date...

OUT OF THE MOUTH OF PETER IX.

it was the policy and the necessity of anti-Christian and revolutionists to sow quarrels and dissensions between every civil power and the supreme spiritual power upon earth...

Italy had reconciled itself to Rome; there never could be peace and unity in Italy until the Roman question had been solved...

They saw darker things than I see, and I trust I see brighter things than ever they saw. His Eminence said that the great societies and powers one was civil and political authority, and the other was a spiritual authority...

It was nothing more than the ripe harvest of Christian education. He believed that the destroyer whose will and ardent desire was to wreck and ruin the Christian world would in no more speedy, direct and complete manner...

He lamented the state of education as it was now; he desired to see education universal, and even so far compulsory, and brought within the reach of everybody...

The Scotch, with one voice, would demand that should Christian and religious and English and Scotch independent two-thirds of the people, if they were polled, would demand that their schools should be religious and Christian schools...

question at a general election. All manner of questions, political and commercial, had been the burning questions and cries of elections; but never yet had the question, shall the education of the English people be Christian and religious...

how to shape their character, was of all questions in the world, the most delicate; and he would say boldly that the men who in the last forty years had had the treatment of this question of education, had not done those who had lived in the schools, and day by day had watched over the work and taught those children...

It was a great act of acknowledgment, which it just on their part and candour. They had gone wrong in their judgment, and they acknowledged it, and that was the conduct of men (hear, hear)...

The Rev. Joseph Robinson seconded the proposition, which was supported by Mr. Bishop Hiley, in moving a vote of thanks to Cardinal Manning, said they welcomed him with exceeding pleasure...

People have no more right to become dyspeptic, and remain gloomy and miserable, than they have to take poison and commit suicide. If the stomach becomes weak and fails to perform its functions, Barck Blood Bitters will speedily remedy the trouble.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT AND SCHOOL.

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

The position of Prince Arthur's Landing for a town site is admirably situated upon a terrace rising gradually from the shores of Thunder Bay...

At present there are only 9 scholars for the instrumental music; it will be apparent, however, that this institution affords an admirable opportunity for those living in other parts of the country who wish to give their daughters the benefit of a first-class musical education...

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LORD RIPON.

This nobleman was some time since presented with an address by the pupils of the Jesuit College of Calcutta.

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 complete 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 than the cultivation of the intellect in some or all of its branches...

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AN IRISH GOVERNMENT FOR IRELAND.

Many earnest Irishmen among the leaders in Ireland firmly believe that Irish republicans are all blood-and-thunder radicals.

Such a belief is utterly wrong. Even the revolutionary party in America, common to all the absolute 'no rent' proposition. This party, too, sees that Irish Home Rule in no way conflicts with their own more consummate settlement.

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The Catholic Record

Published every Friday morning at 428 Richmond Street. THOS. COPPEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

Annual subscription \$2.00 12 months 1.00

Letters from His Lordship Bishop Walsh.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879. DEAR MR. COPPEY:—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests.

Yours very sincerely, JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London.

MR. THOMAS COPPEY, Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, FEB. 24, 1882.

LENTEEN REGULATIONS.

We publish by direction of His Lordship the following Lenteen 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.

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

3rd. The precept of fasting implies 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 Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of Lent, with the exception of the Saturday 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., when butter cannot be easily procured.

8th. The Church excuses from the obligation 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.

Persons who are in doubt as to whether, in their circumstances, they are bound by the law of fast and abstinence, should consult 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 reflection as of theological and scriptural lore, couched in language terse and eloquent. This pastoral is a document which merits careful reading from every Catholic.

THE LENTEEN SEASON.

The Lenten Season commenced on Wednesday last. On that day the church, in her ministers and at her altars assumed a penitential attire, the better to impress on her children the nature of the holy time in which she, with true maternal earnestness, recommends them to works of prayer, penance and meditation. The ceremony of the distribution of the blessed ashes performed on Wednesday never fails to leave a very decided impression on the Christian mind. There could be no more earnest and touching reminder of the hollowness of earthly things and the nothingness of man, than the sprinkling of ashes with the anthem of the priest, "Remember man that thou art dust, and unto dust thou shalt return." It is indeed fitting that Christians should commence the Lenten time with thoughts such as this ceremony inspires. With reflections of this nature to begin this season of spiritual segregation and bodily mortification, much good must accrue to every sincere soul. During Lent all the efforts of the church, through the exhortations and entreaties of her ministers, are directed towards preparing her children for her great duty of the Easter Communion. The fulfilment of this obligation is the test of Catholic fidelity. There never was a time in the history of the church when all Catholics were called upon so urgently by the demands of filial obedience to fulfil with punctuality and unanimity this sacred duty. We have every reason to think the Lent of 1882, following so closely the General Jubilee, will be productive of a rich harvest of spiritual fruits to all Christian peoples.

