# Catholic Record,

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

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## LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, FEB. 3, 1882.

NO. 173

#### CLERICAL.

attention to this branch themselves, and that was good ad a despot. But let us wait and see against the fimitations of sex, against a Catholic. of the trade.

N. WILSON & CO.

If We Knew.

If we knew the woe and heartache That awaits us on the road; If our lips could taste the wormwood, If our backs could feel the load; Would we waste to-day in wishing For a time that ne'er would be, Would we wait in such impatience For our ships to come from sea?

If we knew the baby fingers
Pressed against the window pane
Would be cold and stiff to-morrow—
Never trouble us again;
Would the bright eyes of our darling
Catch the frown upon our brow;
Would the print of rosy fingers
Vex us then as they do now?

Strange, we never prize the music Till the sweet-voiced birds have flown; Strange, that we should slight the violets Till the lovely flowers are gone. Strange, that summer skies and sunshine Never seem one-half so fair As when Winter's snowy pinions Shake the white down in the air.

Lips from which the seat of silence None but God can root away, Never blossomed in such beauty As adorns the mouth to-day And sweet words that freight our memory With their beautiful perfume, Come to us in sweeter accents Through the portals of the tomb.

Let us gather up the sunbeams Lying all around our path, Let us keep the wheat and roses, Casting out the thorns and chaft. Let us find one sweetest comfort In the blessings of the day, With a patient hand removing All the briers from our way.

#### CATHOLIC PRESS.

SHOULD the day ever come around when the species of infidelity championed by the Boston Investigator obtains supremacy in this country, the fate of our free institutions is certainly sealed. What happened freedom in our American society.

In the first place our "Free Think-

Europe. These people have no dead to day, and the three remainmore conception of what American ing vegetate miserably, and it is a freedom is or ought to be, than had the framers of the Irish penal code. Loud, impudent, self-applauding and wholly oblivious of anything like spised by the faithful, whom they betrayed, or by the Government which brought them over. The constituted authority, they will al-ways be an extremely inflammable priest, Kubeczach-had to abandon and disreputable part of our popula-

Then there is the native American by secularists towards each other He may return to the attack again; we had an illustration some time ago but he will find the Church even a in the meeting of the Liberal League at Chicago, which expelled R. C. —the unwelcome but persistent Spencer of this city, and several other "friends of free thought," be-

WE have received a deputation the other day on the subject, and gave a large stock of goods suitable for clerical garments.

We give in our tailor-ing department special attention to this branch

We give in our tailor-ing department special attention to this branch

We mend that that was good ad
will take place. The Lord Mayor of Dublin received a deputation the other day on the subject, and gave deputation the other day on the subject, and gave pleased to see that, when the deputation asked that the corporation should lead, the Lord Mayor objected and fourteen durbles of the Government to allow the May laws to fall into disuse. Arming a despotic ruler with additional discretionary power is not the right way of doing justice to the Catholic Church, which will rather bear up against the severity of a bad law than against the severity of a bad law than against the arbitrary power of a despot. But let us wait and see against the fimitations of sex, against the server will. Bismarck's fixed being 1880, and goven the prospect of their coming 1880, and yet no report of their coming 1880, and yet no report of their coming into the fold appeared in these columns. And the other churches had converts, some less, but all had some; and so of other churches throughout the whole delong to them." "And if I hate thinks their object is not so much to vote as to upset the natural order of things generally. The sufficiency power is not to evolute. He thinks their object is not so much to vote as to upset the natural order of themselves, but all had some; and should deter no one from becoming a mystery of iniquity can be understood."

Does Bishop Coxe will take place. The Lord Mayor of kind, and never will. Bismarck's

WHEN will the concoctors of lies which slander a nation be quiet? Lately in Dublin the papers had "Murder near Newry," but no such event took place. It was also announced that stones were placed on a railway near Clonmel to upset the train. In this case, also, there came a speedy contradiction. The enemies of Ireland must be at their wits' end, as they resort to this old trick of manufacturing crimes that never occurred.

Victor Emmanuel has been dead just four years. He is a consequence of the speed of the consequence will be supplanted by the Irish and Germans, whose women a railway near clond it was a consequence will be that the land of the consequence will be that the land of th

just four years. He is not forgotten and is not likely soon to be. In past times, criminals after execution were hung in chains, that the recolisis likely his offense will be condoned. and is not likely soon to be. In past lection of them might last the longer. Victor Emmanuel was not executed, nor was he publicly suspended after death. He died in his bed, or rather in one that he stole from the Pontiff. His departure took place, not from the Pitti Palace (which really belonged to him), but from the Quirinal, which he had previously Anyhow, he has gone, and is remembered by different people in different fashions. We cannot say given up to indiscriminate reading. another, who was also a traitor:

Nothing in his life became him Like the leaving it.

PRINCE BISMARCK is a powerful man—so powerful, that he has been styled "The Awful Chancellor of Blood and Iron;" but sometimes he has made mistakes. It is always a mistake for a viper to attempt to bite a file, or even for the most powerful of athletes to try to knock down a granite citadel with his naked fist. Prince Bismarck has been guilty of this error. He tried by his device of Kulturkampf to subcertainly sealed. What happened in France when the disciples of Voltaire made more martyrs for conscience sake in five years, than the ful that one should be submissive be-Protestant Reformation made in fore the fight can be finished. In fifty, is not to be counted among the this instance the Church has declined improbabilities in this country. If to be submissive, and the consewe study the "heredity" of that por-tion of our pepulation which brands von Bismarck has come out second Free Thinking" class, best. The statistics of what his law we shall find elements of the greatest affected in Prussia afford a fair crithese but seven, intimidated by his corrupted by his bribes, ing" element is made up of Socialis-tic riff raff from the social gutters of Four of these pitiable renegades are question whether they are more depriest, Kubeczach-had to abandon his parish, where he was shunned like a leper. In some districts the honest followers of the ancient faith secularist whose tolerance and liber- were so indignant at the mockeries ality were aptly termed by the Am- of these renegade ministers of re-The civilized world never produced secrated ground, in order that they a more gloomy, inhuman and bitter might evade the prayers and neutrafanaticism than what is called Cal- lize the sacrilegious ceremonies pervinism. Secularism is nothing but formed by excommunicated State Calvanism with all the redeeming hirelings. On the whole, we cannot precepts of Christianity killed out. congratulate the omnipotent Prince Of the mutual toleration displayed Bismarck in this his latest campaign.

> monitor of his later days. NEXT week the Prussian Parlia-

what is to come.

priest, who was to work such won- power to deter young women from

He has been imprisoned He lectured in this city, in the First Presbyterian Church, and received

quite a sum of money.

THE Rev. John Hall considers that free circulating libraries are antidotes to the growing tendency towards Communism in this country. borrowed by force" from Pius IX. The truth is that the spirit of unrest, dissatisfaction, discontent and of this man what Malcolm says of another, who was also a traiter. promises, with Rev. Mr. Hall and the rest to help it, to become a

THE average Catholic-the man who goes to a Low Mass every Sunday, and forgets the existence of the church until the succeeding Sunday -has become accustomed to hear constant and fervent' appeals for money from the altar. He has grown callous. According to a timehonored custom of a class which the "gushing" reporter never wearies of calling generous and self-sacrificing, he tosses his cent into the plate at the Offertory, and dreamily listens to the preacher's exposition of the condition of the finances of the church. He is not warmed into gen-erosity by the knowledge that a load of debt, sufficient to embarrass the whole congregation, hangs over the sacred edifice. He has heard that before. His duty to the church needs the stimulus of a fair or a picinsecurity and danger to the contin-uance of anything like liberty or dom there are 3500 priests. Of God. He prefers to make the devil his cashier. It is a fact that in most congregations the support of the church depends on a very small minority. And yet we are always without whose sacred offices the most callous Catholic wishes not to die. It is certainly a high compli-ment to the Catholic priesthood that the very man who thinks-if he thinks at all-that his duty to his pastor is fulfilled by dropping a cent erican Whipple "a bigoted hatred of bigotry." He is a religious sorehead with all the preselyting prohead with all the preselyting prohead with all the preselyting ancestors.

The description of the Reformed monarchs, that, if he be smitten with the bigotry, that they absolutely exhumed that, if he be smitten with the plague, the priest will come to him, the inhumanity of the punitive code was not only not softened, but absolutely made more atrocious. So it has been wherever Protestants have

Dr. William R. Williams, whom the paper reporting him says is "the oldest Baptist pastor in a city pulpit," read an essay in which he brought forward arguments against those who deny future punishment, which, it is strange he did not perceive nor did his fellow-ministers, bore with just as much force against Protestantism, as against atheism and universalism. His chief argument was that the writings of Volument was the writings of Volument was that the writings of Volument was the writings of Volument was that the writings of Volument was that the writings of Volument was that the writings of Volument was the writings of Volument was that the writing of volument was the writing and according to the dictates of his own conscience, without the fear of let or hindrance on that in treating of Catholic matters. If the old according that it retains of the good man's statement that in treating of Catholic matters. If the old according that it retains of the good man's statement that in treating of Catholic matters. If the old according that it retains of the theology and history, get a few scraps and particle facts. The only charitant is that he is always that it retains of the theat of the old according that it retai ment is to meet again, and then the brought forward arguments against on the part of the State. is their tolerance! What would they Government is expected to propose those who deny future punishment, do with Catholics if they once obtained the upper-hand in this council. Church, which has been in a ceive nor did his fellow-ministers, try? Confiscate our church pro- state of extreme suffering through bore with just as much force against perty? Their brethern have done it in Europe. Stamp out our Catholic school system? That is what they school system? That is what they school system? That is what they have done in France, and the Boston Investigator has justified it. We hardly knew where these self-styled friends of "free thought" would end, License, free love, socialism, anarchy, however, very slight indeed. The content of the proposing of the content of the proposing content of the public prints, and is taire, De Maitre, Hobbs, Bentham, and others, showed that, "while they acquaintances. We do not make a greed in opposing Christianity, however, very slight indeed. The selves." He referred to the same for surprise. Sometimes, in cases of the proposing characters and less often and the public prints, and is taire, De Maitre, Hobbs, Bentham, and others, showed that, "while they acquaintances. We do not make a greed in opposing Christianity, however, very slight indeed. The selves." He referred to the same for surprise. Sometimes, in cases of the proposing characters and less often and others, showed that, "while they acquaintances. We do not make a greed in opposing Christianity, they did not agree among them selves." He referred to the same for surprise. Sometimes, in cases of the proposing characters and their acquaintances. We do not make a greed in opposing characters are the principles that the writings of volume to the public prints, and is taire, De Maitre, Hobbs, Bentham, and others, showed that, "while they acquaintances. We do not make a greed in opposing characters are the public prints, and is taire, De Maitre, Hobbs, Bentham, and others, showed that, "while they acquaintances." We do not make a greed in opposing characters are the public prints, and is taire, De Maitre, Hobbs, Bentham, and others, showed that, "while they acquaintances." We do not make a greed in opposing characters are the public prints, and is taire, De Maitre, Hobbs, Bentham, and others, showed that, "while they acquaintances." We do not make a greed in opposing characters are the public prints, and the public prints, and the public prints, and the public prints are the public prints, and the p a reign of terror,—all these are only way of relieving the Catholic among the possibilities. Only the native good sense of the American this justice can consist in nothing the consist in the consist in nothing the consist in nothing the consist in nothing the consist in nothing the consist in the

the bondage of matrimony, the burdens of maternity." He has Catholic Columbian.

Poor old Gavazzi, the apostate of the female leaders do all in their

marrying; and he adds,-

being supplanted, one of the latest medical writers, Dr. J. M. Fothergill, speaks plainly on this point in a work just published in New York. The wandering Indian, he says, had to vacate his possessions for the English, and now what is the result? The Anglo-Saxon is a dying race, perishing beside the grave of the red man whom he slew. It seems that the threatened extinction of the old population, so immediate in Massachusetts, is being inaugurated in Ohio. . . . The angel of death is smitting the usurper in turn.

Baltimore Mirror.

PROTESTANT papers, which are clamorous and constant in their professions of devotion to religious liberty, are always the apologists of persecution when the sufferers are members of the Catholic Church. For nearly twelve years the faithful in Germany have endured man' trial old story; and it will be repeated erty, are always the apologists of bulations from the iniquitous May Laws devised by Bismarck and Falck, and enforced with barbaric severity. Bishops have been deposed and exiled, priests have been imprisoned, seminaries have been closed, schools have been disbanded, newspapers have been fined and suppressed, two thousand parishes have been deprived of pastors, thousands have died without the last sacraments, and hundreds of thousands are at present unable to practice their holy religion. Now, the Phil-pects to Bishop Coxe, while on his fortheir holy religion. Now, the Philadelphia Presbyterian goes so far in defence of these brutal May Laws as to style them enactments "which curbed the ambitions of priests and prelates," and it is startled "to find that the Emperor of Germany recommends the modification of them."

This is the Presbyterian's idea of toleration where Catholies are concerned! The truth is the Presbyterian's idea of toleration where Catholies are concerned! The truth is the Presbyterian's idea of toleration where Catholies are concerned! The truth is the Presbyterian's idea of toleration where Catholies are concerned! The truth is the Presbyterian's idea of the Independent, we hasten to welcome him home to his native Buffalo. Bishop Coxe is not at Worcesier, Mass., was burned last night. All the children but John Roberts were sold by the sufficient of the Aportion of the Catholie Orphan Asylumic at Worcesier, Mass., was burned last night. All the children but John Roberts were sold by the sufficient of the audience of the Independent, we hasten to welcome him home to his native Buffalo. Bishop Coxe is not at Worcesier, Mass., was burned last night. All the children but John Roberts were sold by the sufficient of the Independent, we hasten to welcome him home to his native Buffalo. Bishop Coxe is not at Worcesier, Mass., was burned last night. All the children but John Roberts were sold by the sufficient of the Independent, we hasten to welcome him home to his native Buffalo. Bishop Coxe is not at Worcesier, Mass., was burned last night. All the children but John Roberts were sold by the sufficient of the Independent, we hasten to welcome him home to his native Buffalo. Bishop Coxe is not at Worcesier, Mass., was burned last night. All the children but John Roberts were sold by the sufficient of the Independent of the Ind cerned! The truth is that Protest-ants should be the last to condemn finite sources of mirth in the Protestant "palavering" about "generous Catholics," and boasting of the progress the Church is making! A "skirmishing fund" collector can secure more money in a week than the priest, ants should be the last to condemn Sweden, Norway, England, Ireland, been among the most bloody of per- Coxe. secutors. The Penal Laws of Great Britain, for instance, are unsurpassed in ferocity in the whole history of legislation, and when Catholic as-cendency there gave way to the triinto the contribution-plate, knows that, if he be smitten with the the inhuments of the Reformed monarchs, umph of the Reformed monarchs, the inhumanity of the punitive code was not only not softened, but absolhe is short or tall, or stout or slim, though all the world desert him. Nevertheless, he spends more money in gratifying his appetites in one week than he gives to the church in a year.

"Save me from my friends," Protestants might well exclaim when a number of Protestant ministers get together to discuss subjects of religion. A few days ago at the New York "Ministers" Conference" or the stantism of the church in the protestant in the near future any Christian in Germital to the remotest idea, not he remotest idea, not the remotest idea, not idea, not the remot Dr. William R. Williams, whom the near future any Christian in Ger mistate facts. The only charitable

known only to themselves and their to approach.

Requirinfances. We do not make a As far as recollection serves, we exposed

Western Watchman.

COMMENTING on the statement that a young lady of Jeffersonville, Indi-ana "pretty and highly educated" We have not dealt with Bishop Coxe's ana, "pretty and highly educated and of a first-class tamily" had enana, "pretty and highly educated and of a first-class tamily" had entered a convent, the New York Sunsuys, "It is the old story." Yes, it is "the old story," and, what is that is "old story." Simply this: That "We have not dealt with Bishop Coxe's "Vaticanism and Loyson," only with himself and his mode of speaking of Carbolics self and his mode of speaking of Carbolics and the faith they hold. Loyson may safely be left to himself as far as this world goes. No amount of bolstering will ever again set him or his panting up. Christ gives to his chosen ones the grace to separate themselves from the vanities of this world's life, and the vanities of this world's life, and choose that "best part," which connot a priest, in spite of his own actions.

Sions and wants to remain a Catholic, it not a priest, in spite of his own actions.

Pity, that is the feeling of all Catholics of the connot of the co in Germany have endured man tri-

Bishop Coxe (Arthur Cleveland, of Western New York), is back from his foreign travels; and strange to say, the world was not apprised of the return of so eminent a Protestant Episcopal dignit-Sweden, Norway, England, Ireland, Scotland, and America—they have Catholicity as Bishop Arthur Cleveland

Coxe.

The good bishop seems to have been sorely hurt by somebody—possibly by ourselyes—in consequence of remarks made on some of his foreign tetters to the Independent. Lee us assure Bishop Coxe that we have not the faintest trace Reman-nosed or snub-nosed, we have not the remotest idea, not the remotest in-terest in discovering. All our concern

Does Bishop Coxe expect that sort of writing to do him any good or Catholics any harm? We say it is an outrage on all Christian and manly feeling, and passes Western Watchman.

The Church teaches that no man will be held responsible for the results of his invincible ignorance. She teaches that any baptized person who follows strictly the dictates of his conscience will be saved. To put this in theological phrase, she says that all such people are Catholics, helonging to the says the says that all such people are Catholics. Christian and manly feeling, and passes quite beyond the region of fair warfare. And yet the man who writes thus throws up his hands in holy horror, and does not "feel called upon to answer the mere revillings of ignorance and impertinence." He is perfectly right in this; but it would be better for him to refrain from giving such conspicuous examples of ignorance and impertinence in his own person. Imagine a man claiming any knowledge and impertinence in his own person. says that all such people are Catholics, belonging to the soul of the Church. She holds that unbaptized persons are not admitted into the Kingdom of God; but she does not say they are damned. She carnot say so, because the Master never revealed it. They are children of God, and God will do with them what is just; what the method or measure of that justice is we cannot say.

Philadelphia Standard.

Commenting on the statement that stray parings and scrapings and literary offal that they run amuck in for true

old story; and it will be repeated time and again, as long as the Church continues on earth and the "story" of Mary and Martha, told by the Holy Evangelist, St. Luke, is read or remembered.

Cathone Church. It is the same with converts in the opposite sense. The gain is theirs, individualy. The church is not affected by it, save to rejoice over another soul that has seen and followed the light. Is it impossible for Bishop Coxe to open his eyes to these facts I We cannot help his heatend of my Catholics and are some A PLEASANT CONTROVERSIALIST.

Bishop Coxe (Arthur Cleveland, of Western New York), is back from his foreign travels; and strange to say, the world was not apprised of the return of the world was not apprised to world w ings, we are at least men, and as men we resent insult and despise the insulter .-Catholic Review.

#### CALHOLIC NEWS,

Gosselin, an amount given to him by a penitent defaulter. In Central Africa, within the last three

years, one hundred and fifty missionaries have died in the work of extending the Catholic faith; and fifty thousand persona have been converted to it, The Roman Catholic Archbishop of San Francisco has taken steps to establish a commary in that city for evangelizing the Chinese. Two or three priests have been sent to China for special training.—New

York Times. A large number of priests belonging to monastery at Angers, France, which was a monastery at Angers, France, which was closed by the Government of the Republic, are coming to Canada, and will settle near St. Jerome, where they will enter into

farming pursuits.

The Hon. Arthur Browne (Lord Kilmaine's brother), was received into the Catholic Church at Kingstown on Christmas Day. Mr. Browne is, moreover, says
Atlas, engaged to be married to Miss
Grace, of county Roscommon.—London Weckly Register.

Catholic colonization is going forward Catholic colonization is going forward prosperously in Arkansas. The Benedictine German Colony in Logan county was commenced only four years ago: yet now it has a Catholic population of twelve hundred souls, six churches and four schools, and two other schools will soon be opened. The council Scholastica's church has increased so rapidly that it is intended to enlarge the church edifice to twice its present capacity. There are four other Catholic colonies that are already prosperously started, and two more that are in process of formation.

Mgr. Benham Benn, Syrian Archbishop of Mosul, has addressed a letter to the Monde, in which he gives a most interesting description of the spread of Catholicity in that country. Two Syrian priests, the Rev. P. Schimeoun, and the Rev. P. Simaan, had great managers in their effects to mardly knew where these self-styled first and others, showed that, "while they are in opposing the Catholic Church is by doing justice to it, and there in the justice can consist in nothing but repealing the wretched May laws. These laws had for their object to force the Catholic Church to submit to the exigencies of the American an Irish Manufacture Exhibition

There seems reason to hope that an Irish Manufacture Exhibition

and others, showed that, "while they and others, showed that, "while they are do over everybody that joins us, because it is an event too common for surprise. Sometimes, in cases of well-known characters, and less often in case of private persons, mention is made in these columns of the great greate they have received; but, as a general thing, no publicity is given to the reception of new members into the Church. For instance, at a frequently that laws and others, showed that, "while they are do over everybody that joins us, because it is an other leading for surprise. Sometimes, in cases of well-known characters, and less often the salisated elusions. He now delivers him for surprises. Sometimes, in cases of well-known characters, and less often the relicating to salisate delusions. He now delivers him for surprises. Sometimes, in cases of well-known characters, and less often the editors of the submit to the advantage of private persons, mention is made in these columns of the great superiority of the catholic church is by doing justice to it, and this justice can consist in nothing but repealing the wretched May laws. These laws had for their efforts to common for surprise. Sometimes, in cases of well-known characters, and less often the editors of the submit to the advantage of private persons, mention of one time back some of Bishop Coxe's well-known characters, and less often the rediction for surprise. Sometimes, in cases of well-known characters, and less often the relication of the viilage of Axab. This man's convertion to the viilage of Axab. This man's convertible to the viilage

#### Kissed His' Mother.

She sat on the porch in the sunshine,
As I went down the street—
A woman whose halr was silver,
But whose face was blossom-sweet,
Making me think of a garden,
Where, in spite of the frost and snow
Of bleak November weather,
Late, fragrant lities blow.

I heard a footstep behind me,
And the sound of a merry laugh,
And I knew the heart it came from
Would be like a comforting-staff
In the time and the hour of trouble,
Hopeful, and brave, and strong.
One of the hearts to lean on
When we think that things go wrong.

I turned at the click of the gate-latch,
And met his maniy look;
A face like his gives me pleasure,
'Ake the page of a pleasant book.
It told of a steadfast purpose.
Of a brave and daring will—
A face with a promise in it

A face with a promise in it That God grant the years fulfil.

He went up the pathway singing;
I saw the woman's eyes
Grow bright with a worldiess welcon
As sunhine warms the skies.
Back again, sweetheart mother!"
If the same that was lifted
For what some mothers miss.

That boy will do to depend on,
I hold that this is true—
From lads in love with their mothers
Our bravest heroes grew.
Earth's grandest hearts have been loving

hearts.
Since time and earth began?
And the boy who kissed his mothe
Is every inch a man!

#### From the Catholic World. A WOMAN OF CULTURE.

CHAPTER VII.

Both Nano and Killany arose at this announcement, the one with a surprised and fretful countenance, the other smiling and apparently indifferent.
"For Heaven's sake put him off!" whis

pered the doctor hurriedly, as the priest's step was heard approaching in the hall.
"Too late, even if I desired to do so," she answered in the same tone, and the next moment was bowing to a stout,

next moment was bowing to a stout, medium-sized gentleman, who took both her hands in his affectionate anxiety, and said, gasping for breath the while: "Bless you, my child!"
Doctor Killany bowed distantly.
"I heard your father was ill only today," continued the priest, "and I assure you that I was deeply hurt that you had not informed me on the instant. But I not informed me on the instant. But I can understand. You look pale and worn, and did not think, in the alarm at

worn, and did not think, in the alarm at so untoward an event, to do everything. And how is he, Miss Nano?"
"Improving rapidly, father," replied Nano, successfully counterfeiting cheerfulness. "Indeed, he can write a little and sano, successfully contentrate all the and say a few words. In a few days he will be able to speak distinctly, the doctors tell me. I must ask pardon for my negligence in not sending you word of his illness. As you have so kindly understood f was too confused with grief to think of anything, and left all to our friend Dr. Killany."

"And I," said the ready doctor, quietly accepting the responsibility which with some maliciousness she placed upon him—"I, acting upon medical advice, announced to no one his illness, and bravely

nounced to no one his illness, and bravely turned away all who came to see Mr. Mc-

turned away all who came to see Mr. Mc-Donell. I am glad that your reverence was not subjected to the same treatment."
"Indeed!" said the priest, smiling grimly at his frankness. "If it is not asking too much," he continued, rousing himself from a little reverie into which he had fallen while looking at the doctor, "I would like to see your father."
"There is nothing to hinder," replied Nano, conscious that Killany was appealing to her with all his eyes. "Do you wish to see him alone, or shall I remain with you?"

The occasion seemed so urgent that Kil-

occasion seemed so urgent that Killany could not resist the temptation, when the priest for a moment dropped his eyes, to make an impassioned gesture of en-treaty and warning. His reverence saw it quite as easily as if he were looking at tleman, and

as with an innocent air, he said:

"Then let us go down. I shall leave you alone together. He can talk very lit-tle, and I am sure would prefer to have no

They left her room for the library. Killany, seeing that he previled nothing over Nano's resolution, had silently departed, and speeded his way to the sick an's room, where he dismissed the valet. man's room, where he dismissed the valet, informed McDonell of the priest's coming, and apparently departed by the door. However, when Nano and the priest entered he was concealed behind a screen at the further end of the apartment, ready

for developments.

"Father," she said, stooping to kiss his

"Father," she read, stooping to kiss his cheek,

"Glad!" muttered the invalid in a thick, "Glad!" muttered the invalid in a thick, almost inaudible voice, extending both his shrivelled hands. He repeated the word several times, with such a kindling of the eye and such a depth of feeling that Nano, who had looked upon his agony so coldly, was torn with sudden auguish and wept silently. He held the priest's hands tightly, like aven who grayed his only support like aman who grasped his only support on a perilous ocean, and he would not let them go. Then Nano, half-frightened at her own boldness, yet conscious of hav-ing done something which gave a momenease to her aching heart, left them.

In her room she found Olivia, who at sight of her opened the treasure-house of her imagination and elequence and made a grand display of both, to her own satisfaction. Her appearance was very welcome in spite of the irritation of the priest's presence in the house, and her indignation at the wrongs she had suffered, her astonishment at Nano's changed man-ner and face, and her fresh, hearty, sympathy for her friend were entertaining and very acceptable to the lady who had been leaning entirely on self in those troublous days, and had found the sup-

port so vile, so fickle, so comfortless.

"Killany met me so smilingly, you know," she exclaimed to Nano, "that I was sure he was going to ask some silly favor of me with his usual display of fine words, and overwhelming politeness. But the idea of being told to go out as I came in never entered my head any more than it entered yours."

Nano winced at this home-thrust, and laughed to hide her confusion.

"Why have you such an aversion for "Whano."

of women?"

"Ask your own heart," replied Olivia.

"You admire him as much as I do, but you have the faculty of concealing your likes and dislikes better. I rejoice in them the property of the Christopher was then Christopher with the christopher with the christopher was then the christopher with the christopher was the christopher was the christopher with the christopher was the chr likes and dislikes better. I rejoice in them too much to hide them more than Christian charity requires, though I fear I do stretch the precept a little now and then. I can't resist a trifle of backbiting some-"That is wicked," said Nano; "and I, though a pagan, can reprobate such a practice heartily."
"But on what principles? Don't at it.

"But on what principles? Don't attempt to answer, for I intend to do it
myself. You reprobate it because it is not
in harmony with the feeling of self-respect which you, as a cultured woman, are
supposed to have; because you degrade
self by taking an unfair advantage of an
adversary; and because you would be
guilty of a want of pride. Now, Christians act on the principle that to injure tians act on the principle that to injure another good name is the same thing with stealing so many dollars from him,

with stealing so many dollars from him, and they are conscience-stricken and enjoy no peace of mind until they have restored what they have stolen. There's law and logic, my love, and it seems not to agree with you."

"You can be tiresome when you choose, Olivia. Have I not read all that a dozen. Olivia. Have I not read all that a dozen times in some works of the musty fathers?
What an amount of rubbish they did man-

age to collect in their time!"
"Do you know Orestes Brownson,
Nano?" cried Olivia in a very shrill voice

Nanof" cried Onvia in a very sint voice and with an impressive frown.

"The pervert? Yes. But pray don't deafen me outright."

"He has given transcendentalism some of the sweetest knocks in the world. Did

you ever read what he wrote of those old fathers whom all our learned ladies smile down upon so serenely from the heights of their own intolerable ignorance? He said—"

Nano put her hand over Olivia's mouth.
"I don't want to know what he said.
The idea of such a butterfly as you reading Brownson!"
"He said that they—"

Up went the hand again.
Olivia, be so kind as to leave it unsaid. t will haunt me for a week to come.' "He said that they were the authors of all that was solid in modern thought." Nano's hands were clasped over her own

ears. "Now I've said it," continued Olivia "And you may listen again. You spoke of those old geniuses slightingly, and I have defended them. It was Harry told me that. He reads all about these things. And, by the way, when are you coming to see my new home?"
"How often have I planned to go,"

Nano answered, "and how many untoward circumstances have occurred to hinder

"Killany's been there, and his comica servant or student Quip, and—and several others. It's the prettiest place in the

"No doubt. What special attractions "No doubt. What special accords have you there?"
"My brother, for one," cried Olivia with sisterly enthusiasm. "The best fellow in the world, and as handsome as an You should see him."

I have, Olivia." "Oh! Indeed. And when and where?"

"Oh! Indeed. And when and where?"
"At Dr. Killany's office. He's the doctor's partner, I believe."
"At Dr. Killany's office!" repeated she in amazement. "And he never said a word about it. O these men!"
Nano was fearing that she would soon be treading on delicate ground, and therefore she attempted a diversion.

fore she attempted a diversion.

"I haven't heard of Sir Stanley in some days," said she looking out of the window; "what has become of him?"

"He talks of returning to Ireland," and

swered Olivia romptly, blushing an in-genuous red; "but I think he will wait genuous red;

until the summer."
"You know he will, Miss Artful, and much longer, if you insist upon it. You may laugh, and protest, and blush as much as you please, but when the summer as with an innocent air, he said:
"Be it as you please, Miss Nano. What I have to say to my old friend need not be hidden from his daughter, unless it be your own desire or his."
"Be it as you please, but when the sambler comes Sir Stanley will be here, and he will be here in the fall and through the next winter. It will end, as all these things end, in a wedding. I congratulate

You."
There was a very harsh chord in Nano's voice as she uttered the last words. The little picture of happiness which she had begun to paint in jest, contrasting so painfully with her present feelings, smote her fully with her present feelings, smote with bitterness when it was finished.

know that she was so very far from Oli-via's standard of virtue made her envious. The flood of misery which had rushed around her, leaving untouched those cheerful souls that belonged to her life, filled her heart with rage that she, who had known so little of true happiness, should still be called on to endure while snound still becaused not believe while they went on carelessly, untroubled, and fortunate always. Olivia looked at her in surprise, and then laughed dubiously.

"Was it the croak of a raven I heard, it is the control of the contro

"or did your feelings overpower you, Nano? Anyway, your congratulatio s are premature. I never expressed a par-

are premature. I never expressed a par-ticular regard for—"
"Sir Stanley Dashington!" bawled a servant at that moment from the door, and immediately afterwards this gentleman entered the room. The Irish baronet was a fair representative of the modern gen-tleman of rank, and appeared to be thirty years of age. His personal appearance was more distinguised than handsome; but being the possessor of beild. was more distinguised than nandsome; but being the possessor of brilliant eyes, a taking smile, an insinuating address, a noble disposition, a name, and a fortune, he was, on the strength of these qualities, the reigning lion of Canadian society.

"I am surprised," said he after the first greetings were over, "to find you here, Miss Fullerton. I thought your morn-ings were entirely devoted to domestic matters. It is just as well, perhaps, for you can do me the honor of accepting my cutter in going home. "How very convenient!" murmured

"Thank you very much," said Olivia shortly, "but I cannot permit any t empta-tion to draw me from the useful duty of a constitutional. As to my home affairs, you should know that their rules have a hundred exceptions in Nano's favor and

not one in any other's."

Sir Stanley coughed and Nano laughed, for both were aware that she was alluding to the baronet's frequent invasion of rules and exceptions.

the doctor," she said, "and he the admired of women?"

"Ask your own heart," replied Olivia.

"You admire him as much as I do, but discipline. I hardly know which to pray

for, both are so much to my mind."

"The latter, by all means," the baronet answered. "She must live not only to condemn, like a good politician, her pre-

sent convictions, but actually to love, honor, and obey their opposites."

"That could never happen," said Olivia in turn. "I would do many things before I would suffer in that way. And have I I would suffer in that way. And have I not a new door of escape I That fussy old member for Blackwood, who had to pay some hundreds of dollars for a divorce last year, has introduced a bill to facilitate such matters. Couldn't I, would'at I take advantage of it?"

"That would be disreputable," the bar-

onet remarked.
"And utterly contrary to her own principles," Nano put in. "How often has she held forth to me on the wickedness of

"Does it make it any the less wicked

because I employ it in a single instance? But of course, being Catholics, we would not marry again. Very likely the first experiment would be enough."

She looked saucily at Sir Stanley, who was bold to say:
"Well, do not pierce me with your eyes,

"Well, do not pierce me with your eyes, Miss Fullerton, or I shall be tempted to offer myself as the other party to that contemplated divorce. Let us pray to-night for the success of the member for Blackwood. He is a charitable fellow. Having been nipped pretty badly himself, he is anxious to save others from the same misanxious to save others from the same misanxious to save others. fortune-a charity, take notice, that pre-

vails among statesmen."
"His bill will be of no benefit," Nano said, with serious voice and manner. "I would not object to a little more freedom in this particular, though I do not fancy the ease with which our neighbors do these

Sir Stanley glanced at Olivia, as much as to say that they, being Catholics, must unite to crush this loose-principled lady; but she would not respond to the invita-

"There is no need to discuss a bill which will never pass," she said. "My opinions on divorce in general, and American divorce in particular, are very well known to my friends. The Yankees are fast fall-

to my friends. The Tankees are last landing into the license of paganism."
"You are stirring the coals of a hot discussion," cried Nano in tones of warning.
"You know that Sir Stanley and I are American sympathizers-"

American sympathizers—"
"Pardon me for interrupting," said
Olivia, "but why should these people be
called Americans any more than we, or
the Mexicans, or any other nation on this
continent? Did you ever see them yet
that they were not intruding on com mon
or forcing property?"

or foreign property?"
"Now, now, now," Sir Stanley interposed, "our little Canadian is becoming rampant. Please be calm, Miss Fullerton. rampant. Please be calm, Miss Fullerton. We can regret the existence of the facts you mention, but since they are well-established, and you must accept them, willing or unwilling, do so gracefully."
"Must is not the word," said she, becoming suddenly conscious, by a glance at a mirror, that her cheeks were glowing and her ever searthing in a many constitution.

a mirror, that her cheeks were glowing and her eyes sparkling in a manner very dangerous to Sir Stanley's self-control and peace of mind. "But there! I detest those Yankees—no, not detest, but I wish they were some other nation-Greeks or Turks. One might then call them all sorts of names without hurting other people's

"You are in a blaze, Olivia," said Miss McDonell lazily. "Talk on a cool subject until you are restored. Are you going to

Mrs. Strachan's toboggan-party ?"
"Certainly. I couldn't miss it. We are to walk to Staring Hollow and back again on snow-shoes."
"Better yet," said the baronet, "Mrs

Strachan has put me down as your assistant."
"Oh!" pouted Olivia, "what a woman

for managing!"

But she did not say whether the arrangement was good or bad in her estimation, and Sir Stanley, taking the former for granted, was made supremely happy. The recollection of the toboggan-party was a slight damper on Nano's hitherto even cheerfulness of manner. She had even cheerfuness of manner. See had for a time forgotten her troubles in the presence of her light-hearted friends, and had laughed, as men and women can laugh with the iron deep in their souls. The mention of pleasures in which she had always taken part reminded her more forcibly of her present distaste and its causes, and deep and settled sadness took again possession of her heart. She was glad when an excuse arose for dismissing the baronet and Olivia. The servant an "Sir John McDonough."

"The attornoygeneral," said Olivia, rising; "then I must go. I shall have a look at the dear ugly old fellow first. He is my model of a Canadian gentleman."

"You will meet him on your way

down," Nano said.
"He would feel flattered at your estimation of him."

The baronet and she went out together, and saw standing in the hall below a tall, slim, tastefully-dressed, middle-aged gentleman, with the air and bearing of a youth of twenty-five. His hair was long and hung in dark and well-oiled curls about his ears. His face, which could not have been much homelier, was fleshless, knotty, and hard, its prominent features being wide, smiling, sarcastic, good-humored mouth and a nose of the most fearless and talented dimensions. The wrinkles were numerous, the eyes large but dull in expression, and the complexion as muddy as the waters of a river on a rainy day. This was the attorney-general of the first of was the attorney-general of the first of the Canadian provinces, afterwards, with varying fortune, the premier of the Dominion, and Olivia's model of a patriotic Canadian gentleman. He was said in 'ater years to bear a strong resem-blance to Disraeli when age, wickedness, and the cares of state had dimmed the personal heavity of their religions comet personal beauty of that political comet, and the premier's admirers were fond of extending the resemblance of feature to the manners and deeds of their hero.

Olivia stared very hard at him in pass-, as she had a clear right to do, being a man and already acquainted with him; ing, as she had a clear right to do, h and Sir John though he could not recall the pretty face that looked at him so slily, yet so confidently and admiringly, "What a model of regularity!" said should who knows his business. The

priest came out of the library as Olivia was being handed into the sleigh by Sir Stanley, and she caught a momentary glimpse of the meeting diplomats, each evidently being afraid to offer his hand first, lest a wrong construction might be put upon the act by either.

"Your reverence," said Sir John, with a slight expansion of the unfading smile, "is not more daunted by weather and

"is not more daunted by weather and rheumatism than younger men."

"A sick person is to an ecclesiastic," answered the priest, "what a wavering vote is to a minister, something to be reacued at all hazards."

"How is your friend McDonell?"

"Improving, but still in danger. I would advise you not to visit him. His mind has just been pretty well detached from earthly things. A fall from heaven to earth would be dangerous."

"Thank you, father," said the minister meekly. "I was not aware that my pres-

"Thank you, father," said the minister meekly. "I was not aware that my presence usually had such an effect,"
"Could it have any other, Sir John?"
They were ascending the stairs by this time towards Nano's apartments, preceded

time towards Nano's apartments, preceded by a servant. Sir John was supporting the priest, who found the work of ascent very trying to his damaged legs. Nano was awaiting them on the landing. "Church and state," said she, "never moved more harmoniously through a difficulty."

"It's not the first assistance we have offered," Sir John said, with a significance

understood only by the ecclesiastic.

"The only one with so innocent a motive," answered the priest, smiling over his spectacles. I'll warrant that I pay with usury even for this favor. Look Sir John, at this young beauty, our hostess and feel remorse, if you can, at the insult you and your government have lately offered her

"Insult!" echoed the pair in astonish-

ment. "Insult," repeated the priest emphati cally, "in permitting a member of your party to introduce a bill for the obtaining of divorces more easily than at present."
"Oh!" said Nano, and Sir John re-

mained silent.

"It will not pass, I know," the priest continued, but it is the entering wedge of a more pressing agitation, the first lesson in a crime with which for the better growth of our people they should remain unacquainted. Your party deserves, and will get, I trust, just punishment for its

will get, I trust, Just punishment for its carelessness and weakness."
"Consider, father, consider the circumstances," said Sir John earnestly. "A powerful but foolish member rides this hobby. Practically it will never amount to anything, and to oppose him at a time when the situation is extremely delicate

would do us serious injury."
"I must put an end to this discussion at once," interposed Nano, "by giving a casting-vote in favor of Sir John. You, father, I must ask to be satisfied with an offering of cake and wine. Come to the luncheon-room, both of you."

The old gentlemen sat down to discuss in peace the merits of the situation with the pale, fair lady so sadly wracked with pain under her smiling exterior.

TO BE CONTINUED.

#### TRUE HAPPINESS.

It was the 10th of February, 1770, a clear but cold winter afternoon. The French court was returning from a stag chase in the woods of Versailles, and were moving slowly along the road in the di-

rection of the chateau.

The king rode in front, in deep reverie; behind him came in dazzling confusion the ladies of honor, marquises, huntsmen, all in splendid uniform. These latter thought but little; a rolling fire was kept up by them of brisk dialogue and joyous

The king suddenly turned towards his physician, who followed in a litter, a small sprightly old fellow who treated Louis XV. with the utmost familiarity.

'Doctor am I sick?'
'Sick, sire? You are wonderfully well, never have I seen you wear such a hue of

'Very well then; 'tis my soul that is ill; but you do not believe in the soul!'
'The soul, sire, a trifle for simpletons and devotees. The other day there was ought to me an unfortunate fellow who had his head smashed in by a fall from a scaffold. The brain was laid bare, when I pressed the thinking mass with my finger the man lost his memory and judgmen which he recovered when I let go my fin ger. Thus I kept it under my hand, I saw it palpitate, that famous soul in no way beautiful, in no way mysterious and hidden, in no way spiritual as they write in their conjuring books. The soul is an organ, sire, like the liver and the stomach,

ad thought is a secretion!'
'If there be no soul, doctor, tell me what it is that suffers in me, what is it that murmurs, that regrets, that importunes, that rebels?

'Ah. sire! Everything smiles upon me, doctor I am king of France, and France over rules the world! I am hungry before the perspective of a splendid supper, and this evening I feel coursing through my veins a vivifying tide, which refreshes and ex-hilarates me. At this moment then where is there place for that organ which suffers, and if the philter be so pure, why

is its secretion so bitter?' 'Ah sire!' 'Your 'ah' is the cry of a fool, doctor, of a wise fool, the worst of all fools? There are certain malignant vapors which come from the deepest recess of the stomach, arising from badly digested food, and which combine with predisposing humors. These have entered your head this evening to obscure your ideas and make you wander. Go to sleep, doctor, good

The king pricked his steed, and continued his taciturn ride, whilst the lords and ladies hastened around the doctor's chaise to comment on their master'

Louis XV. was known to be whimsical. but he exceeded himself that evening.
'Truly,' observed the Marchioness de
Pombal,' 'I believe Madame de France is a bit of a sorceress. Every time the king devotes himself exclusively to her, as he did this morning for two hours, he her with the air of a penitential devotee. (Now Madame de France who was alluded to in this bitter way, was the daughter of Louis XV. Louise de France, who lived at court as a recluse in her convent.