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 fellow-religionists 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 Episcopate (1) to encourage Catholic societies among the laity; (2) to develop the Catholic press and increase its influence and widen the sphere of its usefulness; (3) to boldly advocate the temporal power of the Pope. The exhortation of the Holy 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 father of the faithful. Now, if it be necessary, as all Catholics loyal to the Supreme Pontiff must admit, that it is, for the welfare of Italy and the interests of the Church that the Italian people should in the three points named and emphasized by our Holy Father, meet the wishes and second the zeal of their bishops, it is binding on Catholics of every other country to do likewise. The Holy Father speaks of the necessity of encouraging Catholic societies, for these associations are in fact the readiest instruments by which the Church can combat the evil influence of the numerous and powerful anti-Christian associations which menace social order and governmental authority with utter ruin and destruction. The constitutions and laws of certain of these associations are so cunningly devised and their true object so completely hidden under protestations of benevolence and brotherhood, that many good-meaning men are innocently and unsuspectingly led into their folds, from which, when they discover their real purposes, they find it impossible to release themselves. Through the associates of such wicked tendencies—in which men are compelled to abandon their independence of character and freedom of opinion, to place themselves, in other words, under a despotism the most degrading that could enthral the human soul—injuries of untold character and magnitude are inflicted on human society. These injuries can be counteracted and in a large measure removed by the agency of societies pledged to the maintenance of religious authority, the spread of truth, and the consequent amelioration of the condition of mankind. The promoters of anti-Christian societies are ever active in forwarding the interests of these bodies. They are, in season and out of season, by night and by day, in sunshine and in storm, ever busy and earnest in extending their influence. Catholics should emulate their activity. If men can be so active in a bad cause, should not there be found amongst the children of light others at least as devoted to the cause of truth. By activity and generous self-

sacrifice, devotedness to the interests of religious societies truly Catholic in name, in object, and action, can be everywhere founded and their strength daily increased. It may here be remarked that there are societies Catholic in name which are far from being so in reality. These societies inflict great injury on the true interests of the church, and are to be avoided with more care because of their insidiousness and specious declarations of principle, than associations avowedly hostile to the church, for domestic treason is a greater evil than open warfare. The societies to be encouraged and promoted by all good Catholics are those wherein the authority of the church is explicitly held to be the fundamental basis of its being and the guide of its action, and where that authority is respected by prompt and ready obedience to its behests. Of associations of this kind there cannot be too many, in this age of moral decay and political disruption.

The second point to which the Holy Father directs attention is the development, encouragement and support of the Catholic press. One of the sources of the strength of unchristian spirit now abroad in every rank of human society is certainly the encouragement extended to the secular, infidel, and anti-Catholic press of the day. The financial resources of every secret society are not only taxed to the utmost to give publicity to the views they seek to propagate, but each individual member of these associations deems it his duty to extend the circulation of the newspapers identified with the opinions of the body to which he belongs. Brilliant but unscrupulous writers are employed to use all the resources of genius, the persuasiveness of false but specious reasoning, the beauties of literature, and the charms of invective, to decry religion and exalt and deify human passions. In every centre of intellectual activity throughout the world, in every metropolis 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 church, education without religion, marriage as a mere civil contract, the organization of divorce and others of a like diabolical character find ready and powerful advocates. There is, of course, a Catholic press which endeavors, as best it can, to combat the dangerous views propounded by these men—but its influence is limited and its power for good lessened by the want of earnest support from Catholics. It is quite 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 of God are bound to devote themselves, the Catholic press must receive more unanimous, active, and generous support than hitherto. This is especially true of America, where several journals identified with the cause of error receive a large measure of support from persons professing Catholicity, who on the other hand permit Catholic journals to wither away in a spasmodic hebdomadary vitality. We have on the other side of the Atlantic many Catholic papers and periodicals worthy of all praise and support. Every Catholic head of a family should impose it upon himself as a duty to have some of these 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 leaf from the book of the enemies 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 developing a Catholic press which by vigilance, fearlessness 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 hesitancy amongst Catholics in any part of the world, but particularly in Italy. But if we desire to have our fellow-religionists in that country to proclaim the necessity of an early restoration of the complete temporal independence of the Sovereign Pontiff, we must ourselves, in this new world, where the church is more free to do good and less trammelled in the fulfilment of its mission than anywhere else, insist upon it that the chief pastor of all Christian people should enjoy that independence so necessary for the good government of the church. Recent events in Rome demonstrate to the Catholic world that there is at present no security for the Holy Father in the Eternal city, where a weak and unprincipled administration holds sway by the mercy of the nameless associations from which it has taken being. Though spiritual sovereign of millions of Catholics, subjects of every nation under the sun, he is himself made the subject of a government hostile to religion, which may, at any time, interfere with the freedom of his communication with his spiritual children. There is, besides, no security for his person or for his freedom of action, no guarantee that he can summon his advisers, whensoever he needs their good counsel, to the Eternal City. The temporal power is a necessity so long as Catholicity lives, and that is for all time. Catholics then should ever be earnest and emphatic in their advocacy of it. They will thus be fulfilling a duty of loyalty to the Holy Father and to the Church, and in the course of time make it clear to those that would keep the Pope in subjection to any state or sovereign that with nothing less than his complete temporal independence can they be satisfied. There are, we regret to say it, Catholics in name, who profess views on this subject neither consonant with reason or duty. The true, loyal, and devoted Catholic may be known by his unswerving advocacy of the right of the Supreme Pontiff to the 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 fulfill a duty they owe themselves and the whole Catholic world.

THE MORMON QUESTION AGAIN.