On that evening there was a great fete at Versailles. Madame du Barri gave a supper to the officers of a new regiment of guards raised for herself. Beside the Marchioness de Pombal, there sat the undefying Terrary, there was also Richelieu, who showed to the world at that time that a great name is a great labor for one who does not sustain its brilliancy; Maupon, who sat at the right and the Marchioness de Vintmill, who sat at the left of the Duke d'Anquillon, the real master of France at that sad period of her

All these people, except the young counts who were too fresh at court to very wicked yet, despised each other heartily, and when occasion arose they manifested their mutual contempt. There was a continuous flow of repartees and phrases sharp enough to pierce to the marrow, but so politely turned that their wit made the poison they contained pass unnoticed; and it would have been bad taste not to be on the side of those who

taste not to be on the side of those who laughed at such sallies.

The king's place remained vacant to the great astonishment of the guests, but after some time he was forgotten and it was found there could be amusements without the king's presence. Madame du Barri was not constituted to trouble hereits for a slight agree. self for so slight a cause. It was growing late. The apoplectic Marchioness du Vintmille had already yawned three times behind her napkin, and this Madame du Barri had duly notified to her neighbor by three taps of her foot under the table. Terray drew a last spark of satanic fire from a glass of champagne. All would wish to separate, but the king was expected, and though he was not coming he

pected, and though he was not coming he signified that he would have a word to say to them before their departure.

At that moment, through the half open casement came the tinkling of a convent bell; it was the Capuchin Fathers recently established in the park of Versailles at the request of Louise de France, who were going to choir to chant matins.

matins. 'That bell!' exclaimed Maupon, provoked, 'That cursed bell! One can no longer sleep here. Fancy, that bell awakes me exactly at four o'clock in the morning, just as if I were a Capuchin!' That is to tell you, you ought to be-come one if you wish to save your soul!' observed a little countess with the figure

of a linnet.

'Let us be indulged, great misfortunes and great crimes have a right to an asylum which is not refused to lepers and to sick dogs;' the words were uttered by the Marchioness du Barri with the air of fer-

ocious sympathy.

"As for me," troke in the Marchioness de Pompal rising with glass in hand, "I am for the monks. It is so pretty to see of an evening in the shadow of a church a procession of Religious in black and white advancing by torch-light. One might say that the tombs of the choir were opened, giving exit to quite a host of phantoms. I like that just as much as the beautiful

and comic displays."
"Ha, you becoming sentimental," said Du Barri. Du Barri.

"Gentlemen," continued she, "I will bet the post of Guard of Honor in my regiment against a farthing that you will not find in the convents of France a solitary man or woman, noble, handsome, rich, happy in life who entered with a free

"Yet," said Terray; "there is the Countess de Rupelmonde who became a Carnelite in the Convent Rue de

"She was in disgrace," replied Du Barri coldly, "All such people despise the world because the world first des-

pised them."
"If I were king," began d'Aiquillion.
"You would not be master," interrupted

appeared between two pages carrying appeared torches. The guests stood up.

"Please to follow me," said the king.

"The cortege filed after the king through a series of chambers and corridors; no one breathed a word. They reached in the very attics. The king a room in the very attics. The king tapped at the door with cautious hand, and a delicate female voice answered the

Four white walls, no fire, a prie-dieu before a Crucifix, and before the Crucifix, Madame Louise on her knees, and radiant and beautiful like one invited to a ball: and beautiful fike one invited to a ball; such was the appearance of the modest room they entered. Not one of the joy-ous guests a few moments previous had an inclination to smile. Madame Louise stood up at the approach of her visitors; without ostentation or any false modescy sheallowed the royal party to arrange themselves in the chamber, and said to them:
"My friends, the king, my father wishes
me to invite you to the ceremony of my
taking the habit to-morrow at the Carmelite Convent, St. Denis.

Madame du Barri bit her lips: to quit a throne for the cloister! They all inclined their heads respectfully.

their heads respectfully.

When the guests had gone down again to the festive hall in silence, one of the young officers stooped towards the ear of his protectress, and said, 'Do not bet again, madame, if you hope to win!'

There was a great commotion on the next day, the 11th February, 1770, at the little Convent of St. Dennis. The sisters, with their resources exhausted, were finishing a noven to St. Joseph to obtain finishing a novena to St. Joseph to obtain from Heaven a succor they no longer ventured to expect from an earthly source There was a question of nothing less than driving the sisters from their retreat, and selling the convent for certain debts in contracting which, not the slightest fault lay with the religious ladies. The prioress assembled her daughters around the Tabernacle: "My daughters," said she, "the blow which strikes us is severe, but we shall bless God all the same when

A sob at once suppressed closed these A sob at once suppressed closed these words, and the Carmelites were retiring when a ring called the prioress to the parlor. It was Madame de France who came to ask a favor to be allowed to bury her crown there; and innocent and pure as she was to expiate by her suffering the

we remember that He arranges for the

errors of her father.

Mute with astonishment the superioress could not believe her eyes. She looked at the king's pale daughter, and asked

nerself by what miracle a Carmelite vo-Madame Loui-e replied to the doubtful looks of the nun by a calm smile which might be thus interpreted: "Be assured, sister; I know what I am doing and God approves of me."

The prioress took the princess by the hand. She conducted her to the reference.

She conducted her to the refectory hand. hand. She conducted her to the refectory where the fare was so poor, to the choir where they pa sed so many nights in prayer, to the dormitory where the couches were so hard, to the garden where their very recreations with their alternations of silence and conversation were not without rigour. At every new austerity the nun stopped and looking at the prin-cess, said: "Think well about it; madame,

can you endure that?"

Madame Louise smiled without reply

When the visitation was over she turned towards the superior: 'Mother,' said she, 'is there a Crucifix everywhere?'

Everywhere, certainly, madame.'
Then have no fear, that will teach me

how to suffer.'
At these words the prioress fell on her knees and adored the providence of God. She returned to the community, who were already informed by the portress of the visit of Madame Louise.
'Mother, is it true, asked a sister, 'that our king's daughter is here?' how to suffer.'

'Mother, is it true, assed a sister, that our king's daughter is here?'

'Yes, and to remain here,' she replied.

A month later Madame Louise de France bore the name of Sister Teresa of St. Augustine. And she, who could aspire to the most glorious queen's scep-

re, handled a broom in a poor convent.

The more she sought to hide herself, the nore the world felt attracted towards her. Gustavus Vasa, the King of Sweden, came

Gustavus Vasa, the King of Sweden, came to her in her solitude, and left enchanted with all her virtues. Her sisters, Amelie and Victoire, sometimes assisted at the offices and passed much time in converse with the royal penitent.

Besides these visits, there were still more illustrious ones. People sometimes saw at nightfall a closed vehicle stop at the approach to the convent. If they followed into the church the nuknown the approach to the convent. If they followed into the church the unknown figure that alighted, they would have seen him going to the darkest corner, remaining there motionless listening to the sisters chanting in their stalls, and weep

One day some one thought to pity her. In the evening, in her little address to her companions she said: Believe me, we are happier here than princes at court. At Versailles I had a good bed, but I could not sleep. Here on my hard pallet I can scarcely awake when the bell calls me; my table was well served but I sat down without an appetite; here I felt a down without an appetite; here I felt a scruple in experiencing so much pleasure eating our peas and carrots. If we have our observances here, the court has its own. At Versailles I sat down to table at two o'clock, here I go to vespers. At five o'clock I was obliged to go to the play, here I go to prayer. At nine I should be at a ball or at the theatre, here where treatments. I go to matins. What is the difference

I go to matins. What is the difference between an observance one loves and a yoke one detests? I am asking myself every day for more than a year that I have been here, where then are the austerities of Carmel?

Sister Teresa of St. Augustine died on the 23rd of December, 1787. Two days be fore her death, the 21st of December, she wrote to Louis XVI. a letter in which the King read these words: 'All passes, God alone remains.' The poor King was soon to experience the transient character of all human greatness, and to find acter of all human greatness, and to find that a throne is as easily shattered as a

child's house of cards. Six years later on, another woman mounted the steps of the scaffold. The

mounted the steps of the scaffold. The revolutionary tribunal accused her of haven as a great silence, that silence that presages a storm. Terray had all eyes were fixed on the first minister, when the door opened and Louis XV. woman in France who exhibited pushing the mages carrying appeared between two nages carrying appeared between two nages carrying.

#### Put Life Into Your Work

A young man's interest and duty both dictate that he should make himself indisdictate that he should make himself indis-pensable to his employers. He should be so industrious, prompt, and careful that the accident of his temporary absence should be noticed. A young man should make his employer his friend by doing faithfully and minutely all that is en-trusted to him. It is a great mistake to be over nice or fastidious about work. Pitch in readily, and your willingness will be appreciated, while the "high-toned" young man who quibbles about what it is and about what it is not his place to do will get the cold shoulder. There is a story that George Washington once helped to roll a log that one of his corporals not handle; and the greatest emperor of Russia worked as shipwright in England—to learn the business. That's just what you want to do. Be energetic, look and act with alacrity, take an interest in your employer's success, work as though the business was your own, and let your em-ployer know that he may place absolute reliance in your word and on your act. Be mindful; have your mind on your act. De mindful; have your mind on your business; because it is that which is going to help you, not those outside attractions which some of the "boys" are thinking about. Take a pleasure in work; do not constant in a lightless formal manner, but go about in a listless, formal manner, but with alacrity and cheerfulness, and remem-ber that while working thus for others you are laying the foundation of your own

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is the debilitated woman's best restorative

tonic. "What would you do if you were I and I were you?" tenderly inquired a young swell of his lady friend, as he escorted her home from church. "Well," said she, "if swell of his lady Irieno, as no said she, "if home from church. "Well," said she, "if I were you I should throw away that vile cigarette, cut up my cane for fire wood, and war my watch chain underneath my coat, home nights and pray for and stay at home nights and pray

"Worth its Weight in Gold."

DAY KIDNEY PAD Co., Buffalo, N. Y. -I cannot recommend your Pad highly enough. It is worth its weight in gold. It is curing me, and makes me feel like a new man.

THOMAS GRIGG, Baltimore, Ohio. \$2, by druggists, or by mail, post-paid. Moments With the Angels. GOD KNOWS BEST.

LEGEND. A mother would not be comforted for the loss of her little son, and God sent an Angel from Heaven to show her in a vision that had her son arrived at manhood he would have died a felon's death.

I fell asleep, lulled by a stream
That murmured at my feet,
And as I slept I had a dream,
A dream both sad and sweet.
I thought an Angel wondrous bright
Was by me, standing nigh.
Around him floated golden light
Of dazzling brilliancy.

His head was bent as if in prayer, And words he whispered low, A Messenger from God was there, And why I fain would know. After brief space, he raised his eyes, And said in accents mild; (I seem to hear them still) "A rise! And come with me, my child."

I felt no fear; he took my hand, And far beyond the sea, He bore me to a southern land, A clime all strange to me. He led me to a little bed, A widow knelt beside: Her blue-eyed babe was lying dead; Her only hope and pride.

That very morning they had strayed To rose and woodbine bowers, And happily together played, When iol amid the flowers A venomed serpent lay in sleep; "he babe in treading o'er. Roused it:—and now, poor mother, weep! Its voice thou'lt hear no more.

"Oh, Angel, 'tis a cruel sight
That sad, lone mother's grief:
Her baby was her sole delight,
Its life-span, why so brief?
Why were its blue eyes closed in death'
Why did its cheek grow cold?
Why should it wear the funeral wreath
Yet barely three years old?"

The Angel answered, "Murmur not, Arise and come with me." Arise and come with me,"
Then led me to a lonely spot,
And said, "Now look and see;
This vision, lo! to thee is given,
To show thee God knew best
To take the little babe to Heaven
Ere sin had stained its breast.

"For now 'mid Angel bands above
He dwells in ceaseless bilss;
Had life been spared, far from God's love
He would have come to this."
I raised mine eves and trembling stood,
For what did I behold?
"Twas in the middle of a wood;
The ground was strewn with gold.

And near it sat a guilty one, And near it sat a guilty one, Crime stamped upon his face, He had a deed of murder done There, in that lonely place. To gain the wealth that lay around, He, like a second Cain, Had struck a brother to the ground, And bore the blood-mark stain.

I shuddered, as I turned my head,
For in the figure there
I recognised the baby dead,
The same-time infant fair:
I knew him by the eyes of blue,
So sunk and glaring now;
I knew him by the golden hue
Of curls around his brow.

"On! Blessed Spirit," I exclaimed;
Tears streaming down my face,
"Would he have ever been reclaimed?
Would he have sought God's grace?
Would he have sorrowed for his sin?"
The Angel grave replied,
"Guilty through life he still had been,
And unrepentant died!" A. M. H.

#### LIFE OF CARDINAL NEWMAN.

No one but a Catholic could delineate No one but a Catholic could define the John Henry Newman, and perhaps no one but a Catholic who had begun life as an Anglican, and had loved the Anglican Church as the great Oratorian once loved it. Nevertheless, we can not be sorry that Mr. Jennings—a Protestant journalist connected with the Birmingham press—should have undertaken to compile such a hiography as was possible to the protection of the protection of a Professor of lying, that he does not lie!

But Mr. King-ley reassures me: "We are both gentlemen," he says, "I have done as much as one English gentleman can expect from another."

I begin to see; he thought me a gentleman at the year time that he said I taught.

learth of new materials. we can well understand. In the first place his Eminence would be naturally sensitive about putting himself forward in connection with a biography in which he was the subject of warm praise; and in the second place, in doing so he would have done an injustice to his friends by leading them to suppose that the biography contained new records. Moreover, the Cardinal could not possibly, even at this hour of the day, give a even at this hour of the day, give a formal sanction to the publication of the famous letter which he wrote to his Bishop at the time of the Vatican Council, which found its way into the Standard, some think providentially, and others the reverse. His Eminence himself thought its publication imprudent— else he would not have withheld it—for he owned, of the feelings which it expressed, that "he was continually asking himself whether he ought to make them public," yet did not. Perhaps it was well, after all, that such a letter which must itself (or others to the same purpose from the same hand) have one day ht, should have been published its purport could be misunderstood; for assuredly it will need some knowledge of the events and the newsstood; for paper articles which preceded the defini-tion of Papal Infallibility to know why Cardinal Newman felt "little else than fear and dismay;" and what he meant when he charged "an insolent and aggresthe just sad, whom the Lord had not made

If, indeed, there was one reason more than any other why we should regret the existence of that letter it is certainly not existence of that letter it is certainly not one of pity for M. Veuillot, whom his Eminence scathingly compared with Murphy, the No-Popery lecturer; but that the words of the Cardinal will perpetuate memories which we should all be glad to forego, and the recollection of distresses which the decision of the Vatican Council finally and for ever dispelled. And now, in the happy sense of security which the decision of the Vatican Council finally and for ever dispelled. And now, in the happy sense of security which the decision of the Vatican Council finally and for ever dispelled. And now, in the happy sense of security which the decision of the Vatican Council finally and for ever dispelled. And now, in the happy sense of security which the decision of the Vatican Council finally and for ever dispelled. And now, in the happy sense of security which the decision of the Vatican Council finally and for ever dispelled. And now, in the words of the Cardinal will perpetuate the words of the Cardinal will be greated the words of th in the happy sense of security which followed that decision, is is difficult to know whom most to commiserate—the party who did not hesitate to agitate that the Council should give such and such a definition, or the party who dreaded that the Council could be influenced by such an the country of his ancestors, and

It has been the fate of Cardinal Newman to be ever in struggle with himself or in controversy with others-typical in this of his age. Open the biography where one will, the eye seems to light upon a wayfarer rather than on one at upon a wayfarer rather than on one at rest, and on a soldier rather than on one at peace. How he left the City of Confusion for the City of Saints is told by Mr. Jennings as nearly as possible in the Cardinal's own words. The war to the knife with Achilli is recorded, and Mr. Jennings does wall after giving the second of the Irish exiles as far back the dinners of the Irish exiles as far back the latest the Irish exiles as far back the latest the Irish exiles as far back the Iri

even the Times, notwithstanding its Protestant leanings, spoke out strongly, and declared that the result of the trial would deal a terrible blow to the administration of justice in England, and that Roman Catholics would have good cause in future to assert that here there is no justice for them, whenever litigation was broke out came to France, and was turns on a cause which arouses the Pro-

testant passion of judges or juries."

But, in recording the contest with Kingsley, there was a comment which Mr. Jennings need not have added. If a man's widow be his biographer the world gains in the intimacy of the portrait the expense in some case of the finest soldiers that ever drew a sword. drawn—at the expense, in some cases, of His name is Patrick, and he is known in the fidelity; and if Mrs. Kingsley chose to the family by the familiar appellation of say that her husband generously sllowed Dr. Newman to get the best of the battle, because he understood that the Oratorian was in poor health, which might be made poorer by defeat, we should be barbarous to wish to deprive a widow of any consolation she may have in such a delusion; but we do deprecate, as ridiculous, the serious translation of such a sentiment from her pages to those of the impartial biographer or historian. What, indeed, had Mr. Kingslev to say, and where was mode of

"Mr. Kingsley begins then by exclaim-Mr. Aingsiev begins then by exhaining,—"O the chicanery, the wholesale fraud, the vile hypocrisy, the conscience-killing tyranny of Rome! We have not far to seek for an evidence of it. There's Father Newman to wit: one living speci-men is worth a hundred dead ones. He, a Priest writing of Priests, tells us that

lying is never any harm."

Iinterpose: "You are taking a most extraordinary liberty with my name. If I have said this, tell me when and

where."

Mr. Kingsley replied: "You said it,
Reverend Sir, in a Sermon which you
preached when a Protestant, as Vicar
of St. Mary's, and published in 1844;
and I could read you a very salutary
lecture on the effects which that Sermon

I make answer: "Oh . . . Not, it seems, as a Priest speaking of Priests; but

I rejoin; "Mean it! I maintain I never

Catholic Mr. Kingsley replies: "I waive that beard.

point."

I object: "Is it possible! What? Waive the main question! I either said it or I didn't. You have made a monstrous charge against me; direct, distinct, public. You are bound to prove it as directly, as distinctly, as publicly; or to own you can't."

"Well," says Mr. Kingsley, "if you are quite sure you did not say it, I'll take your word for it; I really will."

beard. He is a native of Lucerne, Switzerland, and is just beginning to speak English. In his manners and conversation he is courteous and entertaining, his descriptions of African life being exceedingly interesting. A representative of The Western Home Journal called on the Rev. Father during his sojourn in our city and cheited the following interesting facts during the course of

"Well," says Mr. Kingsley, "if you are quite sure you did not say it, I'll take your word for it; I really will." My word! I am dumb. Somehow I thought that it was my word that happened to be on trial. The word

compile such a biography as was possible man at the very time that he said I taught

## COUNT NUGERT OF FRANCE.

#### Distinguished Descendant of an Irish Exile Dead-True to the Land of

writes the following sketch in the Dublin

After a few hours' illness, the venerable After a few hours' illness, the venerable Count Nugent died, a few days ago, at his Chateau de Meneuls, near Rambouillet, surrounded by his family and regretted by the large circle of his friends in Paris and around his paternal estates. Count Nugent was descended from Richard, 8th Baron of Delvin, and from immediate ancestors who since the battle of the Boyne distinguished themselves in the Irish Brigade. His father, who was the Irish Brigade. His father, who was the Infallibility to know why wind in the brigade. His father, who was the last survivor of that heroic corps, died at last survivor of that survivor of that survivor of that survivor of that survivor of the last survivor of that su mirable work on the brigade. His son, whose loss is deplored to-day, was one of the bravest men that ever lived. He was present as a volunteer at many of the most important battles in Algeria. He most brilliant. A Legitimist and sincerely devoted to the Bourbons, he suffered malheur," he was also devotedly attached to the country of his ancestors, and presided at the diner des Anciens Irlandais last year and the year before, and spoke eloquently of Ireland. Born in the year 1796, he had reached the age of seventy-five, but looked strong and vigorous to the last. He gave graphic accounts of the last. He gave graphic accounts of the dinners of the Irish exiles as far back

Ireland was represented by the Very Rev. Dr. McNamara and the Rev. M. Burke, of the Irish College, Paris, where he was educated. He leaves four sons well worthy of such a father. The eldest, who inherits his title, held high rank in the Austrian service, but when the late war broke out came to France, and was left for dead at the heattle of Chaillan

His name is Patrick, and he is known in the family by the familiar appellation of Paddy. Of all the Anciens Irlandais the late Count Nugent was the most popular. He was an active member of the French committee for the relief of the victims of famine last year, and one of the most constant contributors to all hish charities.

charities. I have lost in him a devoted friend of long years' standing, and Ireland has lost one of the noblest of her exiled sons.

#### DEVIL WORSHIP.

As Practiced by the Savages of Africa -Human Sacrifices-Death of Rt. Rev. Bp. Marion de Brisillae and Companions.

Detroit Home Journal.

Rev. P. Zimmermann, an African missionary and member of the society of foreign missions, the mother house of which is Lyons, France, has been in this city during several weeks past engaged in collecting funds for the support of the Catholic missions founded in West Central Africa by the illustrious Bp. Marion de Brisillae more than a quarter of a cen-

tury ago. Fr. Zimmermann has spent several years had at the time on my own opinion of laboring among the savage tribes of Liberia. His health failing him he was recalled to France about a year ago and came to the United States in August, let us have the passage."

Mr. Kingsley relaxes: "Do you know, I like your tone. From your tone I rejoice, greatly rejoice, to be able to believe that you did not mean what you Christianizing the benighted inhabitants of Christianizing the benighted inhabitants of oin; "Mean it! I maintain I never whether as a Protestant or as a ce."

pagan Africa. He is yet comparatively young, has a mild blue eye which beams with intelligence, delicate complexion, rather brownish hair and flowing brown

AN HOUR'S CONVERSATION
which he had with him concerning the
progress of the church in Africa, and the manners and customs and modes of wor-

manners and customs and modes of wor-ship which obtain among the inhabitants of that semi-barbarous laud. In every country, said the good father, in which the gospel of Christ has not yet taken deep root we find Satan triumph-ant on the aitars of idolatry, and nowhere does he exercise his tyranuy with more

what he said. "Habehus counterten wished a sort of imprimatur of his own to be put on the volume by a publisher's statement that he had read the proofs, we can well understand. In the first place his Eminence would be naturally

cincts of the temple. No opposition is made by the attendants and as his godship creeps through the streets he is saluted and adored. If, when in one of those migra-tory moods he should seize upon and devour a child, a thing which frequently happens, the parent of the child does not bewail its loss, but, on the contrary, esteems it to be specially knowed by the god.