The proposed disfranchisement of the Mormons is the only means short 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 permitted to loyal law abiding citizens the slightest participation in the administration of public affairs. Whenever the blacks of the South complain of ostracism on the part of their white fellow citizens they at once find sympathizers—Congress is besieged with petitions for enquiry and committees make minute investigation into the matter—and if wrong doing be discovered an enlightened public opinion, besides frowning upon its authors, forces the adoption of measures to prevent its recurrence. And all this, we say, is neither more nor less than right. But if such a course of action be right in regard of the blacks in the South, it should certainly be right if applied to the loyal non-polygamous citizens of Utah. They are treated with as merciless an exclusiveness as ever "nasty Tom Nast" portrayed for the eager eyes of puritanical republicanism in his vivid pictures of the lot of colored electors in the South. As Mormons do not, and will not, obey the laws of the country, they have no right to a share in the administration of public affairs. There is between citizen and government a covenant, which, when broken on either side, deprives it of binding obligation on the other. The citizen owes government obedience, government owes the citizen protection. The Mormon yields no obedience to the fundamental laws of the land, but even prevents law and order-loving citizens from enjoying their just rights. He has, therefore, no reasonable claim to the privileges of citizenship. By depriving him of the franchise, Congress restores to loyal citizens that which of right belongs to them, the management of their own affairs. This will, we doubt

not, prove more effectual than military weapons in the suppression of a grave social and political abuse.

A CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

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 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 on matters of continental interest.

Mr. Blaine was very anxious to bring about close commercial relations between the South American 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 European 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 bring about a meeting of representatives from the states of the Southern half-continent to devise the best means to bring about commercial relations with them. The untimely death of President Garfield prevented the immediate success of the scheme he had set his heart on. But the proposal will live and yet be acted on.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

There is now before the Legislature of Ontario a measure concerning the law of libel. The law, as it at present stands, is full of gross anomalies and evident injustice to journalists. Amongst other peculiarities of the law of libel is this, that the newspaper publisher becomes responsible for any libellous statement made at a public meeting and published in his paper. It is now, we are glad to notice, proposed to do away with this injustice. The third section of the proposed bill is as follows:—

"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 lawfully convened for a lawful purpose and open to the public, and if such report was fair and accurate, and published without malice, and if the publication of the matter complained of was for the public benefit; provided always, that the protection intended to be afforded by this section shall not be available as a defence in any proceeding, if the plaintiff can show that the defendant has refused to insert in the newspaper in which the report complained of appeared, a reasonable letter or statement of explanation or contradiction by or on behalf of such plaintiff."

give its hearty adhesion to the amendment of the existing law in the direction proposed.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

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 marvelous 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 unbanded 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 dual 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 Humbert is but nominal ruler of Italy unified. He is the figure-head whom the secret societies have placed at the front of the horrid structure they have raised, based on treason, perjury and violence. The sad state 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 detection, prevention, and punishment of crime, the annual expenditure is 45,000,000 liras, 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—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 1,712,394 liras or \$339,380, while the secret service department absorbs 1,050,000 liras or \$207,810. Works of charity and benevolence, on the other hand, receive from this model government the magnificent sum of 20,858 liras, 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 Sardinian government. No clerical government could show such a record.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR HOME RULE.

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. Mr. Gladstone has, no doubt, been for a long time convinced that the Imperial government should enunciate a bold and vigorous measure of 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 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 Imperial councils.

We are glad to notice that the Home Rule party are to accept Mr. Gladstone's invitation by instructing their acting leader, Mr. Justin McCarthy, to formulate their demands. We have every confidence that these demands will be just and firm, and as moderate as the requirements of Ireland permit.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

Gen. Skobloff's remarkable speech to the Serbian students is made the subject of journalistic comment by the press of all Europe. It has certainly produced an unmistakable sensation in every metropolis of the continent. The position of General Skobloff, his high military reputation, and exalted rank as well as excellent standing in the Russian court, invest his remarkable utterance with an importance that cannot be overlooked. The general 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 sentiments. "My position," said he, "is 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 has been aroused by Skobloff's remarkable declarations, which are believed to be the expression of Russian Pan-Slav opinion. From Berlin comes the not unexpected news that all the papers express indignation at the Skobloff speech to the Serbian students. The Germania goes so far as to express the hope that the German 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 Skobloff'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 Herzegovina 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. Skobloff'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.

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 obstacles removed, all aids provided. The hour will come, 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 ignorance of the future, but perfect faith and serene joy, and assurance and love everlasting.—Cardinal Newman.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The loss of the Quebec and Guelph ports steamship Bahama, has been sadly felt in Quebec. Out of twenty who lost their lives, no less than thirteen belonged to that city, including the purser, Mr. James Sutton. One of the deceased leaves a widow and six helpless orphans. We offer the bereaved families our heartfelt sympathy.

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. Peter's, with the same pomp and ceremonial as that of Alfonso Orzco on Jan. 8. In the afternoon Leo XIII. went in state to 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 endowed with the gift of prophecy. His beatification was decreed by Pius IX. on November 20, 1875.

The reported dramatic escape of a nun at Graz, in Bohemia, is reduced to very 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 herself to be a good swimmer, the water, moreover, being shallow.

The Rev. Father Beckx, the twenty-second successor of St. Ignatius, the founder—about 1535—and first Superior-General of the Society of Jesus, and who resides at Rome, has passed his eightieth year. He is of middle height and well built, and at an age when nature would seem to protest against the austerities of religious life, this illustrious priest, whom the Italians style the "Black Pope"—does not relax the rigor of his rule. His forehead is high, the eyes small but fine and piercing, the nose slightly elongated and aquiline in shape, prominent cheek bones, a small mouth, his countenance at once displaying energy combined with great suavity. The Rev. Father Rubillon, his Assistant, is much of the same appearance, with a high color. His features a little less finely moulded, show eyes so penetrating and so full of droilery as not to be easily forgotten. He also is in the eighties. It appears there is also an English-speaking Jesuit at the Villa Ricassoli, aged eighty-nine years; so that the combined ages of these three youthful religious reaches something approaching two hundred and seventy years. If, as is very likely to be the case, these gentlemen entered the novitiate of the Order at eighteen, or thereby, the combined time which they have spent in the service of their Divine Master would foot up over two hundred years.

The rumored action of certain members of the Ontario Legislature in the direction of voting an Address to Her Majesty the Queen praying her to be pleased to release the "suspects" presently imprisoned in different parts of Ireland; and also that she should be pleased to grant the same measure of Home Rule to the people of that country that we enjoy in this free and happy country, is one that must commend itself to every lover of justice and of freedom.

The news also comes that a like course is to be followed in the Quebec Legislature; and it is hard to understand how any opposition could be offered—which we cannot anticipate—to such a fair, such a reasonable and, such a just proposition.

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

The proposed movement is, as we have already said, one that must commend itself to every just and reasonable man throughout this fair Dominion. Here in Canada we are free in the fullest acceptance of the term, and we are happy and loyal just because we are free.

That much should be cast into prison without any charge being formally made 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 deprived of the inalienable—right of making their own domestic laws; is also something that 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 an early day by an unanimous vote of the various Legislatures.

DIocese OF KINGSTON.

PASTORAL LETTER OF THE RT. REV. JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, S. T. D., Bishop of Kingston, to the 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 certain 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 remains in full force, except in so far as it may be dispensed by competent Ecclesiastical authority.

All Catholics who have passed their twenty-first year, and have not yet advanced to the age of seventy, are obliged by the law of fast to receive Communion once a week, with a partial relaxation, called collation, on all days within the Lenten period, except Sundays, unless they be excused by sickness, or hard labour, or some other condition of life that would render fasting manifestly and grievously injurious to their health. Custom, sanctioned 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 morning.

The law of abstinence, which forbids the use of certain kinds of food, is obligatory upon all who have passed their seventh year, even those who may be excused from fasting, unless by reason of their weakness of health, or other just cause, they shall have obtained a dispensation from legitimate authority. Until very recently, the rule of Lenten abstinence absolutely excluded meat and eggs from the food of the faithful; but, now, by the indulgence of the Church, the rigor of ancient observance has been considerably relaxed. By a special Indult of the Sovereign Pontiff, granted to this Province in 1874, and made available for all Catholics, the law of abstinence is allowed at every meal on Sundays, and at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, except the Saturday of Quartertense and Holy Saturday. It is not, however, permitted to use fish with meat at any meal in Lenten time, even on Sundays; but fish and other fasting fare may be prepared with lard, when butter may not be easily procured. Eggs, buttermilk, 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 authorize Our Priests, in virtue of powers given us by the Holy Father, to grant dispensations 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 the very beginning of her existence, in accordance with the teaching of Our Lord 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 justly outlive to be called Christians, that is, followers of Christ. The Jews followed Him in great multitudes, attracted by His miraculous healing of their bodily diseases and the multiplication 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 hunger and the way of self-denial. Wherefore did He say, "If any man will come after Me, let him deny himself and take up his cross and follow Me." (Matt. xiv. chap. 24 v.) By the emancipation 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." (I. St. Peter, v. chap. 3 v.) Jesus, the innocent Son of God the Father and the Virgin Mary, did penance for us and paid the supreme price of our redemption. But we must do penance, each for himself, in union with the atonement of Jesus, and so "fill up what is wanting of the sufferings of Christ in our 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 willful transgression. There is no other way to Heaven open for the sinner but the hard way of penitential mortification and self-denial. It is God's decree, "Unless ye do penance, ye shall all likewise perish." (Luke xiii. chap. 3 v.) There is no escape from this decree. It applies to the nineteenth century equally as to the first. Not to the carnal Jews only, but to the

refined sensualists of our age also, the word of terrible warning was addressed by Him who has been constituted the Judge of the living and the dead. "The men of Nineveh shall rise in the judgment with this generation, and shall condemn it, because they did penance at the preaching of Jonas." (Matt. xii. 41.) Woe to us, if we have sinned in the darkness of the night of Catholic 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 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 abstinence, to disarm God's justice and save his soul from the wrath to come.

Sacramental absolution does not exempt the pardoned sinner from doing penance, even though he were fully certain, which he cannot be, of having received the benefit of the Sacrament. For it is an Article of Faith, that the remission 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 infinite justice demands by way of personal expiation of personal offence against Him. Hence the admonition of the sacred Scripture, "Be not without fear about sin forgiven" (Ecd. v. 5.) So long as we are under the hands of God's justice we ought to seek to propitiate Him by continual acts of atonement, performed in faith and grace. Moreover, we are not only commanded to do penance, but to "bring forth fruits worthy of penance." (Matt. iii. 8.) and thereby render ourselves more and more pleasing to God, and insure more fully our perseverance in grace; otherwise, the corrupt passions of our nature may acquire a mastery over our indolent spirit, or the devil, eager to regain possession of the soul from which he had been cast out, may renew his 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 recovered from the mouth of the prophet Nathan 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 became weak" with hunger; and did eat with weeping." (Ps. cl.) Who stood more securely on the rock of grace and devoted to the service of His Divine Master than the Apostle St. Paul, whose heavenly conversation merited for him the privilege of being "caught up into Paradise, 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 subjection to his spirit. "I chastise my body," said he, "and bring it into subjection; lest, perhaps, when I have preached to others, I myself should become reprobate." (I. Cor. ix. 27.) Let no one, be he ever so holy, hazard his soul'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 fulfillment 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 long 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 substantially fulfil the duty of penance and unite in spirit with the Church in her preparation of her children for her 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 instruction of his people, the following beautiful stanza occurs:

Tuamur ergo parentis Verbis, eibus et patibus, somno, jeis, et arcibus, Perstratus in crucis.