Idols of wood and stone are also worthing of the partition and thousands of

shipped by the natives and thousands of human lives are annually sacrificed in the

tropical sun.

before the idol. The executioners first gather the blood of the victims in a large vessel, then mingle it with a kind of clammy oil, which mixture is then poured over the idols and feathers scattered over it, and the more hideous is its appearance the greater confidence have they in its

power and protection.

On one occasion several of the fathers stationed at the mission of Adjaje while walking with the pupils of their school discovered a small but in the woods a short distance from the mission house. Curious to know who inhabited so queer a structure, the missionaries entered the place and were horrified to discover the body of a full grown man nailed head downwards to a beam. His arms were fastened to the ground and his head cut off and nailed above his feet. The heart of the unfortunate victim was torn out and placed before an idol. Horrified beyond description, the fathers fled the spot and becoming fatigued shortly afterward sat down in the shade to rest. Scarcely had their little party been seated than a great

poor girl was nearly torn to pieces they left it hanging to a tree before an idol. This, said the missionary in a voice of deep emotion, is what the devil is doing in Africa to-day. In answer to the question whether all the natives are given to these idolatrous and inhuman practises, he said, yes, they all practise idolatry in

some form or another.

In the kingdom of Dahomey the natives adore serpents. Among the Niger tribes snakes are abhorred, and idols of wood and stone are given divine honors. Fr. Borgoro of our mission was taken prisoner and confined in the town of Abomey. The father was unable to sleep at night on account of the heartrending cries of human beings who were nightly sacrificed in an adjoining temple. He was in prison but a short time when he effected his escape and lay concealed in the woods by day, travelling only by night in order to clude his pursuers.

night as he was making his way over a large field he discovered a number of poles driven into the ground. To each pole or stake a human being was bound. All of these poor creatures were dead. They were sacrificed to Sango, the god of thunder and war, and their bodies had already become the food of worms and

Not only are sacrifices offered to these senseless idols, but they are made to the senseless idols, but they are made to the dead and simply for pleasure. When Guzo, the grandfather of the present king of Dahomey, died, a large grave was made into which 60 of his wives were placed into which 60 of his wives were placed.

When Fr. Laffitte was in the town of Abomey on a great festival day, he was commanded by the king to appear at the festivities. The occasion was the inauguration of the unation of the Canada Customs of Dahomey.

On the shape of the shape o

These festivities take place but once in a monarch's lifetime, and continue for several weeks. The frightful ceremony is performed in honor of a deceased king, and is carried cut by his successor. Each the more we are gratified, and the more also do we find to engage our them. king tries to have a greater number of victims than the former one had, and it often host cannot fathom it. None but God

decorated in a most gorgeous manner—according to Dahoman taste—with skins of animals, and cloths on which were rudely painted the most hideous figures. The king, attended by his wives and prinbound hand and foot and placed in baskets on the platform. They were the victims, at the sight of them the surging mass of savages danced and yelled around the platform and cried out, "We are hungry; feed us O king." The king arose and pushed one of the victims off the platform into the midst of the crowd below. The savages fought desperately over the body, which they literally tore into pieces. The one who secured the head of the victim received a reward from the throne for itself on earth, and that throne for itself on earth, and that throne the victim received a reward from the king. On this occasion several hundred human beings were in this manner

am press—should have undertaken to impriss and a learth of new materials.

That Cardinal Newman should not have what he said. "Habemus confitentem reum."

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Other passages of Cardinal Newman's of imprimatur of his own to imprimate his not included in the negroes of Equatorial Africa.

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The melta time provided in the negroes of Equatorial Africa.

The melta time provided in the negroes of Equatorial Africa. The missionaries purchase hundreds of them on the slave markets every year, where they are exposed for sale by their parents or captors. Five or six dollars is considered a fair price for a boy or girl, but as high as \$15 has been paid for an exceedingly intelligent boy. When the missionaries visit the markets the children

"OIDA, OIDA !"

The missionaries, as a rule, are treated with much kindness by the natives, although it is exceedingly dangerous for single temple. When they are satisfied they have been purchased by the fathers. with food it frequently happens that five or six of the natives carry one of them in a sort of religious procession through the although it is exceedingly dangerous for inguished Descendant of an Irish
be Dead—True to the Land of
his Fathers to the Last.

John P. Leonard, of Paris,

John P. Leonard, of Paris, languages, it is the practise of the fathers to study one each. They are quite suclanguages, it is the practise of the fathers to study one each. They are quite successful in their schools, and although it is but a few years since the noble work of Christianizing the savage tribes of central and western Africa was commenced, wonderful indeed has been the progress made by the holy missionaries, and singularly have their labors been blessed by our dear

Lord. The missions were founded by the illus-

BP. MARION DE BRISILLAE about 30 years ago at the express command of his Holiness the late Pius IX.

The good bishop, said Fr. Z. with much enthusiasm, was not only pleased to execute the wishes of that venerable pontiff, tropical sun.

At other times the victims are tortured

OVER A SLOW FIRE

OVER A SLOW FIRE panions. But alas! in a little band of heroes fell But alas! in a few weeks this

victims of their charity and zeal.

The bishop and the vicar-general were
the last to die. One evening, feeling that their last end was drawing nigh, they confessed one to the other and prepared for death. An hour or two afterwards, the pious prelate breathed his last in the arms of his faithful vicar-general. About midnight this good priest, observing that his strength was failing, made his way into the rude chapel, and, after consuming the Blessed Sacrament, expired in a few mo-ments at the foot of the altar.

A stranger, hearing of the sad yet glorious fate of this heroic band of martyrs, sent the melancholy intelligence of their death to the city of Lyons, where the grief of the people was both deep and touching. Humanly speaking, it seemed as if the work of this young society was to be checked in its very inception. But the ways of Providence

ARE MOST MYSTERIOUS. Soon, other missionaries whose hearts were inflamed with the love of God, and

creased in numbers, and gradually flourishing schools and missions were estab-lished in the principal towns of Liberia. 130 young men and 40 Sisters in the several novitiates of the society, preparing themselves for the arduous labors of the

#### MASS.

#### The Best Way to Hear it is to Meditate on the Meaning of the Ceremonies.

II.

The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass is not a The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass is not a simple ceremony commemorative of the Passion of our Lord. It is much more. It is a Sacrifice truly and really. In it is offered up to the eternal Father the Sacrifice truly and really. fice of Calvary. It is not like Calvary, bloody, but it is the same Victim. This Sacrifice is commemorative and real. It represents the Sacrifice of Calvary; it shows the death of our Lord in a mystical manner, yet none the less true. This is done by the searche consecution of the done by the separate consecration of the bread and wine. By this consecration they become the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ. The Mass is therefore the same Sacrifice of Calvary repeated, though after first being bound and stupefied with singular than the same time 3,000 slaves of the deceased were killed in order that he might have both slaves and wives in the other world.

When Fr. Laffitte was in the town of Above or a great fatival day, he was

king tries to have a greater number of victims than the former one had, and it often happens that bloody wars are waged for the purpose of obtaining the requisite number of victims.

On this occasion, Fr. Latlitte was conducted to a large open field, in the centre of which a high platform was erected and decreated in a west governor was receted and decreated in a west governor was receted. ite love. We are created because God loves us and if we tulfil the end for which we were created, we will enjoy the love which caused our creation. When there-fore we seek a greater knowledge of God cipal officers, was present and distributed rewards. Several hundred slaves were bound hand and foot and placed in bas-

> throne for itself on earth, and that throne is our altars during the Holy Sacrifice, our tabernacles when he dwells in them ander the veil of His humility. Let us

HOW CLOSELY THE CEREMONIES OF THE MASS REPRESENT THE SCENES OF OUR

THE PRIEST COMES INTO THE SANCTUARY he genuflects, or makes a profound inclinbeings are immolated on the altars of these false gods.

"OIDA, OIDA!"

I MYSELF HAVE VISITED

These snake temples. At Whyda I remember seeing more than 100 serpents in a buy us"; and they are very happy when buy are statisted by the false of the groundless of the groundless, or makes a profound inclination, if the Blessed Sacrament is not a being erected close by, who always appeared to be in a merry humor, and small, square linen cloth, on which the buy us"; and they are very happy when buy us"; and they are very happy when buy are statisted by the fathers are striked by the fathers are striked. wrapped after His death. After arranging this cloth and placing the chalice thereon, he marks out the Mass which he sets apart

for the day. Now
HE BEGINS THE HOLY MASS at the foot of the steps of the altar. His coming down from the altar to this place denotes Christ leaving His disciples in the denotes Christ reaving its disciples in the garden, to pray to His eternal Father. At the Confiteor he represents Him falling down in an agony of bloody sweat. When he goes up to the altar and kisses it, it goes to read

the three Divine Persons of the Most Holy Trinity. Then on joyful or feast days, the priest says the "Song of the Angels," beginning with the words by which the birth of Jesus Christ was an-nounced to the shepherds. After this he turns towards the people and says, "Dominus Vobiscum," goes to

THE EPISTLE
side, reads the prayer and lesson of the
day. Jesus Christ is taken from Annas
and led before Caiphas, the high priest.
He is falsely accused before Him, and by

of the day. Jesus Christ is sent to Herod, and shows us by example

THE LESSONS INCULCATED BY THE GOSPEL in sustaining, with unparalleled meekness, patience and humility, the most unjust treatment. The priest returns to the altar and recites the "Credo," which is a profession of faith. Jesus Christ is sent profession of fatth. Jesus Christ is sent back by Herod to Pilate, before whom he professes Himself a king, and that He came to bear witness to the truth. The priest takes the veil from the chalice for

The priest offers the chalice with wine Jesus is scourged, and His blood flews down in streams upon the earth. The priest washes the tips of his fingers at the Epistle corner of the altar. Pilate washes his hands, and declares our Saviour innocent and a just man. The priest bows himself down before the middle of the altar and prays. Jesus Christ is humbled exceedingly by being crowned with thorns and treated as a mock king. The priest

and treated as a mock king. The priest turns to the people and says aloud,
"ORATE FRATRES,"
"Pray, bre hren." Jesus Christ is shown to the people by Pilate, saying "Behold the man." The priest prays in secret. Jesus is condemned to death, and receives his unjust sentence in silence. The priest says aloud the Preface, and at the end of it the Sanctus. Jesus is loaded with the cross. The angels in heaven break forth with the says allowing and belies in with amazement in alleluias and holies in His praise. The priest begins THE "CANON"

The priest begins
THE "CANON"
and prays in secret for all the necessities
of the Church. Jesus is led to be crucified
and in silence offers His sufferings for our and in shence ofters his suherings for our salvation. The priest at the "Memento," "Remember O Lord," prays for himself and others living. Jesus Christ turns to the holy women and tells them to weep for themselves and their children. The priest spreads his hands over the bread and the chalice. Jesus is laid naked on the Cross and spreads out His hands and feet to be nailed to it.

feet to be nailed to it.

THE CONSTRACTION.

The priest consecrates the bread and raises up the Sacred Host for the adoration of the people. Jesus is raised upon the cross, a bleeding victim, to the sight of all the people, a victim for our sins. The priest consecrates the wine and raises the chalice with the Blood of Jesus in it for the adoration of these present. The for the adoration of those present. The streams of blood flow for our size from wounds of Jesus while He hangs on the cross. The time from the "Elevation" to the "Communion" denotes the three ours our Saviour remained alive on the ross. The times between these points when the priest speaks aloud denote the last words of Jesus on the cross. The priest receives the Body and Blood of

THE CONSUMMATION OF THE SACRIFICE. Jesus bows down His head and dies for our salvation. "As often as you shall eat this bread and drink this chalice, you shall show the death of the Lord until He come."—I Cor. xi.

AFTER THE COMMUNION the priest purifies the chalice and covers it. Jesus is taken down from the cross, wrapped in clean linen and laid in the grave. The priest turns about to the people and says "The Lord be with you." Jesus rises from the dead and appears again and again to His disciples and gives

them His peace.

DEO GRATIAS. DEO GRATIAS.

The priest makes the sign of the cross over his people and imparts to them his blessing. Jesus Christ raises His hands and blesses His Apostles and other disciples before He ascends into heaven. The priest goes to the gospel side of the altar and there reads the first chapter of THE GOSPEL OF ST. JOHN

THE GOSPEL OF ST. JOHN
which treats of the divinity and majesty
of Jesus Christ. After blessing His apostles and other disciples Jesus Christ ascends into heaven and sits at the right hand of the Father. Thus we see how true and real is this Sacrifice and indeed the ceremony of Mass when understood, help to form our intention, and rivet our attention when we are present at it.—S. S. M. in The Catholic Columbian.

#### A Valuable Secret.

It is related of Franklin that, from the window of his office in Philadelphia, he noticed a mechanic, among a number of others, at work on a house which was cheerful countenance. Meeting him one day, Franklin requested to know the secret of his constant happy flow of spirits. "It's no secret, doctor," the man replied. "I've got one of the best wives, and when I go to work she always gives me a kind word of encouragement and a blessing with her parting kiss; and when I go home she is sure to meet me with a smile and a kiss of welcome; and then ling tea is sure to be ready; and, as we chat in the evening, I find she has been doing so many little things through the day to brings to our minds the comfort he derived from prayer, the going to meet his enemies and the kiss of Judas. When he adds: "What an influence, then, hath woman over the heart of man, to soften Jesus Christ is taken, bound and dragged before Annas. Then the priest repeats the "Kyrie Eleison" three times in honor of the three Divine Persons of the Most cost nothing, and go far toward making home happy and peaceful.'

It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble cast up by the ocean of eternity, to darkness and nothingness. Else why is it that the high and glorious aspirations which side, reads the prayer and lesson of the day. Jesus Christ is taken from Annas and led before Caiphas, the high priest. He is falsely accused before Him, and by him condemned as a blasphemer. The priest comes back to the middle of the altar, and, bowing down before it, says the "MCNDA COR MEUM" before reading the Gospel. Jesus Christ is brought before Pilate, and bears in silence all the false accusations made against him. The priest goes to the gospel side and reads the Gospel for the Mass of the day. Jesus Christ is sent to Herod, and shows us by example terrent upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will be spread out before us like the islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful beings which here passed before us like visions will stay in our presence for ever.

#### Two Organs.

Regulate first the stomach, second the liver; especially the first, so as to perform their functions perfectly and you will remove at least nineteen-twentieths of all the ills that mankind is heir to, in this or any other Cardinal's own words. The war to the shouting and rush of feet were heart shouting and rush of feet were inflamed give in liver; especially the first, so as to perform the chartes the veil from the chartes th

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itself-and Ireland rose to arms to

at once appeared, as if by magic

stroke, throughout the island. With

ple felt themselves invincible.

The invader did not appear, and the

citizen soldiery met in Convention

and resolved to lay down their arms

only when it was acknowledged that

illustrious Grattan recalled to the

France. During that very critical

period, when France, crushed under

the weight of misfortune and dis-

aster without parallel in its che-

quered history-Gambetta with the

Favres and Cremieux with whom he

lack of statesmanship and veritable

from utter ruin. What but the in-

capacity of the provisional govern-

ment to which the defeat of Sedan

to be forgotten. He opened his

vain boasts and insulting bravado.

With the almost entire regular force

of France in the hands of the enemy

he persisted in maintaining a

struggle which the whole world

knew to be entirely hopeless. As a

#### The Catholic Mecorb ublished every Friday morning at 488 Ble

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of each week.
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Publisher and Proprietor

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Publisher and Proprietor.
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are subscribers and how much they owe. If
this name is taken off it will be seen how
very awkward it becomes for the proprietor
of a newspaper to keep his business in proper shape. Subscribers who desire to stop
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LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

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

Believe me,
Yours very sincerely.

e me, Yours very sincerely, + John Walsh, Bishop of London.

Mr. 1 HOMAS COFFEY Office of the "Catholic Record." FROM HIS GRACE ARCHRISHOP HANNAN

FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN.
St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881.
I have had opportunities during the last two years or more of reading copies of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London, Ontario, and spproved of by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Bishop of that See. I beg to recommend that paper to all the faithful of this diocese.

+ MICHAEL HANNAN,
Archibishop of Halifax.

## Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, FEB. 3, 1882.

AN IRISH CENTENNIAL.

One hundred years ago the Irish people accomplished, without the shedding of blood a revolution of surposition of a dependant province, Ireland at one bound sprang into the dignity of an independent kingdom. That which required years of strife achieved by an united and enthusiastic people in a few months of peaceful agitation. For such an achievement a leader equal to the cause he championed was required. Ireland then had such a leader in the person of Henry Grattan. The cause he nations. To understand the magsources of the Williamite party. country. But then England was allthizers in Ireland, chiefly amongst the Protestant population of tnat of William as that of their religion. No sooner had the Irish army decism of the Protestant minority was olic majority, which even treaty obligations of the most solemn character could not protect. Confiscation, deprivation of civil and religious rights, injury, insult and persecution became the order of the day for the impetus which paved the way for of the greatness of the first. Then the unfortunate Catholics of Ireland. Not content with inflicting injustice upon the Catholic majority, the Pro. testant Parliament of Ireland ac-

went further, for we find that in the I tion had deprived Britain of its allies 6th year of George I. an act passed the British Lords and Commons giving the Parliament of Britain full legislative power over Ireland, in total disregard of the existence of the Parliament of that kingdom; and this latter body made no protest whatever against this iniquitous measure.

For years after the passing of this act, no man in Ireland dared question the right nor dispute the power of the British Parliament to make laws for Ireland, as if the latter country had no legislature whatever, This is the period of which it is well said that during its existence Ireland had no history. Passing by Molyneux, who enjoyed no influence commensurate with his ability, no man, till the time of Dean Swift, openly asserted the right of Ireland to Parliamentary independence. But even Swift, with all the persuasive power of his genius, could not rouse the Irish nation to that enthusiastic spirit of brotherly feeling and patriotic determination afterwards Irish independence should be com- uncalled-for by the people and redestined to make Ireland an independent country. The spirit of the country had been broken by civil strife and relentless intolerance on the part of a dominant and vindictive minority. The century which passed away with the accession of William, Prince of Orange, to the independence, it will be when some to be led through further humiliathrone of Great Britain, had been for Ireland one of internecine conflict almost without cessation. This that spirit of disunion which has so tives of the French people reject his ceaseless strife left its imprint on the long kept it in subjection to a foreign proposed constitutional reform, and succeeding generations, and gave the and hostile legislature. bigotry of the minority-taught to look upon themselves as the owners and rulers of Ireland-an impulse which placed on the Irish statutebook laws the most disgraceful ever enacted by man-measures from which the cowardice of a Domitian

THE FALL OF GAMBETTA. When the republican dictator a few weeks ago assumed office, we ventured to predict that he would find his position one of no ordinary or the ferocity of a Maximian would difficulty. From what we knew of his administrative career during the last months of the Franco-Prussian campaign, we held no very high learned to detest its diabolical intol. opinion of his capacity to fill the exalted position of first Minister of

have revolted. But the generation of Irish Protestants which saw the penal code in full operation soon erance. That same generation of men also chafed under the servitude imposed upon the Irish people by the acknowledged claim of the British Parliament to make laws binding on passing magnitude. From the abject | Ireland. They say that while they were themselves from time to time surrounded himself-evinced such a called upon to elect representatives to a so-called Irish Parliament, a patriotism as made it difficult for the foreign legislature in which they had and torrents of blood elsewhere was no representation enjoyed and exer- genius of a Thiers to deliver France cised the right to make laws for them regardless of the existence of their own Parliament. It was not long till the cultured youths of Ire. gave birth paved the way for the land began to boldly discuss the as a conquered province. They held

anarchy of the Commune in the Spring of 1871? Who can deny that right of England to treat Ireland had France not had the misfortune undertook to champion was indeed a that the true position of Ireland was to be ruled for months by men who great one, but to win success for the that of an imperial kingdom, equal added disgrace to defeat, that the people in that cause he had to over- in dignity to England itself, and that country would have been spared the should, after long years of estrangement, come one of the most powerful and the unjust claims of the latter were disaster of civil strife and the humil- accredit an ambassador to his court. The unscrupulous governments in the in plain contravention of the unwrit- lation of seeing its capital city flow- renewal of cordial relations between the secuted Indian tribes of the West, but world. By dint of courage, perse- ten but well-understood contract ing with the blood of its own chil. German government and the Holy See verance and eloquence worthy of the which bound both nations together. dren. Gambetta, had he true admin. will not only be beneficial to the Cathobrightest days of Greece and Rome, The Irish Parliament, towards the istrative talent, had in the fall of '70 he overcame every difficulty and middle of the last century, began to and the winter of '71 a splendid opgave his people a place among the open its doors to many of the ablest portunity to achieve distinction by and most cultured minds in the rendering his country services never nitude of the Irish revolution of 1782 kingdom, Within its walls might we must go back to the period of the then be found men of eloquence and career in that memorable crisis by English revolution of 1688. This genius fit by every mental endowlatter revolution drove James II., its | ment to legislate for any people in lawful Sovereign, from the throne of the world. These men saw that so Britain. The Irish people for a long as Ireland permitted itself to be time maintained a vigorous struggle ruled as a province, the Parliament in his behalf, but had to succumb of the kingdom possessed no real to the superior strength and re- power to effect lasting good for the

consequence, disaster followed disaster till the French nation had to ac-This party had had many sympa- powerful, and they well knew that cept just such terms as the German sooner than acknowledge their leg- minister proposed. Could any reislative independence, she would cord be more humiliating? As a kingdom, who looked upon the cause have recourse to arms. The victory demagogue, however, Gambetta has of Culloden had crushed disaffection ever proved a success. Under the in Scotland, and the success of the imperial regime he won a certain reparted for France than the fanati- Seven years' war in America had nown by craftily placing before the brought low the pride and might of people the evils of absolutism. It let loose upon the unoffending Cath- France. Ireland could not then pro- was indeed an easy task for any one voke an appeal to arms. But the gifted with even less perceptive good time was coming. Flood, the power than Gambetta, to see the leader of the Irish popular party, evils of the imperial system of the during a long and eminent pub- third Bonaparte, who preserved the lic career, gave the people's cause weaknesses without inheriting any

lisment after the revolution of 1688 round him. The American revoluterest opponents.

Grattan's victory in 1782. No Gambetta has the gift of a commandsooner had Henry Grattan appeared ing popular eloquence which he in Parliament than he attained a well knows how to employ in assault foremost rank. His bright epigram- ing men or institutions. The govquiesced in the provisions of the well matic eloquence, his profundity of ernment of Louis Napoleon had from known Poynings act, which two cen- thought, and unequalled argumenta- its alliance with Sardinia in 1857

turies before a Parliament of the tive power, gave him such remarkable proceeded from bad to worse in its Pale had enacted, surrendering to influence and strength in debate in foreign policy, and France under its England and its legislature absolute an assembly the most learned and fitful and wavering guidance lost so power over Irish legislation. The eloquent in Europe, that soon every much of prestige and influence that baseness of the Protestant Irish Par- hope of the people for liberty centred | Frenchmen gave ready ear to its bit-

which he imposed on it, may enter on a career of greatness, usefulness and patriotism it has never yet GERMANY AND THE VATICAN. It will be a source of genuine satisfaction to our readers to know that diplomatic relations are in a fair way to be resumed between Germany and the Vatican. It is indeed remarkable that at the very time when Italian radicals and in-

fidels are compassing the banishment of the Supreme Pontiff from Rome, the most powerful government in the world lics of Germany, but to the German government itself. What the German empire absolutely requires is a policy of consolidation, under which alone it can maintain its commanding influence in Europe. With its large Catholic population de prived of the rights they hold most dear, it were quite impossible to put any such policy into operation. The German empire owes its existence as much to the valor of Catholic soldiers as to their Protestant fellows in arms; and upon the loyalty and patriotism of all classes of its population must depend for the maintenance of its just influence in the councils of Europe. Its action in reversing the erroneous and short-sighted policy of religious intolerance deserves commendation, and cannot but remove from the minds of many true German patriots that feeling of uneasiness begotten of the pernicious effects of the Falk laws. There is another point in connection with the renewal of friendly relations between Germany and the Vatican to which we desire to call attention; -it is its effect on the status of the Holy Father in Rome Every Catholic recollects that when the body of the late Pope Pius IX., of imperishable memory, was last summer subjected to cruel and inhuman outrage in the streets of the capital of a "regenerated" and "emancipated" Italy, many were the prophets who arose to predict the speedy removal of the present illustrious Pontiff from Rome. They are now, however, silent. The disgust and anger excited all over Europe and the world by the cowardly outrage of a mob of Italian radicals on the dead body of a great king whom they feared when living, finding expression in the timely and vigorous pro-

tests of courts, cabinets, governments and

people, have driven these prophets into

their native obscurity. The Sardinian

Since 1871 Gambetta has coninterference in the local concerns of the Italian nation, but the status of the Suin Europe, and was about to rob it of stantly sought to rule the republican an empire in the new world. France | party and make it subservient to his preme Pontiff is not a local concern of Italy. It is a matter pertaining to the threatened an invasion of the British own ends. For years he evaded the Christian world at large, and there is now isles. England could scarcely defend responsibilities of office with the no doubt, from the attitude of Germany view of forcing nimself into the Preand Austria, as well as other powers, that protect its shores from foreign ag- sidency. No matter what adminishowever the Court of the Quirinal may gression. An immense citizen army tration took office he managed to threaten and boast, the Supreme Pontiff place obstructions in its way with must be protected from insult, and his the view of rendering the position present position receive every attention arms in their hands, the Irish peo- of the Chief Magistrate one of such with the view of securing his perfect freedom of action in the government of the difficulty as to be untenable. The church. We have never doubted that the very men who had borrowed his own more European statesmen study the posiopinions and sought to give them tion of the Sovereign Pontiff, as a mere legislative effect could not escape the subject of the Italian monarchy, that it subterfuge and malice of this prince will be found anomalous and untenable. no power save the King, Lords and of demagogues. But a time at length There can be but one solution of the diffi-Commons of Ireland had right to came when he had to take office or culty, and that is the restoration of the make laws binding on that king- retire from public life. For this temporal sovereignty of the papacy, and dom. The eloquence of Grattan in latter alternative he was not pre- even the most short-sighted can now see the Irish Senate and the determina- pared, and, therefore, entered office that events point very clearly to such a tion of a brave, united and thor with a cabinet filled with creatures happy result. oughly-armed people outside thewalls of his own choice. Instead of meet-THE MORMON QUESTION. of Parliament, soon achieved a victory ing the chambers with some proof which Ireland should ever be gramme of domestic reform and adjustly proud. It is well, it is just and | ministrative progress, he propounds right, that this centennial year of a scheme of constitutional change memorated everywhere that Irish- probated by thinking men of all men or their descendants are found, parties. He insists that this scheme

We are happy to notice the growth of a sound and strong public opinion amongst our American neighbors on the subject of Mormonism. This living outrage on humanity, civilization and Christian enand the name and services of the be carried into effect, and threatens lightenment has now assumed such proportions and audacity as to demand imthat unless the legislature adopt his mediate and vigorous action for its regratitude of a race that owes so much view that he must resign the seals to his genius and patriotism. When of office. To his surprise and cha moval. Mormonism is not only supreme Ireland again achieves legislative grin the chamber of deputies refuse in Utah, but has spread the dark shadow of its influence over Arizona and Idaho. The Mormon leaders have no doubt been other Grattan rises to first disen- tion and disgrace under his dictation. making preparations for a conflict with thrall her from the domination of By a large majority the representathe Federal authorities. They well know that the state of isolation in which their sect so long lived has, by means of the force him to retire from office. He easy method of communication now subcan now no longer be regarded as the sisting between the east and west, forever leader and dictator of the powerful passed away, and that with it must, unparty which so often favored him by less they possess sufficient strength to resist the government," perish the imperan abject compliance with his wishes. um in imperio they have so long been A death blow has been struck at his permitted to maintain. To our mind the influence. His will no longer be the national administration has grossly failed death shadow hovering upon each in its duty to the American people in so successive administration. His sublong tolerating an abuse which has brought terfuge and intrigues will no longer shame on the republic and disgrace to its be dreaded. As a leader he has christian professions. We can well rememfallen-as a prominent politician his ber the vehement onslaughts made some years ago on slavery. Orators, pamphletfailure is so signal and so palpable eers, and journalists were then busy in deas to be irreparable. France loses nouncing the iniquities of a systemwhich, nothing by the withdrawal of Gamduring its existence, never wrought the betta from office, while the republisame injury to public morality, national can party, by rejecting the false honor and true progress that Mormonism principles and pernicious doctrines has operated. There was no abuse connected, however remotely, with slavery, that did not receive attention from the earnest advocate of abolition. In season and out of season they kept the question before the public mind till the bulwarks of slavery crumbled to the dust under the assaults of a determined people. It should be so with this question of Mormonism. Everyday its existence istolerated adds to its strength and enhances the difficulty that must be encountered in its suppression. It is a menace to national unity;

> firmness untempered by laxity. The Federal government has expended much energy and wasted life and treasure in bootless and unjust wars upon the perhas yet done nothing to bring into subject tion a class of men whose principles, tenets and practices are in direct and open contradiction of its authority. The Indian has been slaughtered, in some instances whole tribes have been almost exterminated, because the villainy of mercenary agents drove him to arms the Mormon, on the other hand, openly defying the laws of the country, has not onlynotbeen interfered with, but, by a criminal remissness, encouraged to persist in

and viewed solely from a political stand-

point, should be dealt with in a spirit of

his nefarious course. It now appears, however, and we are glad indeed to note the fact, that the government intends to deal with Mormons in a spirit of rigor it has not yet exercised. There will of course be a struggle on the part of the Mormons to maintain their anomalous and unpatriotic position, but the spirit of the American people once aroused will render the contest short, sharp and decisive. The friends of the American republic everywhere will gladly hail its deliverance from the disgrace and injury of the Mormon system.

#### WIDDOWS We call the attention of our read-

ers to a remarkable article regarding the fellow Widdows, from the from Ireland to the Montreal Witness Toronto National, which we publish elsewhere in our columns. The National is owned and published by Protestants, and no doubt in this far astray in calling the attention of articlo gives honest expression to the American Congress to the tyranthe estimate in which Widdows is nical acts of the British Government. held by the enlightened Protestants of this country. Catholics have too much self-respect to take any notice of him and his calumnies, but it is no harm to let our readers see what king may boast that Italy will permit no heart of the National.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

In view of the yearly increasing num ber of pilgrims to the celebrated shrine of "The Thaumaturgus of Canada," La Bonne Ste. Anne, sometimes called St. Anne of Beaupre, the Redemptorist Fathers (Belgian Province) in charge of the parish have found it necessary to make lateral extensions to the already large and magnificent church. The churchwardens have accordingly called for tenders, and the expenditure is at about eight thousand dollars. is estimated

WE are pleased to learn that Mr. Alex. Winchester and family, of Hamilton, were sometime ago received into the Catholic Church by the Very Rev. Father Heenan. They had been previously members of the Presbyterian communion. We congrat-ulate Mr. Winchester on the happy event of his entry into the one true fold. He little credit for taking this step despite the indignities heaped upon him because of his courage to embrace the Catholic faith.

THE following synopsis of the number of ordinations at the Grand Seminary of Montreal lately, goes to prove conclusively that the children of the Green Isle are now, as ever, furnishing their full quota to the service of the Altar. Tonsure.—Total number, 9, of whom 6 were Irishmen from the United States, 3

do from Canada.

Minor Orders.—Total number, 33; of

whom 3 were French from Canada, 8 Irish do. 16 Irish from the United States, 6 doubtful nationality.

Diacons.—Total number, 17; of whom

4 were French from Canada, 12 Irish from the United States, and 1 Irish from Canada. anada.

Priests.—Total number, 25; of whom 3 were French from Canada, 20 Irish from the United States, and 2 Irish from

Some few days ago the cable-man told us that the bodies of Hurly, the processserver, and his son, had been found "chained together" in Lough Mask: this was the morning despatch, but that of the same afternoon brought the intel-

cluding the "chained together" story was "a hoax". Now comes along the following:
Dublin, Jan. 27.—"The bodies of Hurly, the process server, and his nephew, who disappeared from the neighborhood of Ballinrobe, have been found in Lough Mask in bags sunk by means of stones. The bodies were found near the house of one Carigan, who was arrested on sus-picion." Next!

igence that the rumored discovery, in-

THE "Oregonian" says that the Secretary of a Gentile ladies' society in Salt Lake City recently wrote to Mr. Gladstone, directing his attention to the fact that thousands of young English people are annually decoyed from their homes to lives of degradation and shame, and asking if the British Government could not in some way interfere. The Premier replied that nothing could be done in the matter, as the young people go voluntarily. It is a re-markable fact that while Mormon missionaries find England a good field, they can do but little in Scotland or Ireland, Scotch Presbyteri anism and Irish Catholicism hold the hearts of their subjects against all assaults. The English church is respected, but not leved by the English masses.

Mr. Robinson, of New York, ha said some very severe things in the United States Congress about Great Britain. He has called the attention of the American Government to the outrages perpetrated by that great nation on some of her own subjects and the citizens of other countries. A local paper ridicules Mr. Robinson for his course of action. Some few years since Great Britain felt very anxious about the condition of the people in the dominions of the Sultan of Turkey and agitated an armed interference to prevent the cruelties said to be perpetrated by the ruling classes. It seems very reasonable after all, that other nations should once in a while take a peep into the internal condition of affairs of the country where the raging, roaring lion is wont to perambulate. We may be told that everything is all milk and honey in this particular part of Europe. People who place loyalty above common sense may think so, but the stern facts brought to light of late go to prove that there is, indeed, a very ugly and deepseated disease affecting the body politic of the mother country. We will not seek Irish testimony on this point. Those who feel interested may read the correspondence sent and Globe-papers not proverbial for friendliness to Irishmen-and they will most assuredly be convinced that Mr. Robinson was not

#### WINDHAM.

The parishioners of this place were greatly delighted on Sunday last, to see once more in their midst the much esteemed and Protestants think of him. The article speaks well for the head and heart of the National. and learned style.

#### NASBY ON IRELAND.

The Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby Replies to a Maryland Reverend-Defends The Hibernfans at all Points.

Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 1.—Since I have been writing letters from Ireland I have been the happy and unhappy recipient of mail-bags of letters from people of all sorts of opinions, some who know what they are talking about, and a great many more who do not. A presiding elder of the Methodist church at Oakland, Md., writes:

"You attribute all the distress among the Irish tenants to English misrule and

the Irish tenants to English misrule and oppression, and say not a word against Popery and whisky."

I do attribute Irish distress to English misrule and oppression. Whisky had nothing (comparatively little) to do with it, for the reason that the Irish tenant does not drink (has no money to buy) whisky.

I am not writing, understand, of the whisky-drinking Irish in America—they can answer for themselves—but I affirm that there is not on earth a more temperate body of laborers than the Irish in Ireland. They are more temperate than the laborers of Scotland and England. And I would mildly hint that down in Virginia, under the reverend gentleman's whisky. Drinking is a vice that is not confined to the Irish. More's the pity.

As to Popery, the Irish tenant contributes but little to the support of his Church, for the very sufficient reason that English landlords do not leave him anything to contribute. The Irish tenant who gives one pound a year to his Church is doing very well.

I knew that this matter of Popery

would come in sooner or later. Does the reverend gentleman object to an Irishman supporting his Church? It is all the comfort he has in life. Why should not the Irish, poor and wretched as they are, give of their poverty to the Church? Did the reverend gentleman ever object to receiving contributions. ever object to receiving contributions from one of his flock because of the pov-erty of the giver? Did he not rather turn over the leaves of (I hope) his well-thumbed Bible, and, coming to Mark xii.,

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And there came a certain poor widow. and she threw in two mites, which made a farthing. And He called unto Him His disciples, and saith unto them, Verily I say unto you that this poor widow has east more in than all they have into the treasury. For all they did cast in of their abundance; but she of her want did cast in all that she had, even all her

And did he not uphold this especial widow as an example to stimulate the other poor, and to shame the rich?

The reverend gentleman must remem-ber that the Catholic faith is as dear to a Catholic as ours is to us. He must remember that no religious organization can be maintained without money. The Irish peasant gives what he can, all of which is to his credit. The man who which is to his credit. The man who goes hungry for his Church's sake is one which a presiding elder of the useful Methodist Church has no business to sneer at. I am a Protestant, and have no sympathy with the Pope, or the Church of which he is a head, but I hope never to be so narrow as to sneer at any man's religion, one profession being just as dear and precious to one man as another is to

I can understand how the reverend gentleman, living in a rich country among a well to-do people, eating of the tender yellow-legged chicken and the delicate biscuit with honey, and sleeping in the best room in the house, with all the comforts of life thrown in, not knowing a thing about it, can presume Irish priests do the same thing.

I wish to Heaven that he could be

transferred from the delightful field of labor in which he works for just a month to the parish, say, of the Rev. Father Mullineaux, midway between Kenmare and Killarnev, and be compelled to care for the spiritual and temporal needs of a strip of bleak country twenty-five miles long by eighteen wide, in which the entire values of clothing and furniture put together in the whole, outside of the village, would not foot up as much in value as the horse and buggy the reverend gentleman has to convey him from point

to point in his district.

"You have expressed your approval of the Land-League's manifesto, or the no-rent policy, and thus encouraged dishonesty, or the nonpayment of debts. You have denounced the new Land Act, the work of the people's party, and the best friends the Irish have, as worthless, and thus encouraged opposition to a liberal government.

The rent is not a debt, but an exaction enforced by bayonets. I only insist upon enforced by bayonets. I only insist upon the British Government doing what the Prussian Government did years ago, giv-ing the people who really own the land the privilege of repurchasing it and repay-ing for it.

The reverend gentleman speaks disparagingly of the Land League and approvingly of Gladstone's Land act.

Any man with intelligence approach an with intelligence enough to the Gospel would not have coupled these propositions. For remember, reverend dear sir, that whatever there is of good in the Land act must be put to the credit of the Land League, and is, by whatever it is worth to Ireland, a testimony to the efficiency of the organization. It was the Land League that compelled the Land act, for the British Government never did an act approximating justice except under compulsion The Land League agitated until even so stupid a body as the British House of Lords felt that something had to be done, and they employed a shrewd commoner to do as little as possible. But for the to do as little as possible. But for the Land League there would have been no The Land act was a confession that the treatment of the Irish had been wrong, and that confession is worth some-thing if for nothing else than the bringing of a blush to the cheek of such men as the reverend gentleman, who is more Eng-tish than American, who esteems royalty and nobility more than he does human

One thing more the Land League has done. It has stopped the system of robbery under the name of rent to the degree that the English sharks are being

compelled to do what the Prussian sharks were forced to do long ago—viz: permit the people to buy their own land peace-fully, and to enjoy the fruits of their own

"Having given your strong and un-qualified approval of the Land League and its doings, you may be considered as accessory to the lawlessness and violence that prevail in many parts of Ireland. It is evident that the maining of cattle, the bycotting, and the shooting of landlords, and rent-payers is the legitimate fruit of the Land League. At the same time you condemn the Government for trying to

condemn the Government for trying to suppress this lawlessness and preserve order and protect life and property." A dictionary-maker once defined "crab" as "a fish that walks backward." Another said the definition was correct with two exceptions, a crab is not a fish and it does not walk backward. There is no lawlessness or violence in Ireland unless a meeting of citizens to consider their grievances may be considered lawless. There is no may be considered lawless. There is no shooting of landlords, no maining of cattle, which is to say there may have been such things done occasionally by maddened and half-crazed men; but the cases are entirely too rare to make them the basis of a general charge. I venture to say there is more violence every year in the district the reverend gentleman presides over than there is in all Ireland. was four weeks in the disaffected part of he country, and in that time there was not a single case of shooting, maining, or violence. Whether the absence of shoot-ing is credible to the Irish or not is a question. The reverend gentleman, were he subjected to the outrage the Irish endure, would do something besides pray for

his enemies, I doubt not.
"Let me ask you a few questions. Did after the War was over? Did you approve the acts of the California authorities in putting Denis Kearney into the

Certainly I approved of sending troops the protection of citizens, which the Government was bound to do. There was lawlessness and outrage there, but there is none in Ireland which calls for fifty thousand troops. The troops in Ireland are not employed to prevent outragethey are used to commit outrage. They are used to collect rer ts which are frauds, to evict tenants, to throw women and children out into the mud, and to back up oppression the equal to which the world never saw, to prevent peaceful assemblages of citizens, to suppress newspapers, to do everything in short, that a brutal tyranny impelled by the most insatiable greed can find for armed men without conscience or feeling to do. And most certainly I approved of the imprisoning of Denis Kearney. He was habitually violating the laws of the State of California. He was arrested by the proper authorities on a properly made charge, was regularly tried and convicted. In Ireland they don't do it that way. As in Russia, a file of soldiers arrest you, you are thrown into jail, the habeas corpus is suspended, you have no trial, but lay there till the Home Secretary chooses to releas

"This work of saying to a farmer: "We Pennsylvania, and deserves the same

moral, not physical, force.

"It is no wonder that you are suspected of being bought over. The Land League has plenty of money for such purposes. Indeed, there has been money enough collected for Ireland at one time and collected for Ireland at one time and the tenant- farmers to this land of abundance, and to have placed those left behind in comfortable circumstances, if it had been properly applied."

The insinuation that I have been

"bought" by the Land League is entirely unworthy of a minister of the Gospel one of whose chief virtues should be charity. How would you like it if should say of you, my dear sir, that you were preaching the Gospel solely for the fat salary you receive and the solid creature comforts your position gives you? What kind of men have you been in the habit of associating with, anyhow? Do you remember any of the old abolitionists who are now reveling in wealth? If a man is in the market to be bought where man is in the market to be bought where would he go—to the naked Irish, or the rich English! As to the money of the Land League, how much have they collected! What use have they put it to! And as to bringing over the Irish, suppose the Irish don't want to come? Have they no rights in their own country? Would you leave your delightful parsonage, your easy life, and your favorite field of labor at any man's bidding? You left England because you desired to-would you have emigrated at some one else's command? Why can't you be broad enough to give the Irish the same rights you claim for yourself? The same Creator made them that made you, and you hold your life by no other tenure than They are Papists, and so are a thev. great many millions more of people, but I wouldn't were I in your place starve, shoot, and imprison, and hang on that account. The world is too old for that. On the contrary, you ought to help them up, and see that they have the means to make a good living, and then you ought to go to Ireland and convert them to our religion. And you ought to go quickly, for if England keeps on a little while Ireland will not be a field for missionary enterprise. There will be none left to convert

REV. P. V. NASBY

The Currier de Bruxelles says that the total value of the property belonging to Catholic foundations in Belgium since 1864, to the profit of the State or of anti-Christian education, is not 13,000,000 francs, as represented by certain journals, but no less than 18,750,000 francs, according to the estimate formed by M. Tack, member for Courtrai, who has made a special study of the question.