The various methods of penance here summarized may, with great advantage to edification, be developed and applied by you to your people, especially the admonition to punish ourselves, and stay the arms of God's vengeance upon the guilty of the unruly thirst for drink in the 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 conversion to habits of temperance.

Above all, let your people be instructed to combine prayer with their fast, after the example of the Saviour, who prayed as He fasted, and affirmed the supremacy of prayer, as the principle of Christian life, in the words by which he repulsed the tempter. "Not by bread alone doth man live, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." (Matt. iv. 4.) This sublime maxim is the very 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 holy meditation upon the words which proceed from His mouth, and the imbibing of His spirit of life through prayer, is the realization of angelic life in mortal flesh. This is the exercise whereby devout souls are fortified against the cravings of sensuality and maintained in rectitude at all times; but it is in a special manner the

duty proper to Lent to keep ourselves close to Jesus Christ in the desert, and, while fasting with Him, to pray also with Him, and open our hearts to the inspirations of Heavenly wisdom proceeding from the mouth of God the Father, and descending like dew upon the companions of His Divine Son. Yours be the task, dear Rev. 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, but on as many evenings of the week as may be convenient, to hear from your lips the life-giving word of faith in doctrine, and exhortation, and prayer. Prayer is always necessary. "The continual prayer of a just man availeth much" at all times. (St. Jas. v.) But no prayer is so powerful as that which issues from the humbled spirit pleading to God from out the tabernacle of a mortified body. For which reason the Saviour, Himself, has said, with reference to the difficulty of overcoming certain agencies of Satan against men, "This kind of devil is not all contended by prayer and fasting." (Matthew xvii. chap. 20 v.)

Although the time appointed for fulfilling the precept of Paschal Communion has been extended amongst us to Trinity Sunday, We earnestly exhort all Our faithful people to discharge this most sacred duty before Low Sunday, because purifying fast of Lent is intended by the Church as a preparation of body and soul for the worthy reception of the Sacraments 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 marvellous 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 cultivation 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 contrition of heart, shall receive the Blessed Eucharist on Friday, the 17th of March. Invite your congregations to prepare their souls for this grace, and afford them the most opportune opportunity of approach to the Sacramental Tribunal a day or two previously.

The continuous mental and bodily labours we have undergone since Our appointment to the charge of the Diocese render it necessary for Us to take a few weeks' rest, prior to the restoration of Our Pastoral Visitation. In Our absence from the Diocese the ordinary routine of business will proceed as usual, through communication with the Palace by letters, marked "Official." Affairs of a private nature may be presented all 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 "Qui Quiescunt Neessitate" from next Sunday until the day of Our arrival in Kingston, and We entreat you to remember Us in your daily suffrages, and recommend Us, also, to the prayers of your respective congregations.

Knowings 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 statement, which shows two-thirds of the entire Liability discharged in the first quarter of the year of collection: Kingston has paid \$ 689 00 22 Parishes have paid their full 9,902 00 11 Parishes have paid in part 1,836 50

Total cash received \$18,418 50 For the ready and generous response of Our beloved Clergy and people to the demand We have been obliged to make upon them, in the name of the Diocese, for the removal of the financial burden that so long oppressed and well nigh paralyzed her, We are exceedingly grateful, and we beg of God to reward every cheerful giver by an abundance of His blessings. May this season of Penance and Prayer be fruitful of manifold grace to all for the long 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 in a solemn assembly; gather together, ye little ones, and them that suck at the breast; let the bridegroom go forth from his bed, and the bride out of her bride-chamber. Between the porch and the altar, shall weep, and shall say: "Spare, O Lord, spare Thy people; and give not Thy inheritance to reproach." (Joel ii. 15.)

The Grace of Our Lord Jesus, and the Charity of God, and the Communication of the Holy Ghost, be with you all. Amen." (II. Cor. xii. chap. 13 v.) This Letter shall be read to the congregation 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 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 impostor.

It is quite probable that the Rev. F. Keough, of the London Oratory, will be appointed Catholic Bishop of South West, England, to succeed the late Right Rev. Dr. Grant.

Over \$10,000 have been collected in the parishes adjacent to Quebec and forwarded to Rome as Peter's Pence.

The Little Sisters of the Poor have now two hundred establishments. The Czar has granted a general pardon to the Polish Roman Catholic Bishops,

Lenten Reverie.

RICHARD STORRS WILLIAMS IN CATHOLIC WORLD.

Mourning night is dark around me, Hushed the world's conflict din; Altho' still the world is struggling, Sleep not rest for grief and love!

Late and lone I press my pillow, Watch the stars that float above, Think of one for me who suffers, Sleep not rest for grief and love!

Cross and lance my thought portrays me, E'en the Calvary's thorn in view, Bid whose fragile bill, 'tis whispered, Telling cross'd to draw the nails!

Dim the stars in mist are dying, Midnight cross 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. Sullivan.

On Thursday, at a meeting of the Irish members of Parliament at Westminster, it was decided to resist any attempt to remove Parnell's name from the Parliamentary committee.