#### THE CREATURE WIDDOWS.

A creature called Widdows is perambulating up and down the country earning a living by the miserable trade of insulting the religious feelings of the community irrespective of sect. This creature was at irrespective of sect. This creature was at one time in a Roman Catholic seminary. His conduct was such as to place him far beneath the brutes. For his crime there committed this creature was arraigned in a court of justice, convicted, sentenced, and spent a term in the Central Prison. It was quite in keeping with the character of the wretch that on regaining his liberty he slimed with the foul tongue, which is invariably to be found in a foul body, full upon those who befriended him until he proved unworthy of their consideration, and who did not drag him into the light until their duty to the public overcame their commendable reluctance to shock the community. The Roman Catholics did their duty, and this creature mistook a service to the public for a persecution of himself. On regaining his liberty he turned apostate and shewed how richly he deserved the punishment meted out to him by making sport of the holy things of the faith of which he was such a mangy pro-fessor. His career has, ever since his liberation, been a shame to the communi-ties which have tolerated his presence. Many and many a time he has wormed himself into the good graces of confiding fanatics who have treated him well until they found out what was the charac ter of the creature. Then, we are glad to say, even the most bigoted of the fanatics who would go wild with joy to see the destruction of the Roman Cotholic faith, have had too much respect to tolerate the society of this creature. We are you approve of the course of our Government in coercing the South, and sending soldiers into the South to keep peace after the War was over? Did you at a loss to understand now this creature had not before this been quietly extinguished unless it be that under a mistaken guished unless it be that under a mistaken guished unless it be that under a mistaken granter the War was over? Did you peace you idea of liberty of speech people have tol-erated his noisesome presence and wel-comed his departure. To talk of liberty of speech is in his case absurd. License of speech, not liberty, is the term that must be applied to his public appearances. There is nothing of the open and generous foe about this creature; malignant hate his spirit; unblushing lying is his reapon. He has respect for no man, for weapon. no opinions. He despises in his heart those who give him countenance just as heartily as he hates the religious body from which he is an apostate. He con-demns, ridicules and burlesques those religious observances and symbols which are dear to all Roman Catholics, and concern-ing which no Protestant, worthy of the ing which no Protestant, worthy of the name, would say an offensive word. The Roman Catholics of Ontario are good citizens and good neighbors, because they are, as a body, good men. They claim and exercise the right of conscience, just the same as Protestants do. They are entitled to be protected in the sanctity of their beliefs by the voice of public opinion when the arm of the law is powerless or unwilling to defend them. It is true that such a creature as Widdows can do unwilling to defend them. It is true that such a creature as Widdows can do them little harm, and his abuse is more to be desired than even the faintest suspicion of his approbation; yet in every community there are many of those who not knowing themselves, are apt to give credence to what they may hear, especi-ally if it be directed against a sect with whose belief they are ignorant, and the will pay no rent, and if you do we will shoot you and shoot those who attempt to work for you" is Molly-Maguireism in Ireland, as shooting boss miners is in Pennsylvania, and deserves, the same there given to a creature who is beneath the contempt of honest men, and with whom the bandits of society ought to have sufficient self-respect left to refuse to associate. Moral leprosy is one of the worst diseases that can fasten on to any English papers! Nothing of the sort occurs in Ireland. Forty thousand Iri-h tenants have applied for the benefit of the Land act, and not one of them has been molested. The Land League uses moral, not physical, force.

Whom the sandits of society ought to have a sufficient self-respect left to refuse to associate. Moral leprosy is one of the worst diseases that can fasten on to any moral, not physical, force.

### CALUMNIATING GOD.

It is wonderful how those persons wh try to hold on to a belief in divine revelation and yet refuse to accept the Catholic religion as the one true religion, are will-ing to receive any and every theory which may plausibly explain away the contra-dictions and lifficulties which embarrass their position. The other day a Protest-ant divine told his gaping hearers that— "The Thames in England is poisoned by its affluents carrying down the debris and scum of the villages and cities built upon its shores; and so revealed religion has been injured by the affluents which had come into it adown the ages."

Quite a striking figure indeed!
We can imagine the rhetorical embellishment the "Reverend" orator wove around it; how graphically he described the limpid clearness and purity of the Thames at its source, and how the villages and cities which line that river's banks, poured their sewage and filth into it, until its original healthful waters became until its original healthful waters became pestilential and poisonous; and how with like graphic power he described divine revelation as issuing forth, pure and un-contaminated, from God, the source of all truth, Himself the truth. But permitted by God to flow on "adown the ages," without further care or concern or provision on his part for its preservation and vision on his part for its preservation and defence from becoming corrupted, it has become infected with error, and the cause of countless pernicious delusions.

The trouble with the comparison is,

t is untrue and an impious calumny upon This comparison which, by the way, in ts general form and spirit, is a favorite one with Protestants, undertakes to compare two things which cannot be brought into comparison-a human, material relative fact with one that is divine, spiritual absolute. No comparison or parallelism is

first, that it is impossible; secondly, that

But this is, by no means, the worst. The comparison, in fact, accuses God of negligence and want of foresight and prudence in having undertaken to make a revelation of Himself which was to be for all time, as well as for all peoples and races; and yet that He cared so little for His own truth, and so little for the souls of men for whom in the person of His own Eternally Begotten Son, He became Incarnate and died upon the Cross, that He would not, or could not, provide an instrumentality and organization through

under one form or another, Protestantism is drived by the logic of its own funda-mental principle. It will not accept the mental principle. It will not accept the infallibility of the Church, will not believe in fact, however much, or little, it professes to believe, in the Holy Catholic Church. Denying the true infallible docfisses to believe, in the Holy Catholic Church. Denying the true infallible doctrine of the Church, insisting that it is corrupted by error, Protestantism strives to hold on to a belief in Christianity, and to excuse its own countless variations and self-contradictions and errors, by alleging that the religion of Christ, in its course adown the ages' has become contaminated to the contradictions and priest, and showed a power which the people stood by Bishop and priest, and showed a power which the great has become contaminated the contradictions and priest, and showed a power which the people stood by Bishop and priest, and showed a power which the people and priest, and showed a power which the people and priest, and showed a power which the people and priest, and showed a power which the people and priest, and showed a power which the people and priest, and showed a power which the people and priest, and showed a power which the people and priest, and showed a power which the people and priest, and priest, and showed a power which the people and priest, and priest, and priest, and priest and that the religion of Christ, in its course 'adown the ages' has become contaminated with human opinions. The assertion, the very thought of such a possibility, is blasphemous.

GOOD COUNSEL. There is a painful evidence, says "Donohue's Magazine," that a considerable por-tion of the younger generation of Ireland has been impressed with the utterly false notion that they must break company with their ecclesiastical leaders in the present crisis of the Land League. It would be idle to be a leader to the land league. sent crisis of the Land League. It would be idle to deny that the No-Rent manifesto and popular a patriot as Archoisnop Croke.

The specious argument for the manifesto, as put by one of the ablest of the League, T. P. O'Connor, is that it is akin to, if not identical with the manifesto of the American Revolutionary patriots. "No taxation without representation."
"The Irish," says Mr. O'Connor, "put the "The Irish," says Mr. O'Connor, "put the same idea thus, 'No constitutional liberty, no rent.' What right to rent have landlords who have been a hundred-fold overpaid? Why should a people pay rent in a land which is practically without the habeas corpus, without law, and without due protection of personal and political rights?"

The comparison, however, fails, if only The comparison, however, Ians, II only in this, that Ireland cannot back up this manifesto with arms. Seven centuries, one would suppose, would have convinced Irishmen that Eugland would sacrifice her last penny sooner than let Ireland go. It would be the dismemberment of the empire; at least, that is the tradition of every English statesman, from Burleigh to Gladstone. For good or for evil, Ireland will continue a dependency of Great Britain, if only by the force of geographical position; for, whether free or not, she must depend

largely on England.

Every element that could weaken and disorganize the people of ireland has been employed; and who, at all familiar with her history, can deny that it has been employed successfully? Religious feuds are seducially a successfully and it was been employed. are sedulously cultivated; and it may be broadly stated that Ireland is the only country to-day in which religious intolerance, in its ignoble form exists. The Methodist Bishop of Philadelphia, in a recent address, stated that no good Irish Protestant would or could have anything to do with the Land League. He intimated that the very first act of a national government in Ireland would be the ex-termination of Protestants, after the confiscation of their goods. He only echoed the more than general opinion of Protestants throughout Great Britain and the United States. If England needed a million of men for her armies, she could get

sarv.
But if a man ventures to proclaim these from unthinking, and, in point of fact, unsafe leaders of Irish opinion. There is not much more union in Ireland now than at any time in the past fifty years. than at any time in the past fifty years. In spite of fervid orators, the people have no wish to rush to arms, no desire to keep up this interminable and useless cry of an Irish Republic. A nation that has gone through so terrible an experience as famine, followed by the prolonged excitement of the League, and now hurried and driven on to the Commune, needs, of all things, rest. To lash Irishmen on with the scorpions of their wrongs, to bully them into measureswhich no earthly power can make successful, and, worst of all, to deprive them of the consolations of their faith by alienating them from their Bis-

them all in Ireland to-morrow, if ne

quences. Vain promises of inmediate as-sistance from America are recklessly made; a tone of wild and incoherent hatred, open defiance, not of law, simply, but of the plain distinction between right and wrong, and frantic appeals to the worst passions of men, characterize a press which claims distinctly to mirror the hopes, thoughts and intentions of the Irish peo In spite of British prohibition and vigilance, these firebrands reach Ireland requently, in the shape of scraps of let frequently, in the snape of scraps of let-ters, and seem to the people to be orac-ular, prophetic of future freedom, and sanctioned by all America. It is cruel, it is unjust to the people of Ireland, to treat them as the witches did Macbeth, in whispering the word of promise in their ear, with the certainty that it will be broken

to their hope.

Were we only an indifferent spectator of the condition of Ireland, we sh of the condition of freeze, we should re-cline, simply on logical grounds, to pay deep heed to the views, injunctions and prohibitions of the Irish Bishops. These nen, both by office and immemorial tradi tion, represent the true government of Ireland, a thousand times better founded than that of the League. Why should they not be the best friends of the people? If only on human and politic grounds, it is to their interest to keep with the people; nor would they do anything in a reckless, off-hand way, which would lessen their influence. It is not at all probable that obscure writers, an ocean across from them, know more about Ireland and her best chances than do the Irish Bishops, bound by the Divine law, as well as the natural to promote her welfare and secure be

It was a saying of Talleyrand that his success in diplomacy resulted from his having been trained as a cleric. The greatest names in statesmanship are those

ecclesiastics. Who would be the safest leader—men

which His revelation of truth would be forever preserved pure and incorrupt.

Yet to the affirmation of this impiety, Bishop! No greater misfortune could covery.

happen the League than to disassociate it from the clergy, not simply because they are clergy, but because they are clergy, but because they are the men whose advocacy is necessary for the suc-

tyranny than England. Don't forsake, don't revile, don't force the retirement from the League of the clergy of Ireland, if only on politic grounds,

## FRENCU SETTLEMENT AND ZURICH

On Tuesday and Wednesday of last week the venerated Vicar General of the diocese, Monseignor Bruyere, accompan-ied by Father Tiernan, chancellor of the Diocese visited the two missions of Zurich and the French settlement, for the was received with far greater enthusiasm than its condemnation, even by so tried and popular a patriot as Archbishop Croke.

The specious argument for the manifesto, mony of the blessing of the bells was permony of the blessing of the bells was per-formed by Monseignor Bruvere, assisted by Father Moron, pastor of the mission, and Rev. Father Tiernan. Immediately before the ceremony, Right Rev. Monsig-nor Bruyere briefly but lucidly explained the nature of the blessing he was about to impart to the bells, and the reason why bells were blessed that were used in th service of God's worship. He addressed the congregation in French and Father Tiernan preached on each occasion in English in Zurich on the Presence of God, and impressing upon the people that whilst God is present everywhere, the sound of this bell would remind them of his Eucharistical presence on the altar, to which he invited them to partake frequently of the banquet of the strong. In the French settlement he spoke on prayer, and it is needless to say that both subjects were treated with his usual eloquence and unc-

#### ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

The ladies of Blyth showed the esteem in which they held their Parish Priest, Rev. Father O'Connor, by presenting him on the 28th inst., with a beautiful sautane, surplice, and the following address: To the Rev. Father O'Connor.

Rev. and Dear Sir,-As a slight re cognition of your services as a faithful advocate of the cause of Christ and also of your kind and genial manner in dis pensing the many arduous duties which devolve upon you as a Christian Priest, we, in behalf of the ladies of your Congregation desire to present you with this sautane and surplice as a tangible token that we are not oblivious to the effect your earnest Christian work has had with your earnest Christian work has had with us. Will you please accept them as a small New Year's gift. Hoping you may have many happy returns of the New Year and be long spared to execute your divine mission upon earth, is the earnest wish of your congregation. Signed in behalf of the ladies of your congregation: NELLIE FOY

The Reverend gentleman replied in most suitable terms

## The Late Mr. John L ne. Senr.

prive them of the consolations of their faith by alienating them from their Bishops and priests, is to engage in a work from which not only a sensitive but a merely logical mind recoils.

Yet this is the work in which fully one half of the Irish-American press is engaged. The most injudicious counsel is given, without a thought as to ulterior consequences. Vain promises of immediate assistance from America are recklessly made; who have the sympathy of the community who have the sympathy of the communit in their bereavement.—Quebec Chronicle

#### LOCAL.

Arkell's brewery, situated in London West, was completely destroyed by fire on Thursday morning. The less will be in the neighborhood of \$12,000.

We regret to hear of the death of Mr. E. J. L. Ryan, formerly of this city, but of late years residing in Detroit, where he met his death on the C. S. R. railway. His remains were brought to this city and interred on Saturday last.

Mr. Thomas Mooney, one of the yardsmen of the Great Western Railway at this station, while endeavoring to jump off the poney engine at an early hour on Wednesday morning, in order to turn a switch near the Clarence street crossing accidentally slipped on the icy surface and one of the wheels of the engine ran over his leg near the thigh, crushing it terribly. He was subsequently attended by Dr. C. S. Moore, who had him removed to the Hospital for treatment. Between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, after suffering excruciating pain, poor Mooney breathed his last. He was unmarried, and had been in the employ of the Company for fourteen or fift en years, and was a steady and reliable man.

A serious accident happened to a ser vant girl named Catharine Mur ay at Mr.
M. O'Meara's Dominion Hotel on Thursday morning. The pipes used for conveying the hot water through the hotel frozen and when the fire was lit became frozen and when the fire was lit in the furnace an explosion took place scattering the furnace into a thousand fragments and demolishing the inside of the kitchen. The girl happened to be standing in front of the furnace and rewhose very profession is training in the elements of human government or a number of impulsive, hot-headed men, whose ber of impulsive, hot-headed men, whose very triumphs (which seemed to have was badly burned about the head and face and it is thought her eyesight has been de-

#### THE GOD WE HAVE TO DEAL WITH.

Father Faber

In the spiritual life there are two peo-ple at work—God and ourselves; and who works most? God; who can doubt it?

Spiritual life is an estimating things at spirtual life is an estimating things at their true price, weighing them by their true weights, measuring them in just measures, and numbering them in right 1. But price, weight, measure and order are the characters of God, that is, they depend on it, and on Him. Hence arises the indicate and the characters of the indicate the characters of the charact indispensable necessity of a right view

2. One of the devil's chief arts is to give us wrong thoughts, hard thoughts, or too easy thoughts of God.

3. Our adequate idea of God almost involves our future life, and even the suc-

cess of our eternity.

4. Intense reverence for God is the best augury for our new beginnings.

II.

Now let us see how God deals with us in our beginnings.

1. He is content with very little if that little comes from the heart. Dear St. Francis of Sales said one day, in that nice way in which he used to say things—"God

is content with little, for He knows we have not much to give."

2. He is ready to wait on our time—

ur prayer, our penances, and our resolu-3. He rewards minutely -- on the whole

ourselves.
4. He causes our past merits to revive

4. He causes our past ments to revive and does not revive our demerits. 5. He makes immense allowances; using His inexhaustible wisdom—all through the Bible, God is on the side of leniency, man on the side of strictness—example of the woman taken in adultery.

6. He is more anxious for our salvation than we are ourselves: Suck that wonderfu

truth.
7. He sees good where we cannot see # -for instance, the faults of beginners which piety itself enginders:—just as strengthening medicines give headaches, and bring out rashes on the skin, or otherwise of the skin, or otherwise of the skin.

and bring out rashes on the skin, or other-wise affect us.

8. He sets value on our efforts as the real things personal to Himself: efforts are easier than accomplishments, and are al-

9. As our creator, He is drawn to our weakness a d is attracted by it.

10. God follows our lead, and goes our road with us. What a sight the Angels see

God foilowing His creatures all the world over, like a lacquey, following the lead even of school-boys and respecting the free will of children in the nursery.

11. Our heavenly Father yearns to be

familiar with us, and hence He is some-times pleased even with our petulancy which shows trust and with our wounded feelings which show love.

12. The immense value God sets on

faith is a wondrous consolation to us: for, faith is a gift: we are almost passive: it is faith is a gitt: we are annust parameters a grace we can increase without penance.

13. God will do anything for us and out will do anything for as and pe-vary it for our own private selves and pe-cullar souls if we are lonly very reverent and full of thought towards Him, and if we desire Him arlently. A great Divine, Blosius, says that the desire of contrition or of devotion to the Passion, is often dearer to Him than the reality. There is something beautifully piteous to Him in the sight of our desiring good things too

What follows fram all this? That we

must have

1. An immense esteem of grace: this runs, like concrete, under all the foundations of the spiritual life.

We must have a filial confide our Heavenly Father.

3. We should always entertain an abid-

ng gentle sorrow for sin. 4. We should have the contentment of humility with little things, and with our own outward slowness.

5. We should have the vigour of en-

ouragement, and the elasticity of inveter ate cheerfulness.
St. Francis of Sales says that the best

St. Francis of Sales says that the best and most successful beggars are those who are most deformed, and have the most frightful sores; such beggars attract the sympathy and the alms of the passers-by. So it is with us, when we lie before the door of God's compassion; so that our very wretchedness is our treasure to trade with in the things of God.

Our misery seems positively to widen Our misery seems positively to widen the immensity of His mercy.

TO BE CONTINUED.

#### Foreigners and Mormonism

In a debate on the Mormon question in Congress, last week, a New York member, Mr. Hiscock, said:— "Of the 120,000 Mormons, 36,000 at least

are of foreign birth and 75,000 are the result of polygamous intercourse between foreign parents. . . . Here is this great cesspool in our country which is receiving daily contributions, if not from the evil, vet from the ignorant, of every European

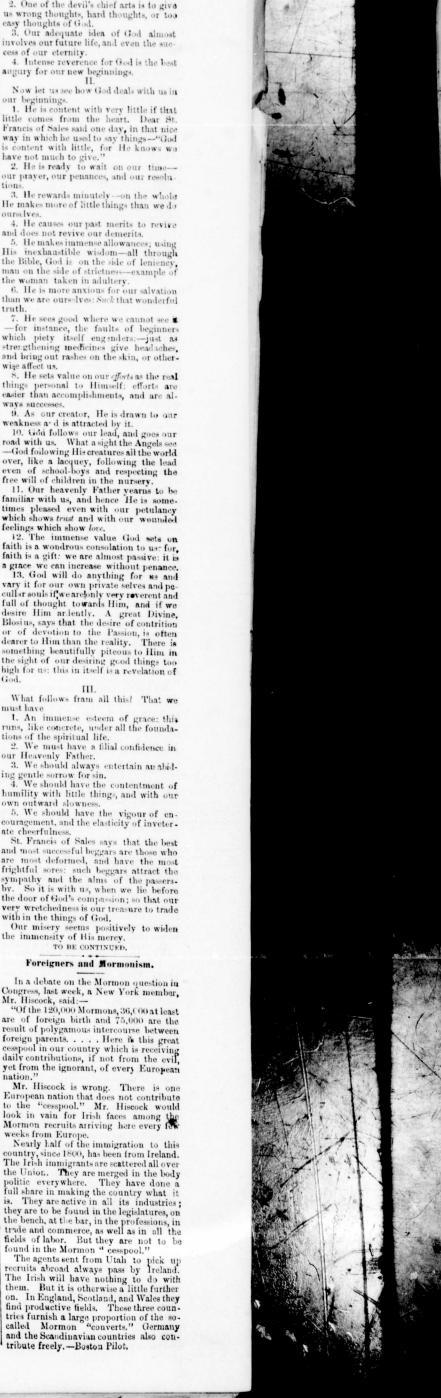
Mr. Hiscock is wrong. There is one Mr. Hiscock is wrong. There is one European nation that does not contribute to the "cesspool." Mr. Hiscock would look in vain for Irish faces among the Mormon recruits arriving here every few weeks from Europe.

Nearly half of the immigration to this country since 1800, here here from Luckel.

country, since 1800, has been from Ireland.
The Irish immigrants are scattered all over the Union. They are merged in the body politic everywhere. They have done a full share in making the country what it is. They are active in all its industries; they are to be found in the legislatures, on the bench, at the bar, in the professions, in trade and commerce, as well as in all the fields of labor. But they are no. found in the Mormon "cesspool."