Gladstone eloquently defended the Irish policy of the government in the House of Commons Thursday night. Referring to his recent utterance respecting home rule, he declared 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 home 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 a select committee to enquire into the working of recent local legislation in Ireland. Explaining his recent utterances in the House in regard to home rule, Gladstone said he held on the question of local Government very clear and distinct opinions, though it was unlikely he would ever be called to take action upon them. He considered 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 principle is necessary to them is an adequate provision for supreme central authority. He believed the wise and just way of meeting the demand for bringing Irish affairs more under Irish control is not to regard it as the first step towards separation, but rather to ask 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, intimates that if the new rules of procedure are rejected the Government will devote as much 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. 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 closure 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 arrayed against the measure. The Times devotes considerable space to an exhibition of the dangers to which government would be subjected by its adoption.

The House of Commons on Tuesday evening resumed the debate on the Address. McCarthy's amendment, condemning the Government's Irish policy, and urging an immediate return to constitutional methods, was rejected by 98 to 30. The address was adopted by 27 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, on Thursday, at Trimdon Grange, Durham, on Thursday, 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.

Forty bodies have been recovered from the colliery at Trimdon Grange, Durham, where the explosion occurred on Thursday. It is feared that forty more, 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 the destruction of their religion, asserts that the papacy is the best friend of civilization, and conjures the people to incite action among the lay societies to uphold the temporal power of the Pope.

Advices from St. Petersburg confirm the report of recent outrages upon Jews in a village near Kichenof, 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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UNDERTAKERS. W. HINTON
(From London England.)
UNDERTAKER, & CO.
The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage.
FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIRE, 202, King St., London. Private Residence, 24 King Street.

KILGOUR & SON, FURNITURE DEALERS
—AND—
UNDERTAKERS
HAVE REMOVED TO THE CRONIN BLOCK
Dundas St., and Market Square.
BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FILL WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY.
Favorably known to the public since 1828. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells; also Chimes and Peals.
MENEELY & CO., WEST TROY, N. Y.
MONEY TO LOAN!
MONEY TO LOAN at lowest rates of interest. **MACMAHON, BOULTREE, DICKSON AND JEFFERY, Harristown, & London.**

BACK TO LONDON. W. D. McLOGHLIN,
Jeweller, etc., has returned to London and permanently located at No. 141 Dundas street, cor. Market Lane, Coates' Block, where he will keep constantly on hand a large stock of finest Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Fancy Goods, at the lowest prices, and hopes to meet all his old customers and many new ones. Repairing in all branches. W. D. McLOGHLIN, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller.

T. E. POPULAR DRUG STORE. W. H. ROBINSON,
Opposite City Hall,
Keeps a stock of Pure Drugs and Chemicals which are sold at prices to meet the prevailing competition and stringency of the times. Patent medicines at reduced rates. Special attention given Physicians' Prescriptions.
W. H. ROBINSON.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS
WILL CURE OR RELIEVE
BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE,
DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,
And every species of disease arising from disordered Liver, GONORRHOEA, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.
T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

SPECIAL CHEAP SALE DRY GOODS!
FOR NEXT THIRTY DAYS, AT **J. J. GIBBONS'.**
All Goods Offering at Reduced Prices.

NOW YOU CAN GET WINTER COAL
—AT—
SUMMER PRICES
—FROM—
A. DENHOLM, JR.
WILLIAM STREET.
Orders left at Clark's Bookstore, 307 Richmond street, or N. T. Wilson's Bookstore, Dundas street, will be promptly attended to.

"NIL DESPERANDUM."
Important to Nervous Sufferers.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Affections, etc. is GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE. This is the only remedy which has ever been known to permanently cure Palpitation and other affections of the Heart, Consumption in its earlier stages, Neuritis, low spirits, the head, wind in the stomach, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, Want of Energy, Rashfulness, Desire for solitude, Premature old age, etc. Full particulars in our pamphlet which we send securely sealed on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. The Specific is now sold by all Druggists at \$1.00 per package, or 6 for \$5.00, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of money, by address in—
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., TORONTO.

DOT IT DOWN! AND DON'T FORGET IT. SCARROW
IS SELLING
Harness, Saddles, Trunks and Valises cheaper than any other firm in Canada.
Our Oak-Tanned Harness lasts a life-time. Our Hair-Faced Collars never call. Horse Blankets at your own prices. Everything in the trade at very low prices. Buy from us and you will be benefited.
WM. SCARROW,
235 Dundas Street,
July 15-ly

NEW RICH BLOOD!
Persons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks can be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps.
J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass
formerly Bangor, Me.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
D. I. C. is an absolute necessity for all who are suffering from any form of Kidney trouble, such as Gravel, Catarrh, Stricture, etc. It has been proved by the most eminent Physicians to be the most effective remedy for all these troubles.
Sold by Druggists, Book and Stationers, N. Y. 874 St. Nicholas, N. Y. 147 Front, Ont.

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

FITZGERALD SCANDRETT & CO. ARE AMONG THE LEADING GROCERS IN ONTARIO.

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

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.
169 DUNDAS STREET,
4th Door East Richmond St.

BENNET SCHOOL FURNITURE CO.
Manufacturers of School, Church and Office FURNITURE
LONDON, ONT.
Designs and estimates furnished for Altars, pulpits, pews, etc. We are also prepared to give low estimates for church furniture where architects plans are supplied.
REFERENCES—Rev. P. Molloy, Strathroy. Rev. Jos. Bayard, Sarnia.