The agents sent from Utah to pick up Ireland. fields of labor. But they are not to be

recruits abroad always pass by Ireland.
The Irish will have nothing to do with them. But it is otherwise a little further on. In England, Scotland, and Wales they on. In England, Scotland, and Wales they find productive fields. These three countries furnish a large proportion of the so-called Mormon "converts." Germany and the Scandinavian countries also contribute freely, -Boston Pilot.



#### The Little Quakeress.

BY RIPPLE. Brown-eyed Ruth, the Quaker's daughter, In her dress of simple gray, Walked beside her aged grandpa 'Mid the garden flowers of May.

Beds of tulips bright and golden, Hyacinths of every shade, Pansies, like sweet childish faces, Looking up to greet the maid.

How they reveiled in the sunshine, While, 'mid clumps of violet blue, Filling all the air with fragrance, Glistened still the morning dew.

Then outspoke the little maiden, Looking at her dress of gray, 'Grandpa can thee tell the reason Why God made the flowers so gay.

'While we wear the quiet colours
That thee knows we never meet,
E'en in clover or the daisies
That we trample under feet? 'Seems to me a Quaker garden Should not grow such colours bright,' Roguishly the brown eyes twinkled, While her grandpa laughed outright.

"True it is, my little daughter, Flowers wear not the Quaker gray; But they neither toil nor labour For their beautiful array.

Feeling neither pride nor envy, 'Mong their sister flowers, thee knows; Well content to be a daisy. Or a tall and queenly rose.

'Keeping still the same old fashions Of their grandmothers of yore: Else how should we know the flowers, If each spring new tints they wore?

Even so the Quaker maiden Should be all content to-day, As a tulip, or a pansy. In her dress of simple gray.'

Once again the brown eyes twinkled:
 Grandpa, thee is always right;
 So thee sees, by thy own showing.
 Some may dress in colours bright,

'Those whom thee calls worldly people, In their pxrple and their gold, Are no gayer than these pansies Or their grandmothers of old.

'Yet thee knows I am contented With this quiet life of ours, Still, for all, I'm glad, dear grandpa, That there are no Quaker flowers.'

#### THE CHARM OF MODESTY.

A thousand charms are sought in the social world, and to acquire accomplish-ments is regarded by the majority as the crowning object of a finished education. Why is this? Because the blossom discloses the nature of the plant. Accom-plishments, the flowers of culture, carry with them their charms, nor is it vanity desire them, for their uses are mani-

A certain secret longing to command the esteem of others invests the character of him who is an adept in one or more of e arts, for they were given not to debase

but to ennoble nature.

The gifts received from God, the treasures of mind, strenghtened and improved by cultivation, draw hearts to the possor, and on account of them he is respected and beloved.

We should ever seek to render ourselves pleasing to those around us, for if our hearts be true, which is pre-supposed, we may thereby lead our associates to God, may thereby lead our associates to dod, and viewed in this light charms are both laudably and lawfully desirable. The musician, the poet, the painter, each has a peculiar fascination to which

the souls of men respond. The liberation of Saul by the harp of David, from the or Saur by the narp or David, from the evil power which enchained him, proves the irresistible power of harmonious strains; and from that day to the present, music has not ceased to soothe, refresh and invigorate the troubled and the

Strong, indeed, was the affection which even the highest in the land bestowed upon the great Raphael. When the Holy Father sent to inquire after his health on that sad Good Friday.
"His last on earth, the first with his dear

angels." and which was alike the anniversary of and which was alike the anniversary of his birth and the day of his death, the messenger bore these memorable words from the Pope: "Tell Raphael that Rome will not be Rome without him." The dying painter exclaimed, with the proinstinct of genius: "Rome shall never be without me.

We know how universal the homage accorded to this great artist, and how en-during the sway he exerts over the minds of men. The same may be said of numberless others who have worn the imperial of genius and who have wielded its sceptre to render mankind wiser and

But other charms there are, more hidden, perhaps, and less sought after, yet, still more powerful than even those of art, becausemore closely interwoven with the very life of the soul. They are the charms and ornaments of virtue: as mildness, truth-fulness, courage, and the like; each bears a winning grace, but the charms of modesty exceed them all.

This trait may be compared to a golden cord running through the pearly chain of the virtues, and binding them in graceful unity. Preak this mystic cord, and the

pearls are scattered and lost. Modesty, the mirror of peace and holy recollection, finds a fitting symbol in the sweet but simple violet that loves the quiet peaceful dell, and shuns the glare of mid-

Modesty is to merit what shade is to a fine picture: it reveals and enhances each beautiful feature, and well does this trait become the brow of youth. There it stands as the seal of purity, and its guileless candor and winning reserve form a heavenly body-guard to ward off every threathened danger. To the bearing it imparts a grace that seems not of the earth, and times the very walk to the footfalls of the angels. Its gentle sweet-ness invites the protection of Heaven and has won victories beyond the power of human ingenuity and even of human bravery, as in the case of Esther before Assuerus, and in that of Joan of Arc leading an army against her nation's foe

desty may not always cast a visibly dazzling veil of silvery brightness around the youthful form, as it did around the youthful St. Agnes, but it will never fail to prove the most effectual guard of inno-cence and the holiest shield of virtue. -Rosa Mystica.

### Mrs. Partington says,

Don't take any of the quack rostrums, as Don't take any of the quack rostrums, as they are regimental to the human system; but put your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general dilapidation, costive habits and all comic diseases. They saved Isaac from a severe extract of tripod fever. They are the ne plus unum of medicines .- Boston

#### PUNISHMENT OF BLASPHEMY.

Some Notable Cases Worth Remem bering-God's Wrath.

The Semaine Religieuse, of Arras, mentions two striki g facts of the judgments of Heaven upon blasphemers, showing that at times outrageous impiety is purished by divine justice even in this world.
The two facts here attested happened in
April, on the Thursday and Friday of Holy
Week.

On Holy Thursday thirteen young per-On Holy Thursday thirteen young persons (most of them English) met in a tavern and had a banquet meant as a burlesque on the Last Supper. On Good Friday some forty free-thinkers, with the same wicked idea, sat down to a good meat dinner in a refreshment room.

Of the thirteen who burlesqued the Last Supper many were attacked the next week with small-pox. and died in such

Last Supper many were attacked the next week with small-pox, and died in such agony of the body and such impiety that it was generally remarked: The finger of God is there: The first to be attacked was an Englishman, the one who had personated our Blessed Saviour. He was taken to the hospital, where he died, his body being a mass of corruption. The English doctor attending him said it was not a natural death, but it was a pupish English doctor attending him said it was not a natural death, but it was a punishment of Divine justice, and this doctor was a Protestant. Five or six others of the party also died, and the survivors are living in utmost fear of what is to be their fate. They had all their photographs taken on the day of the banquet, but they have hastened to have the proof destroyed.

The Good Friday scandal also met with its punishment. M. Demay, a young

The Good Friday scandal also met with its punishment. M. Demay, a young man, the owner of a fishing smack, the radical member of the Municipal Council of Boulogne, and received as a Freemason a short time previous, had been invited to the Good Friday banquet. As he had to start before Holy Week for the fishing of the season in the Bristol Channel, he could not possibly accept the invitation. But he said aloud that he would take some meat out with him to sea and would But he said aloud that he would take some meat out with him to sea and would have it for dinner on Good Friday, in spirit with his brethren and friends. He took care before starting, good mason that he was, to clear away all the pictures of the Blessed Virgin and of Christ that were on board, and to put up in their places the emblems of Masonry. Instead of the usual prayers said whilst going out of harbor, he had the Marseillaise sung.

The twenty men who formed the crew were bitterly sad on seeing what had been the oder day ven he shtaid out. He got von big colt mit in his neck vat make him much drouble all de vile. Please don't give him some bunishment ven he vas late mit the morning. He voult got there shust in time every day, but he ish not himself to blame, he ish got no mudder. She vas ded ten years ago. I am this poy's barent, by his mudder before she vas ded. "—New York Express.

Dyspepsia and Debility, A Severe Case.

FROM WM. BENTLEY, 24 RODMAN St., Fall

The twenty men who formed the crew were bitterly sad on seeing what had been going on, and one of them said to his wife on taking leave: "How sorry I am engaged with Demay; the good God will punish us." In fact, Demay's boat was the only one from Boulogne that did not return. Nothing was saved, neither life nor goods. The crew on board left sixty-three orphans.

nor goods. The crew on board left sixtythree orphans.

The entire sea-faring population of
Boulogne, God fearing Christians, regard
the disaster as a punishment from Heaven.
Another owner of a smack, who had also
become a Freemason, had been abandoned
by all his crew. And now, whenever
there is a death of a sudden or a tragic
nature, the first exclamation is: He was
one of the thirteen, or he took part in the
Good Friday banquet.

Good Friday banquet.

The Paris correspondent of the Catholic Times contributes three more instances of evidence of Divine Providence:
At Mont d'Or, in Auvergne, a woman

and her daughter kept a book and newspaper shop. As is usual in French water-ing places, the building was of wood. Amongst other papers sold was a blasphemous and immoral pamphlet full of panemous and animoral panipher that of calumny and outrage against Pius IX. Not many days ago the shop was struck by lightning; the daughter was killed on the spot, and the mother is only just out of danger. Strangely enough, the shop, which was joined to some others, was humed to the ground but the others were burned to the ground, but the others were untouched. The people of the place have been much impressed by what appears to be an evidence of the anger of God.

At Neuville Souis Carole, in the Diocese of Amiens, two municipal councillors impudently interfered when the Catholics were about to raise a cross in their ceme-tery. One of them expressed a hope that figure of our Lord would fall and break its neck. A few days afterwards our blaspheming friend fell under a cartwheel which literally passed over his neck

and broke it.

The man Woutters, the Lille locksmith, who broke open the doors of the Redemptorists, has at length committed suicide. He went to Leforest, near Douay, where he attempted to shoot a woman named Portancier. Thinking she was dead he turned the revolver upon himself and blew his brains out. The victims injured by his infernal machines are doing well. The crowd were so curaged that the police had to take the dead body into a neigh-boring house or they would have torn it to pieces.

#### P. T. Rarnum Falls Into Line.

Scanning our various exchanges, we notice especial distinction given in prom-inent New York dailies to Barnum, inent Bailey & Hutchinson's strong endorsement of St. Jacobs Oil as a pain-reliever. They too, have fallen into the line, it would seem .- Cincinnati (O.) Enquirer.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam; a few doses elieves the most distressing cough, and a twenty-five cent bottle has cured many a sufferer from Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Hoarseness and Soreness of the Chest. It is the grand specific for all throat and lung complaints leading to Consumption.

#### Past and Present.

Speaking of education among the Irish, James Redpath concludes: The result of James Redpath concludes: The result of these different agencies is that the rising generation of Irishmen are not only as patriotic as their ancestors were, but they are self-restrained also, no longer, as in O'Connell's time, depending on their leaders for guidance, but as capable of guiding themselves, in any great emergency, as the people of the United States.

"Hail beauteous, bounteous, gladsome Spring"—this was Mark Twain's prize poem—but the dire diseases incident to Spring spoil the romance. Burdock Blood Bitters is the prize remedy, the remedy prized by all who have tried it as the best Blood purifying Tonic and System, Regulator in the warks I. System Regulator in the market. It cures all Blood Humors from the worst Scrofula to a common pimple. Sample Bottles 10 cents, for sale by all dealers in No stationer's stock is complete without

#### To Consumptives.

Reader, can you believe that the creator afflicts one-third of mankind with a disease for which there is no remedy? Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has gured hundreds of cases of Consumption, and men are living to-day-healthy, robust men—whom physicians pronounced in-curable, tecause one lung had almost gone. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption and Kindred Affections. Address World's DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

#### That Little Hatchet.

"Come heah, George Washington, you black ape," exclaimed Rev. Aminibad Bledsoe, of the Austin Blue Light Colored Tabernacle, to a Sunday-school scholar who had just removed a big wad of something or other from his mouth. The boy's trembling limbs carried him into the immediate presence of the irate shepherd.

ence of the irate shepherd.

"Yer was chewin' terbacker in de house ob de Lawd."

"I owns right up, parson. I was chawin' terbacker, but I won't do so no moah."

terbacker, but I won't do so no moah."

"George Washington, chawin' terbacker am bad enough, Lawd knows; but when yer has got so shameless yer don't eben try ter lie out ob it, hit am time ter take yer in hand, so you won't grow up and disgrace de fodder of his country. Lean ober dat knee, George." And f r about ten minutes people living several blocks off imagined their neighbors were preparing tough beefsteak for din-

#### "Dot Poy of Mine."

"I was severely afflicted with general debility caused by over-exertion in working when I was not strong enough to do so. I became so nervous and debilitated that I was finally obliged to give up work and devote myself entirely to rest. This, however, did not benefit me, as I had nothing to occudid not benefit me, as I had nothing to occupy my mind, and I could not be idle. I concluded that my trouble was heart disease,
and consulted a physician, who pronounced
it an aggravated form of dyspepsia, and was
treated accordingly. Nothing that I tried
gave me any relief until PERUVIAN SYMUP
was recommended. I used three bottles of
this, and could see a great improvement, as
I was able to resume work. Three bottles
more completely restored my health." Sold more completely restored my health. by all druggists.

In cases of Chronic disease which doctors have failed to cure, BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS has achieved its greatest triumph.
All diseases of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Piles, Female Complaints and all forms of lost Vitzlity are promptly cured by this great renovating Tonic. Trial Bottles only cost 10 cents.

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and it is considered one of the standard

preparations of the day. Burnard, now editor of London Punch, s a Catholic, and a man of decided opinions on open questions. He does not like Oscar Wilde, styles Harcourt the Seldomat-home secretary; snubs Buckshot Forster; makes fun of our wonderful Yankee, Mr. Blaine; deprecates the Sara Bernhardt craze; criticizes the French republic, and does not laugh at Catholic practices-as Punch used to do under other directors. All this is very well, and creditable to Mr. Burnard. But it gives offence to Smalley of the New York Tribune, who devotes a column and a quarter in that paper to abusing and advising Mr. Burnard. English intolerance is as preverbial as American fair play.

Why become a suffering martyr to Headache, when BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS will surely cure the cause of all varieties of either Sick or Nervous Headache, cleanse the System, regulate Secretions, relieve Constipation of the Bowels, purify the Blood, renovate the Liver and tone up the Nervous System, and distressing head ache will be unknown? Sample Bottles 10 cents, Large Bottles \$1.00.

The Dublin Evening Mail, in an article entitled "The wish was father to the thought" states that if runor speaks truly one of the legal sub-commissioners delivered himself of the following in a railway carriage: "Thank God, we have brought the riage: "Thank God, we landlords to their knees."

landlords to their knees."

Henry Clement, Almonte, writes:—For a long time I was troubled with Chronic Rheumatism, at times wholly disabled; I tried anything and everything recommended, but failed to get any benefit until a gentleman who was cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil told me about it. I began using it both internally and externally, and before two bottles were used I was radically cured. We find it a household medicine, and for croup, burns, cuts, and bruises, it has no equal."

That marylous purifyer, Burnock

That marvelous purifyer, BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, will speedily change the sallow face to one of freshness, health and beauty. It regulates the Bowels, acts promptly on the Liver and Kidneys and strengthens the system when broken down by Nervous or General Debility. Ask your Druggist for a trial bottle, the cost is only

10 cents. Large bottles \$1.00. "The secret of three is all the world's, but it is no secret that the demand in Canada for pens of the Esterbrook Steel Pen them.

#### Real to Them.

A writer of a story which takes hold of the popular heart must himself be sympathetic; for it is as true in writing as in speaking that he who would move others to tears must first weep himself.

A friend met Thackeray while he was writing "The Newcomes" one noon, just as he was coming out of his house. Seeing that the novelist's eyes were red as if he had been weeping, he asked:

"What's the matter, my dear fellow? Have you lost a relative?"

"Pve just quit Col. Newcome," said Thackeray, again wiping his eyes, "and I feel as though I had been burying my father."

Readers of that most pathetic scene in English literature where the noble colonel, thinking himself back in the old school room, answers Adsum (present) to Death's call, will sympathize with Thackeray'

at their pranks and wept over their misfor-tunes. It was long before he could bring himself to kill "Little Paul," in "Dombey and Son," though he knew he must. For as a critic said, who saw that such a boy could not be carried into manhood, "If could not be carried into manhood, "If Dickens don't kill Paul, Paul will kill Dickens. An incident associated with the drama-

tizing of the "Christmas Carol," shows the tender sympathy of the author. Dickens while attending one of the rehearsals noticed that the manager had brought on the stage a set of irons and bandages. He intended them to aid in making the part of "liny Tim," the poor little cripple, more effective.

"No, sir, no," interposed Dickens, "This ways do!

"No, sir, no," interposed Dickens, taking the manager aside, "This wont do! Remember how painful it would be to

After Supper at a Ball.—He: without joking, Elsie, I do adore you. When I look at you there is such a commotion in my breast! She: And in mine, too, Henri; it must be the lobster salad.

Lord Y., whose popularity was not excess

Consumption Cured.

Since 1870 Dr. Sherar has each year sent from his office the means of relief and cure to thousands afflicted with disease. The correspondence necessitated by this work becoming too heavy for him, I came to his aid. He now feels constrained to relinquish it entirely, and has placed in my hands the formula of that simple vegetable remedy discovered by an East India missionary, and found so effective for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Diseases; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Its remarkable curative powers nave been proven in many thousand cases, and, actuated by the desire to relieve suffering humanity, I gladly assume the duty of making it known to others. Address me with stamp, naming this paper, and I will small you, free of charge, the recipe of this wonderful remedy, with full directions for its preparation and use, printed in German, French or English. W. A. Noyes 19-Power's Block, Rochester, X. Y. 166-13, weow By Universal Accord,

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father.'

Charles Dickens used to say that his characters became real persons to him while he was creating them. He laughed

many of the audience having crippled children."

Yellow as a Guinea. The complexion, in a case of unchecked liver complaint, culminating in jauudice, is literally "as yellow as a guinea." It has this appearance because the bile, which enables the bowels to act, is directed from its proper course into the blood. In connection with this symptom there is nausea, coating of the tongue, sick headache, impurity of the breath, pains through the right side and shoulder blade, dyspepsia and constipation. These and other concomitants of liver com-plaints are completely removed by the use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Disof Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Dis-covery and Dyspeptic Cure, which is also an eradicant of scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, ulcers, cancers, humors, female weakness, jaundice, lumbago. It female weakness, jaundice, lumbago. It tones the stomach, rouses the liver, and after relieving them, causes the bowels thereafter to become regular. High professional sanction has been accorded to it and its claims to public confidence are justified by ample evidence. Price, \$1.00. Sample Bottle, 10 cents. Ask for Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dres with Cure. Dyspeptic Cure. The wrapper bears a fac-simile of their signature. Sold by all

medicine dealers.
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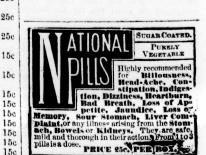
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to Fry Bros. 280 Dundas street. Call	and Fridays). Stage Routes—Between Aylm Lyons, Harrietsville, Mos	r 19 16 .	a Ami
and examine our stock of frames and	Stage Routes—Between Ayim Lyons, Harrietsville, Mo- ley, Dorchest'r Station (dat- each way Byron (Monday, Wednesd and Friday) Crumin and Evelyn (Tu- day and Friday Coldstree Fernbill, Ivan, Lobo, Ma Farva, Elginfield, Mase ville	ly	The same
paspartonts, the latest styles and linest	Byron Monday, Wednesd	. 6 00 1 15 .	
assortment in the city. Children's pictures	and Friday)	1 00 .	
a specialty.	day and Friday)	200	. 1 80
SPECIAL NOTICE J. McKenzie has re-	Fernhill, Ivan, Lobo, Nair	m.	1 00
moved to the city hall building. This	Hyde Park, Ts y, Th y & S Arva, Elginfield, Maso ville	t'y 7 00	
is the Sewing Machine repair part and at-	Bryanston, Devizes (W	7 00	1 " "
I tachment emporium of the city. Better	nesday and Saturday	7 00	63
facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma	S Lucan		
than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma	- London East	7 00 12 00 2	11 00 6 0
chines on sale.	Parkhill and Strathroy sta (Tues, Thurs, and Saturd Belmont, Nilestown, Eal	lay 7 00 1 15	2 80
mothers: Mothers:: Mothers.:	Belmont, Nilestown, Eali	ing 15	
ri'l a na post by a sick child suffering and crying		n 2 00	11 00
with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.	Petersville		** 11 So 8 00 12.30
WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It wil	Petersville White Oak- Monday, Wedr day and Friday	7 80 7 80	2.45
relieve the poor little sufferer immediately-	Kensington	1 00	9 00
nt depend upon it; there is no mistake about it	For Great Britain.—Th	e latest hours for are—Mondays at	r dispatching le 1:00 p.m., per C
re ever used it who will not tell you at one	For Great Britain.—The ters, etc., for Great Britain, nard packet, via New York; White Star Line via N-Y.; or White Star Line, via No.	Tuesdays at 1 p	o.m., per Inman
he that it will regulate the bowels, and give res	or White Star Line, via No	w York. Postag	e on Letters, 5

ter, etc., of oreas critacht—the latest hours for dispatching letce of the second of R. J. C. DAWSON, Postmaster. London Post Office, 15th June, 1881.

EATON'S Prices this week far too Low to publish large stock. Clothing Sales Immenseready-made or made to order. All through the establishment, Goods marked at clos prices. Small profit and quick returns. EATON understands this matter. Come and see for yourselves.



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Cure without an operation or the injury trus-ses inflict by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S method. Office 251 Broadway, New York, His book with Photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, mailed for 10 cents. in 18-17.