LONDON CARRIAGE FACTORY J. CAMPBELL, PROP.
All kinds of Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs and Cutters manufactured, wholesale and retail.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
CARRIAGES SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Has been in business over 25 years, and has been awarded by the Provincial and Local Fairs 175 FIRST PRIZES, besides Second, Third and Diplomas also been awarded Medal and Diploma at the International Exhibition in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.
FACTORY: KING ST., W. of Market.

MEDICAL HALL 115 DUNDAS ST.
Two doors west of Horner & Somerville's Grocers Store.
ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SHOULDER BRACES.
Every appliance for the sick room. Special attention given to fitting crutches.
DR. MITCHELL.
Office—Medical Hall, 115 Dundas St.
Residence—North-East corner of Talbot and Maple Sts.

HAYWARDS YELLOW OIL
CURES RHEUMATISM.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.
Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, rapid, and effective destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

CARRIAGES W. J. THOMPSON,
King Street, Opposite Revere House,
Has now on sale one of the most magnificent CARRIAGES & BUGGIES IN THE DOMINION.
Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week.
Don't forget to call and see them before you purchase any where else.
W. J. THOMPSON.

THE LONDON BRUSH FACTORY MANUFACTURERS OF BRUSHES
of every description. All kinds of Mill and Machine Brushes made to order. To secure a first-class article, ask for the London Brushes. All branded.
BRYAN,
71 and 75 Dundas street, west.

BEST IN USE! THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER
Is the most popular Baking Powder in the Dominion, because: It is always of uniform quality, is just the right strength, is not injured by keeping; it contains no deleterious ingredients; it is economical; it is always reliable on to do what it claims to do. The constantly increasing demand for the COOK'S FRIEND during the score of years it has been before the public attests the estimation in which it is held by consumers.
Manufactured only by
W. B. McLAREN,
85 Colborne Street, Montreal.
Retailed everywhere.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1882, for the delivery of the usual Indian Supplies, Territories, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, etc. Forms of tender and full particulars relative to the Supplies required, can be had by applying to the undersigned or to the Indian Superintendent, Winnipeg.
Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque of a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent, on the amount of the tender, in the manner called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

[No newspaper to insert without special authority from this Department through the Queen's Printer.]
L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th Jan., 1882. 174-14

W. M. MOORE & CO. REAL ESTATE AGENTS
Have a large list of Farms, Wild Lands and City Property of every description for sale. Also about 35,000 acres of Land in Manitoba and North West Territory.
Parties wanting to sell or purchase should call on us. **W. M. MOORE & CO., Federal Bank Building, London.** 180-17

St. Valentine.

BY CARDINAL NEWMAN.

St. Valentine's day has inspired some pretty poems, none prettier, to our mind, 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 that some fairer face than thine dost see? Little maiden, scholar mine, Wouldst thou have Valentine?

Go and ask, my little child, Ask the Mother undefiled; 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 name. And it tells of gentle blood, Noble 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 cherry flame.

Yes, there is a plenty there, Knights without reproach or fear; Such St. Denis, such St. George, Martin, Maurice, Theodoros, And a hundred it o'erscore more, Guarded gained, and warfare o'er, By that sea without a surge, And beneath the eternal sky, And the beatific vision above.

Valentine is every one— Chosen from out that company Whom to serve and whom to love.

THE ORPHAN FESTIVAL.

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

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 program 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 presented last night too much cannot be said in praise, and it was carried out in an acceptable manner, though a little more promptness in pushing along the pieces would have improved matters.

gig," and took part in Balfe's duet "Excelsior" 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. Egan sang "The Communion in Her Loveliness," from Wallace's "Orphan of Hungary," with good effect, though his low tones lack depth. Messrs. Power and F. A. Filigiano sang the duet "Quante Voci," from Flotow's "Martha," in which the voices did 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 of the violin evoked much wonder. He played "Arie," by DeBeriot, and a "Nocturne," by Chopin, in both of which he handled the instrument with the air of a master, his bowing and fingering being worthy of an experienced adult violinist. He was rapturously encored both times, and responded to the applause in the first instance by displaying much aptitude with the piano in the second. Mr. Littlehales and his junior orchestra gave great pleasure by an excellent rendering of a minute from Handel's "Overture to the 13th Battalion" appeared in full force in the first instance, and displayed much aptitude with the piano in the second. Mr. Littlehales and his junior orchestra gave great pleasure by an excellent rendering of a minute from Handel's "Overture to the 13th Battalion" appeared in full force in the first instance, and displayed much aptitude with the piano in the second.

Major Magill was cheered on rising to speak. Any person, he said, connected with the festival would be pleased to see here a party in the future. I see here the Mayor of Hamilton and Mr. Barton (who is never absent on these occasions); they will say a few words.

Dr. Filigiano acted as master of ceremony during the evening with grace and dignity of which all the world acknowledges to belong distinctively to his race, and these qualities Dr. Filigiano possesses in an eminent degree. The success of the orphans' festival this year as last is due in the main to the management of the indefatigable and ever-present director, Rev. J. S. O'Leary. In his shoulders and in his hands, the success of this year which crowned his labors is the most gratifying commendation he could seek for.

FROM WAWANOSH.

Solemn Blessings of a Church Bell by Mgr. Bruyere, V. G.

An imposing rite. A co respondent writes: On Sunday last, the 19th. inst., the solemn blessing of the bell recently purchased by the church of Wawanosh took place in that mission. Mgr. Bruyere of London, assisted by the worthy pastor of the mission, Rev. Father O'Connor, performed the ceremony in the presence of a large assemblage gathered from a long distance to witness this imposing rite. Previous to the blessing of the bell the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, in a lucid and eloquent discourse, explained the object and nature of the ceremony. He said it was commonly called a christening on account of the resemblance which the ceremony bore to the administration of the sacred rite of baptism. Just as in baptism the holy oils are used, so in this ceremony several unguents are made on the bell to signify that we are saved by the redeeming blood of our Lord shed on the Cross. The bell is also washed with holy water for the reason that everything used for divine service is set apart, blessed, and purified. No one should be surprised at the number and importance of the ceremonies used on such an occasion, especially when 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 employed 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 peals 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. The times a day, as it recalls to mind the mystery of the incarnation of Christ. It is thus intimately associated with the daily life of every Christian. Mgr. Bruyere 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, will be immediately on the steeple of our neat and beautiful church. Father O'Connor has much reason to be pleased with the ceremony of Sunday last.

think He loves still more the poor, helpless orphans, yes, indeed, He loves them, and at all times He proved to them the heart of friends. No mother ever watched over her darling child with more loving care than our dear Heavenly Father has watched over us, His poor orphan children. In the day of our distress, when the hand of death snatched from us our dear parents, and left us alone in the world, He adopted us as His own, promising to be to us a father and a friend. And well has he kept His promise. May His sacred name be for ever blessed, and may your names, dear benefactors, be recorded in golden characters by angel hands in God's great account book, and may the orphan's prayer be to you, during life a shield to protect you from every danger, and at the hour of death a passport to a happy eternity.

He was warmly applauded when he stepped back from the footlights, for he had done his part well. The Bishop, who spoke from a stage box, said: This great audience is a loving proof of the kindly interest taken in St. Mary's Orphan Asylum. At its 29th festival it has grown in the number of its friends as well as in the number of its inmates. In the name of these little orphans I thank you for your kindness, and I hope may be a party in the future. I see here the Mayor of Hamilton and Mr. Barton (who is never absent on these occasions); they will say a few words.

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BEATTY'S PARLOR ORGANS! A NEW AND EFFECTIVE ACTION IN A VERY POPULAR CASE. 5 Octaves, 22 Stops, 6 Sets Reeds. Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

COMMERCIAL. London Markets. London, Ont., Feb. 21. Wheat, Spring, \$0 10 to 0 00. Pastry Flour, \$2 25 to 2 50. Butter, 23 10 to 23 25.

London Stock Market. Feb. 20. \$30 Agricultural, 122. \$50 Dominion Sav., 196. \$100 English Loan, 85.

Toronto Markets—Car Lots. WHEAT—Fall, No. 1, 27 to 28. \$1 24 to 26. No. 2, 21 to 22. \$1 11 to 13. \$1 29 to 30. No. 3, 17 to 18. \$1 27 to 28.

Hamilton Markets. Fall Wheat, No. 1, \$1 29 to 1 30. Red Winter Wheat, No. 1, 1 34 to 1 35. Spring Wheat, No. 1, 1 30 to 1 32.

Montreal Market. FLOUR—Receipts, 600; sales, 0. Market quiet, unchanged. Quotations are as follows: Superior, 6 20 to 6 25; extra, 6 10 to 6 15; spring, extra, 6 30 to 6 35; superfine, 5 50 to 5 55; strong bakers, 6 50 to 7 75; fine, 4 50 to 4 75; medium, 4 40 to 4 45; extra, 3 50 to 3 55; Ontario bakers, 2 60 to 2 90; city, 3 40 to 3 70.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS! J. J. GIBBONS. New Spring Dress Materials, New Prints, Cottons, Embroideries, Etc.

Dress Trimmings. Nothing adds so much to the appearance of a dress as good and stylish trimmings, and now that spring is approaching a question of great importance to the ladies will be where to find the newest and at the same time the cheapest goods. If we were asked the question, we should say without the least hesitation that Green has one of the best and cheapest assortment of goods in the city. His stock in all departments is very large, and contains all the latest novelties in gimps, fringes, cords, girdles, buttons, plain, fancy, checked, and broadened 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.

Only Daughter Cured of Consumption. When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. JAMES was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of consumption. His child is now in this country enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that Consumption can be positively and permanently cured. The Doctor now gives the Recipe free, only asking two three-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. dec23-1m

Books of Childhood. THE OLD HOMESTEAD. THE OLD GRUB. PLACE OF EARLY SCHOOLING. School's Mountain, near Annapolis.

IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH. Will deliver a LECTURE in aid of this Society, on Thursday, February 23rd, in the GRAND OPERA HOUSE. SUBJECT: "THE ROMÉ OF AUGUSTUS CAESAR."

THOMAS D. EGAN, NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY. 33 Barclay St. and 38 Park Place. NEW YORK.

WANTED. TWO SHOP GIRLS WANTED. Apply to Mrs. GALLEN, Dundas Street. 176-78.

SOLID FACTS. THE CHEAPEST BEST PLACE TO-BUY YOUR Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Dessert Sets, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, &c.

REID'S Crystal Hall, 197 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

WELLAND CANAL. Notice to persons skilled in fitting up Electric Lights. SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Electric Lights," will be received at this Office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on THURSDAY, the 21st of FEBRUARY next, for Lighting the Locks, &c., on the new part of the Welland Canal by means of Electric Lights.

KNABE PIANOFORTES. TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, & DURABILITY. WILLIAM KNABE & CO. Nos. 304 and 306 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York. Oct. 31m