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ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

China Tea Sets, China Cups, Saucers and plates—Extra. China Moustache Cups and Saucers—25c and Upards.

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Locality unrivalled for healthiness, offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

thorough and practical. Educational advan-tages unsurpassed.

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For further particulars apply to the Super or, or any Priest of the Diocese. 

For further particulars address:—Mornier 43.1y

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Wednesday evening at eight o'clock, in their rooms, albion Block, Richmond street. The objects of the society are many, the principle ones being to cultivate a literary taste among its members and to grant pecuniary aid to those who made to ken sick. The rooms are open even moday, wednesday and Friday evenings, and the society has provided all kinds of games and amusements to enable its members and to the society has provided all kinds of games and amusements to enable its members pass a pleasant evening. Every Catholic young man in the city should belong to it, as it is worthy the approbation of all.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Brauch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, A bion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. ALEX WILSON, Rec. Sec.

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WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA. INDIGESTION, OF THE HEART. JAUNDICE. ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD,

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THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Affections, &c. 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, Rushing of blood to the head, wind in the stomach, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, Want of Energy, Bashfull:—ess, Desire for solitute, low spirits, Indisposition to labor on account of weakness, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the back, Dimness of vision, Premature old age, etc. Full particulars in our pamplite which we send securely sealed on receipt of a8 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 ing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., TORONTO.

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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 gall. Horse Blankets at your own prices. Everything in the trade at very low prices. Buy from us and you will be happy.

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Please observe that we will remove on or about September 1st, to the grand premises, 214 Pundas 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 departm nt, we will be enabled to serve our patrons with thorough efficiency.

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Every appliance for the sick room. Special
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TENDERS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Bridge over the Fraser River, B. Columbia.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received on or before the 10th day of FEBRUARY, 1882, for furnishing and erecting a Bridge of Steel or Iron over the Fraser River on Contract 61, C. P. R.

Specifications and particulars together with plan of site may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, at Ottawa, on or after the 10th of January inst.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms. An accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$30.00 must accompany the tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract for the work, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required by the deposit of money to the amount of five percent, on the bulk sum of the contract, of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Signed,) F. BRAUN, Department of Railways and Canals,? Bridge over the Fraser River, B. Columbia.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, January 5, 1882.

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TRE

#### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland.

Dublin, Jan. 23.—Cleere's magazine at Limerick was broken into last night and 6,200 pounds of dynamite stolen from it by persons unknown. The robbery consternation throughout Ireland.

reates consternation throughout Ireland.
No clue to the robbers.
Dublin, Jan. 23.—At the Munster
Assizes to-day the outlaw leader, Connell,
appeared as Queen's evidence against
James and Jeremiah Twolig, charged with James and Jereman I wong, charged with attacking Mrs. Fitzgerald's house. Con-nell deposed that he had been leader and armorer of a band of men sworn to serve the Irish Republic. Their acts of bravery were rewarded with money sent from Dublin. The brothers Twohig were each sentenced to seven years' penal servi- To the officers and members of the C.

A Dublin despatch says that Dillon is

very ill.

Cork, Jan. 24.—During the trial of the
Twohig brothers, sentenced to penal servitude vesterday, Connell testified that he
would never have turned informer, but
he was informed on by some one who
swore to the same oath of fidelity to the Irish Republic as hinself. He said he was lieutenant of a secret band in Mill-street heutenant of a secret band in Mill-street district, the captain being Jeremiah Riordan. Orders by the captain for clipping certain people and shooting others in the legs were found on Connell. The latter asserted there was no foundation for the statement that he pre-arranged with the police to get arrested. The evidence of Connell created a profound sensation.

Dublin, Jan. 24.—The Lord Lieutenant has refused to negutif the presentation of

has refused to permit the presentation of the freedom of the city to Parnell and

illon within the jail. Cork, Jan. 25.—Five members of the Connell gang have been sentenced to from

Consell gang have been sentenced to from one to two years' imprisonment each.

Shelley, employed in the office of the United Ireland, has been arrested for inciting tenants not to pay their rent.

The Lord Lieutenant, replying to a deputation of the Dublin Corporation yesterday, said he regretted that under systems decrementages it would be invested. existing circumstances it would be impos-sible to release the members of Parliament

now confined as suspects.
United Ireland will henceforth be published in Paris instead of London, Summaries in France relating to the land move-

Dublin, January 26.-The Home Rule confederation of Great Britain has ceased to exist, being completely merged in the Land League.

At a weekly meeting of the Ladies Land League, Miss Reynolds, recently re-leased from imprisonment, presided. Re-ceipts for the general fund during the week were £101; for the prisoners' main-tenance fund. £1372.

tenance fund, £1,372.

Dublin Jan. 27.—A' large force of military and police raided for arms in Athenry and Loughrea, county Galway, to-day. A number of treasonable papers were found.

Twenty arrests were made It is stated that Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly intend to resign their seats in Parliament, so that new members may take their seats before the division of the House of Commons relative to cloture Great Britain.

Childers' defence of his administration of the army, and Lord Lytton's extremely angry speech at Woodstock directed against Gladstone, have attracted public attention in London. Lord Zetland's secession from the Liberals has more real importance, than Earl Gray's being about importance than Earl Grey's, being due to the alarm shared by other great Whig noblemen at Gladstone's supposed intention to reform the English land laws.

The defence of the rescript which was made oy members of the Right during

hade by interpers of the debate, is considered very weak.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—The police confiscated the last number of London Punch, in control of the contro of a cartoon on the recent Imperial Rescript

France.

Paris, Jan. 26 .- The Chamber of Deputies by 304 to 407 rejected the Government bill for the revision of the Constitution, including the provision of the Scrutin de Liste. Gambetta handed to President Grevy his resignation and those of his colleagues.
Paris, Jan. 26.—The President has sent

for De Freycinet and Leon Say.

United States.

brakeman; G. Handford, conductor; Edward Stanford, Archibald Buchanan aud first named being guilty of wilful and

gives general satisfaction.

Haverstraw, Jan. 23.—The tug H. P. Farrington, belonging to Cornell's Tow Line, was blown up to-night while lying at the dock. The crew, seven men in all, were on board at the time. The boiler was blown three hundred feet, with pieces of timber. The shock was felt in many houses of a village a quarter of a mile distant. Albert Hennion, second engineer; David Colton, fireman, and Lawrence Connelly, cook, were killed. Capt. Aaron Belyea was cut very much about the face; George Duburs, engineer, was scratched; Patrick Carlin, deek hand, seriously burt; Walker, pilot, unhurt.

Express struck her. She is very seriously injured. No hopes are entertained for her recovery, her skull being fractured, her leg broken, and shoulder and ribs dislocated.

Stratford, Jan. 25.—A man named Neil White was walking across the Grand Trunk crossing to-day, when an engine struck and killed him. He was terribly

mangied.

Frederick Johnson, son of Samuel Johnson, Pembroke, N. S., was in a barn feeding cattle when his brother, in putting hay into the manger, accidentally drove a prong of the fork into his head, inflicting a wound which resulted fatally.

#### C. M. B. A. NOTES

M. B. A.:—
I find that some of our Branches are slow in remitting on assessment, and on investigating the cause, I find they misinterpret the law on this matter. Branches,

in order to comply with our constitutional regulations, must always have an assess-ment on hand, and when the Grand Recorder notifies Branches of an assessment, said assessment calls for the one that is (or should be, if our Branch work is properly conducted) on hand, and which should be at once forwarded with the Beneficiary Report to the Grand Recorder.

The constitution, in order to be lenient with our members, gives them 20 days

replace this assessment, and such re-aced-amount is held by Branches until another assessment is issued, when it is at once paid, and so on. By Branches com-plying with this arrangement, prompt pay-ment will always be ensured to those to whom the Beneficiary is due, which, for the welfare of our association, is indeed a

very important matter.

The time of the appointment of Medical Examiners for Branches expires on the last Tuesday in January; the officers of Branches whose duty it is to attend to this will take prompt action in oppointing medical Examiners for the ensuing term, and report at once to the Grand Recorder, with the necessary affirmation. See constitutional amendment on

Branches that have not already done so, must remit, without further delay, the per capita tax, and the Supervising Mediper capita tax, and the Supervising Medi-cal Examiner's fees in full for the year cal Examiner's tees in run 101 and pro-ending Dec. 31st, 1881, also whatever proposition tax was due on said date. position tax was due on said date. Hereafter the "Quarterly Report" from
Branches must be forwarded at proper
time, and remit therewith the proposition
tax, and Supervising Medical Examiner's
fees, due for said quarter.
Hoping it will not again be necessary
to call the attention of our Branch-officers
to this duty in regard to the foregoing,
I remain fraternally

I remain, fraternally

THOMAS A. BOURKE, Grand President. From St. Catharines Evening Journal.

PERSONAL MENTION. Mr. Tuite, who for a number of years has been identified with the registry office in this city, leaves here in a few days to take a good position in the abstract de-partment in Detroit. His experience well qualifies him for this important office, and, although we regret losing an old friend, it is a pleasure to know that Canadian graduates are sought after in other places, and the right sort will always be found in St. Catharines.

GOOD-BYE. It having been known for some time that Mr. John Tuite, for many years past

ure on this occasion to express to you our high admiration for the very faithful ser-

And although we regret exceedingly that the relationship that has existed between you and us as members of our association is about to be severed, and your able radvice and sage counsel will no longer be given us, still we are much pleased to learn that the position you will occupy in your future home will be more profitable, and, we trust, more pleas-

It is therefore with feelings of pleasure and regret that we greet you on this occa-sion, and though time and distance may part us, we are fully satisfied you will The jury in the Spuyten-Duyvil inquest always remember your associates of have rendered a verdict that George Melius, Branch No. 10 of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, and as a slight token of our esteem for you we pray you Frank Burr, enginemen, and J. M. Low-reo, Superintendent N. Y. C. & H. R. R., are responsible for the loss of life—the connecting link of friendship and brotherly love between you and us.

Now, in conclusion, we wish to say Guitean was found guilty by the jury adieu to you as a member of Branch No. after one hour's deliberation. The verdict 10, and wish you and Mrs. Tuite in your new home, health, happiness and prosper-

We remain fraternally, J. E. LAWRENCE, President, On behalf of the officers and members of

Branch No. 10. Mr. Tuite replied to the feelings ex Malker, pHot, unnurt.

Amherstburg, Jan. 23.—Annie Carman, of Anderson township, was walking down the track from the Canada Southern yard to the depot, this afternoon, when No. 3

We chairman, Dr. Sullivan, we noticed Quinlan and Minchely presided the gaest, Mr. Tuite, Mr. George A. Begy, W. Devanny, A. Bain, H. Duffy, H. Vizard.

T. Durnan, M. Daly, J. Kilroy, J. instrument.

Patterson, Capt. Clifford, A. Finnegan, D. D. Oliver, of Hamilton, J. McCarthy, P. Conloy, Thomas O'Donnel, a JOURNAL representative, and a number of others.

presentative, and a number of others.

After full justice was done to the splendid dinner, Mr. Lawrence, proposed the usual standard toast of "The Queen and Her Representatives," which was heartily drank and replied to.

The toast of the evening, "Mr. Tuite," brought out a few excellent remarks from that gentleman, which showed that the old Canadian spirit always existed with our young men wherever they went.

Dr. Sullivan, in his usual good-humored remarks, proposed the health of the gentlemen around the table, the learned societies, the press, and the guests, all of which

tlemen around the table, the learned socie-ties, the press, and the guests, all of which brought a number of gentlemen to their feet, who responded in fitting terms. Without particularizing, we may state that the speeches were short and to the point, and as a real good send off Mr. Tuite may well feel flattered at the kind opinions expressed toward him. The narty broke up about midnight and after. party broke up about midnight, and after-wards adjourned to the hotel parlor, where a few well rendered songs, with excellent piano accompaniment by Mr. Oliver, con-cluded a very well and temperately spent

eveling.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE. Resolved. That we the members of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association have heard with deep regret that our worthy Bro. Napoleon Gervais has suffered a severe affliction in the death of his beloved wife, and that the Branch sincerely sympathize with him and his family in this their hour of affliction.

WILLIAM PRIMEAU. Chatham, Jan. 26, 1882.

TAKING THE BLACK VEIL. An Interesting Ceremony.

A very solemn and interesting religiou ceremony took place in the beautiful chapel of the Sisters of Charity, Quebec, at chapel of the Sisters of Charity, Quebec, at an early hour on Thursday morning, in presence of a considerable congregation— the occasion being the taking of the final yows of the Sisterhood of two young ladies, Miss Guay, of Levis, and Miss Sarah Hogan, daughter of our worthy fel-low citizen, Mr. John Hogan, of H. M. Custows, Monsignor Degisl, of Levis low citizen, Mr. John Hogan, of H. M. Customs. Monsignor Deziel, of Levis, officiated, assisted by Rev. Fathers Pla-mondon, of St. John's Parish, and McCarthy, C.SS.R., of St. Patrick's. A num of other clergymen, including Rev. Mr. McGratty of Levis, were present in the Sanctuary and the immediate relatives and friends of the young ladies, among whom we noticed Mr. John Hogan and Mrs. we noticed Mr. Jöhn Hogan and Mrs. Hogan (parents of Miss Hogan), Messrs. B. McGratty, Granary, H. McHugh and Batterton, of H. M. Customs, J. McCloskey, J. Murtagh, Mrs. Jas. McCullough, &c., &c., assisted at the affecting ceremeny in the body of the sacred edifice. After the celebration of a low mass by Monsignor Deziel, during the course of which several beautiful canticles were sung to harmonium accompaniment by the choir of the Sisterhood, a most appropriate disharmonium accompaniment by the choin of the Sisterhood, a most appropriate discourse was delivered in French by Rev. Mr. Deziel, of Levis, a relative of Monsignor's and also of Miss Guay; followed by another in English by Rev. Father McCarthy—the latter revd. gentleman dwelling eloquently and feelingly upon the sacrifices and the eternal rewards of a sacrifices and the eternal rewards of a well spent religious life and urging upon those who entered it the advantage of imitating, as far as possible, the beautiful character of the Virgin Mother of God. The ceremony of receiving the final vows of the two young aspirants was then proceeded with—Miss Guay entering the Sisterhood under then ame in religion of Sister St. Valerie, and Miss Hogan under that of Sister St. Patrick. those who entered it the advantage

the sharm shared by other grown to the sharm shared by other grown to reform the English land laws.

Italy.

Garibaldt, helpiess, was conveyed ashore at Naples in a litter.

A Rome despatch says that Gen, Menabrea, the Italian Ambasardor at London, has received most positive instructions not to uphold the Egyptian policy of England and France, Italy holds that if armed intervention in Egypt becomes inevitable it should be effected by Turkish troops.

Germany.

Germany.

The Reich To Mr. John Tuite:

T ing acted as celebrant, assisted by Father Kelly as deacon and Father Hartigan as sub-deacon, There were also present Father Connolly, Downeyville: Father Fitzgerald, Fenelon Falls: and Father Browne, Port Hope. His Lordship the Bishop of King-ston was also present, as well as Rev. Father Stafford of St. Mary's. The atten-dance of the congregation was your large high admiration for the very faithful services you have rendered us, and for the kind disposition and brotherly feelings you have always evinced towards us as an pressed the pleasure it gave him to see such pressed the pleasure it gave him to see such a large gathering on a week day, and it spoke volumes for the regard the people had for their curate, Father Fleming. He esteemed it as a strong judication of the piety and true regard for their religion that they should have left their duties and come together as they had done. His Lordship gave a short disquisition on the doctrine of purgatory. If faults were not explated by good works in life they must be atoned for by penance. But where! Not in heaven, for manght but the pure could enter there. Not in hell, for just souls by the mercy of God, could not go there. Therefore God had himself provided a medium where souls could in time grow white and clean. The service to day was a tribute from the heart to the dead, and a bond that held us when other bonds had slipped. The Catholic peoto the dead, and a bond that held us when other bonds had slipped. The Catholic people should reverence their elergy as the priests freely gave up their life and services to the church, and for their souls. It was this principle of love that urged them to meet and give this token of their regard for Fatsier Fleming, and would remain with that clergyman ever a green and pleasant memory. His Lordship was sure that it would be additionally helpful in cementing those bonds of love between the pastor and his people. At the conclusion of his address His Lordship announced that he would address the people on Studlay morning next. dress the people on Sunday morning no

FROM CAYUGA.

Mr. Tuite replied to the feelings expressed in a few well-timed remarks which were well received. The party then adjourned to the Grand Central Hotel, where an ample repast was spread for the members and their guests, and one which did much credit to Mr. McCarthy, the proprietor of the house, for the excellent manner in which he made his impromptual arrangements. Around the table, besides the chairman, Mr. J. E. Lawrence, and the vice-chairman, Dr. Sullivan, we noticed the gaest, Mr. Tuite, Mr. George A. Begty, W. Devanny, A. Bain, H. Duffy, H. Vizard, T. Durnan, M. Daly, J. Kilroy, J. Sulvan, W. Daly, J. Kilroy,

#### A CANADIAN LAW BOOK.

A Manual of Practical Conveyancing. By D. A. O'Sullivan, LL, B., of Osgoode Hall, Barrister-at-Law. Toronto: Carswell & Co., 1882.

Co., 1882.

The author of the above treatise is already well-known to the public by his "Manual of Government in Canada," which has been adopted by the law society as one of the text books for students, and which has already become a standard authority. The want of a work upon conveyancing had long been felt in Ontario. With the exception of a small collection of precedents, no Canadian work upon the subject existed. Conveyancers referred wholly to English publications, and in many ways these were unsatisfactory, as the Canadian laws of property in general have drifted widely away from the English laws in the last few years. As the name of the book implies, it is intended as a practical guide to the conveyancer. It is name of the book implies, it is intended as a practical guide to the conveyancer. It is more particularly adapted for the use of the student or young practitioner. The first 250 pages treat of the laws affecting the transfer of real and personal property, including agreements, sales of land, leases, mortgages, will, etc., and contain the practical directions to the conveyancer. The text is in the most concise form, and it is wonderful what an amount of useful information has been compressed into so small a space. The remainder of the work contains forms and precedents, one or two of the most important statutes and the index, the whole forming a handsome volume of about four hundred pages. The chapter on wills contains an admirable set of directions for the drawing and execution set of directions for the drawing and execution of wills, and a brief sketch of law relating to wills in general, which will prove most useful both to tawyers and laymen. We should like to see this chapter published seperately for the use of physicians and clergymen who are often called upon to prepare wills, where it is impossible to procure the services of a lawyer. The book, in plan and subject matter, is highly original, and so far from being a mere Canadian adaption of some other work, is completely different from any known work on conveyancing. It will supply a want that has long been felt, and of wills, and a brief sketch of law relating to supply a want that has long been felt, and will afford much assistance to the practiti-

oner.

It bears ample marks of care, originality, and research, and the assistance which was given the author, by leading members of the bar, and which he acknowledges in the preface, is in itself a sufficient guarantee of the value of the contents. The price of the book is \$4 per copy.—The World.

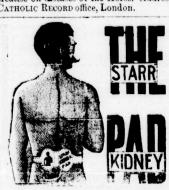
Rev. Meinrad Leuthardt, O. S. B., of Melrose, Minn., died on November 28; and Rev. Peter Portz, of Bellevue, Iowa, on November 29; of small-pox cause while attending some members of his flo who were stricken with the pest. May their souls rest in peace.

The Right Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, Bishop of Ross, will be translated to the Bishopric of Kerry.

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The Minsterle Boy. arching Through Georgia-tions in the Cottage by the Sea. le Minstel Boy. He Minstel Boy. He Added Coat of Blue. [Night. y Old Kentucky Home, Good ib eal Smiles to Night Love. Isten to the Mocking Bird. er Bright Smile Haunts Mc Still Inday Night When the Parlor's to Gpay a Warning. [Full. he Girl Left Behind Me.

ittle Buttercup, arry Me Back to Old Virginny ho Old Man's Drunk Again. Am Walting, Eesse Dear, ake Me Back to Home & Mother ome, Sit by My Side, Darling.

139 i'll Remember You, Love, in My Progress.
140 You May Jook had My Progress.
140 There's Always a Swat in the Particle of You.
141 I've no Mother Now, I'm Weeping 140 Masser's in de Cold, Gold Ground.
142 Mars in de Cold, Gold Ground.
143 Mars in de Cold, Gold Ground.
144 National Sing the Gid Songa.
145 Waiting, My Darling, for Thee.
145 Jonath the Flower of Kildare.
147 Tenting on the Gid Champ Ground.
148 Don't You Go, Tommy, Den't Go.
149 Willie, We have Missed You.
149 Civer the Hills to the Foot House.
149 Pirtation of the Fan.
149 Why did She Leave Him? John's Gold.

44 Oh! Den Golden Slippers. 246 Poor, but a Gentleman Stil 249 Nebody's Darling but Min 251 Put My Little Shee Awsy. 250 Darling Nellio Gray. 250 Little Brown Jog. 256 Little Brown Jog. 256 Ren Bel. 256 Good Byo Sweetheart. 260 Sadle Ray. 267 Good Bye. 20 260 Sadie Kay. 270 Tim Fluigan's Wake. 273 The Hat My Father Wore. 273 The Conly Been Down to the Conly Resident of the Conly Control of the Conly Control of the Conly Control of the Control of t 295 Broken Down,
300 My Little One's Walting for Mr.
301 Fili 60 Buck to my Old Love Again
301 Fili 60 Buck to my Old Love Again
302 The Butcher Boy,
303 Fise Gwine Back to Dixle.
303 Fise Gwine Back to Dixle.
304 Whersta My Boy To-Night,
310 The Five Gent Shave,
311 Linger, Not Darling,
326 Dancing in the Sunlight.

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